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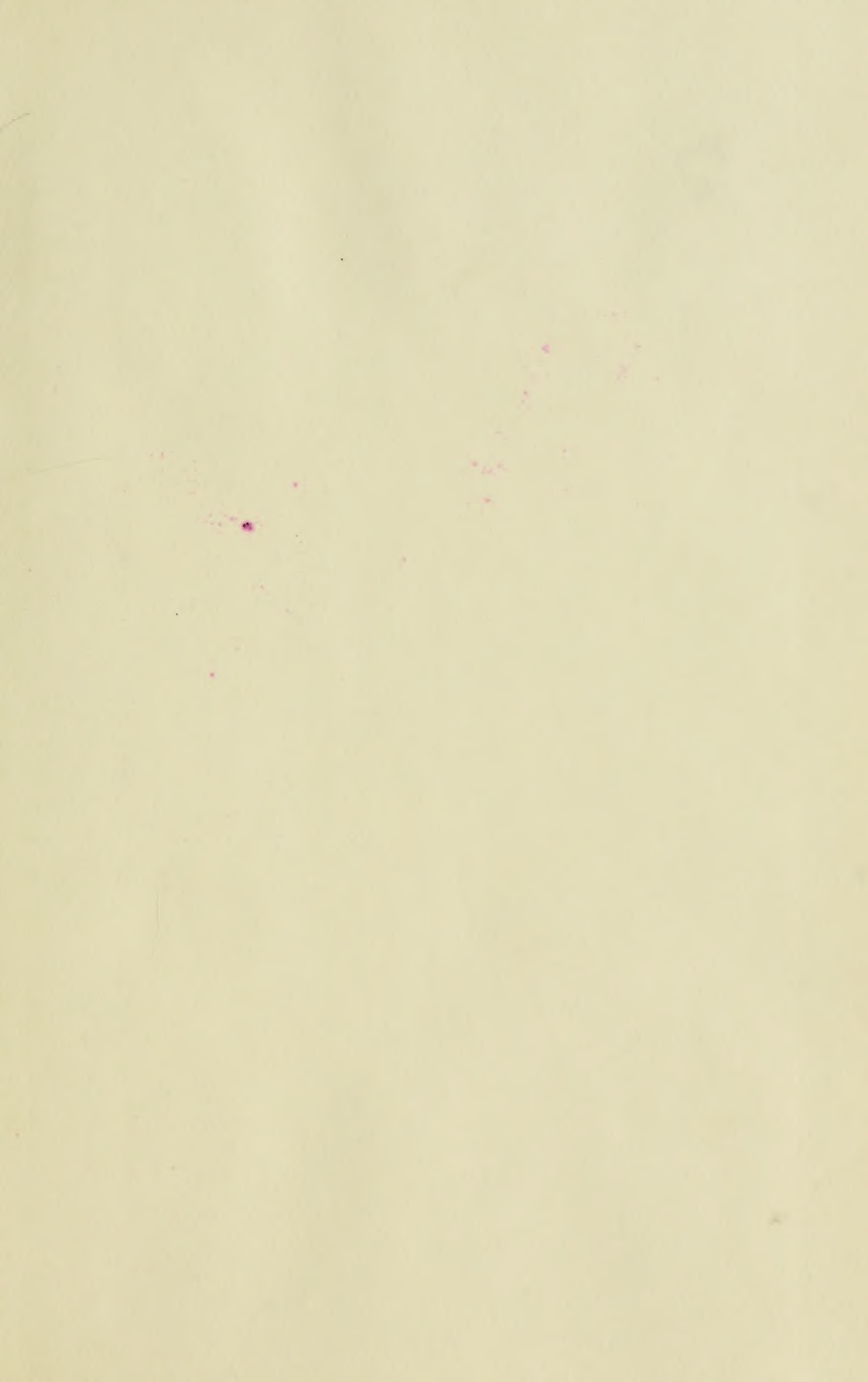
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CONTENTS OF VOLUME LI

Bulletin No.	Plates	Pages
231. Descriptions, Ecology, and Geographic Distribution of some Antarctic Pelecypods		
By David Nicol	1-10	1-102
232. Genera of the Bivalvia: A Systematic and Bibliographic Catalogue		
By Harold E. Vokes		103-394

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BULLETINS
OF
AMERICAN
PALEONTOLOGY

Vol. 51

No. 231

**DESCRIPTIONS, ECOLOGY, AND GEOGRAPHIC
DISTRIBUTION OF SOME ANTARCTIC PELECYPODS**

By

DAVID NICOL

1966

Paleontological Research Institution
Ithaca, New York, U.S.A.

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BULLETINS
OF
AMERICAN PALEONTOLOGY

(Founded 1895)

Vol. 51

No. 231

DESCRIPTIONS, ECOLOGY, AND GEOGRAPHIC
DISTRIBUTION OF SOME ANTARCTIC PELECYPODS

By

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Gainesville, Florida

November 15, 1966

Paleontological Research Institution
Ithaca, New York, U.S.A.

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Library of Congress Catalog Card Number: GS66-138

Printed in the United States of America

CONTENTS

Abstract	5
Introduction	5
Acknowledgments	7
The Ross Sea pelecypod fauna	8
Geographic distribution of the species studied	8
Systematic description of the Pelecypoda	11
Subclass Protobranchia	11
Order Nuculoida	11
Nuculanidae	11
Mallettiidae	17
Subclass Polysyringia	18
Order Prionodonta	18
Limopsidae	18
Order Anisomyaria	25
Mytilidae	25
Philobryidae	27
Pectinidae	40
Limidae	43
Order Eulamellibranchia	47
Astartidae	47
Carditidae	49
Cyamiidae	51
Neoleptonidae	59
Thyasiridae	61
Erycinidae	65
Montacutidae	67
Lyonsiidae	69
Thraciidae	71
Laternulidae	74
Subclass Septibranchia	76
Order Poromyoida	76
Cuspidariidae	76
Literature cited	79
Plates	87

DESCRIPTIONS, ECOLOGY, AND GEOGRAPHIC DISTRIBUTION OF SOME ANTARCTIC PELECYPODS

DAVID NICOL
University of Florida
Gainesville, Florida

ABSTRACT

The collection of antarctic pelecypods at the United States National Museum consists of 451 lots which contain approximately 2,550 specimens allocated to 36 species. All of the material came from relatively shallow water, and no station was deeper than 1,097 m. The pelecypod families best represented in this collection are the Nuculanidae with three species, the Limopsidae with three species, the Philobryidae with six species, the Cyamiidae with five species, and the Thyasiridae with three species. The Limopsidae, the Philobryidae, and the Cyamiidae do not occur in the shallow-water arctic pelecypod fauna. Of the 36 species studied, 15 have both a subantarctic and circumantarctic distribution. Eleven of the species are confined to the circumantarctic. Seven of the species studied appear to be antarctic endemics (*i.e.*, not found throughout the entire antarctic region). Only three species occur in the Palmer Peninsula and adjacent areas of the subantarctic but not in the rest of the antarctic region. The new genus *Waldo* is proposed with *Lepton parasiticum* Dall, 1876, as the type species.

INTRODUCTION

The collection of antarctic pelecypods in the Division of Mollusks at the U.S. National Museum consists of 451 lots which contain approximately 2,550 specimens allocated to 36 species. The material was obtained by the efforts of several expeditions and collectors. These are enumerated beginning with the oldest, and stating the number of lots of pelecypods obtained by each expedition or collector: U.S. Antarctic Service Expedition, March 1940, 1 lot; U.S. Navy (Operation Windmill), December 1947 to February 1948, D. C. Nutt, collector, 23 lots; Deepfreeze I Expedition, January-March 1956, J. Q. Tierney, collector, 37 lots; Deepfreeze II Expedition, October 1956 to March 1957, W. H. Littlewood, J. Q. Tierney, and W. L. Tressler, collectors, 60 lots; Deepfreeze III Expedition, December 1957 to February 1958, W. H. Littlewood, L. Wilson, J. Q. Tierney, and R. B. Starr, collectors, 97 lots; Deepfreeze IV Expedition, January-April 1959, J. Tyler and L. Wilson, collectors, 54 lots; Deepfreeze 1960-1961 Expedition, December 1960, J. Q. Tierney, collector, 8 lots; Dr. John H. Dearborn's collections made in the Ross Sea region (other collectors contributed or assisted Dearborn), November 1958 to December 1961, 106 lots; Waldo L. Schmitt's collections in the Palmer Peninsula region, January to March 1963, 65 lots. All of these expeditions except for the first one contributed valuable material for this study.

In this large collection of antarctic pelecypods, four species are represented by only one specimen each. On the other hand, there

are at least 100 specimens of the following species: *Yoldia (Aequiyoldia) eightsi*, *Limopsis marionensis*, *Philobrya sublaevis*, *Lissarca notorcadensis*, *Adacnarca nitens*, *Adamussium colbecki*, *Limatula hodgsoni*, *Cyclocardia astartoides*, and *Thracia meridionalis*. There is no direct correlation between number of lots (stations) and number of specimens of each species. There are 16 lots but only 37 specimens of *Malletia sabrina* whereas there are 21 lots containing 175 specimens of *Yoldia (Aequiyoldia) eightsi* in the collection. There are 9 lots containing 10 specimens of *Limopsis lilliei*, and there are 9 lots containing 24 specimens of *Dacrydium albidum*. The most puzzling species are those found at a large number of different stations but with only one or two specimens in each lot. These species are widely dispersed but are not abundant at any one locality. Many widely dispersed species of pelecypods are abundantly represented at most localities. In a species like *Limopsis lilliei*, it is not easy to understand the population mechanics in its widely dispersed but sparse distribution.

The material was all collected from relatively shallow water. The deepest collecting station was 1,097 m, where 4 of the 36 species were found. No other station measured more than 836 m. Four species were found only at depths of less than 100 m, including a few specimens which Dr. Waldo L. Schmitt picked up along the shore in the Palmer Peninsula area. *Adacnarca nitens* has the greatest depth range of any of the species in the U.S. National Museum collection—15.5 m to 1,097 m.

There are three reasons why there are only 36 species of antarctic pelecypods represented in the mollusk collection at the U.S. National Museum. There is only one collecting station deeper than 836 m, and the writer is certain that a few more species could have been obtained by additional collecting at greater depths. No collections were made from the South Shetlands and South Orkneys, which probably have the richest pelecypod fauna in the entire antarctic region, and not enough collecting was done in the Palmer Peninsula area. Almost no collecting was done in the eastern antarctic—the Davis Sea region and the Enderby Quadrant. Nearly all of the specimens in the collection were found in the Weddell Quadrant and the Ross Sea, including the western part of the Victoria Quadrant. Powell (1960) listed 93 species in his antarctic

mollusk catalogue (not including species preceded by a question mark, subspecies, and all species reported only in depths greater than 1,829 m). Some of these species have been synonymized, and the writer feels confident that the 36 species in the collection at the U.S. National Museum represent half of all the species of pelecypods living in the shallower waters of the antarctic region.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

This project has been supported financially by a grant from the National Science Foundation (G-13335) and additional money supplied by the Smithsonian Institution for research during July and August, 1965, through I. E. Wallen. The cost of the engraving of the plates was met by the University of Florida.

The writer is particularly indebted to Joseph Rosewater, Associate Curator-in-charge of the Division of Mollusks at the U.S. National Museum, for helpful suggestions on the systematic part of the manuscript. Kenneth J. Boss, malacologist for the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, also suggested improvements for the manuscript. Harald A. Rehder of the U.S. National Museum made available to me his bibliography of the antarctic mollusks. W. J. Byas, Museum Specialist in the Division of Mollusks at the U.S. National Museum, skillfully prepared some of the minute specimens for study, and David H. Massie of the U.S. Geological Survey prepared the specimens for photographing and took the photographs. William T. Brown of Vienna, Illinois, sorted much of the Deepfreeze material during July and August, 1960. John H. Dearborn, formerly at Stanford University, kindly turned over material he collected at McMurdo Sound; this also included valuable station data with ecological observations. Waldo L. Schmitt of the U.S. National Museum made available to me the material he collected in the region of the Palmer Peninsula, together with helpful ecological data. David L. Pawson of the U.S. National Museum identified the echinoids that had small pelecypods byssally attached to their spines. F. M. Bayer, formerly at the U.S. National Museum and now at the University of Miami (Florida), was most helpful with many suggestions and much encouragement during the early stages of this research. Without the help of these individuals and institutions, this project could not have been completed.

THE ROSS SEA PELECYPOD FAUNA

Because Dr. John H. Dearborn made such thorough collections in the extremely cold waters of the Ross Sea, I believe that the U.S. National Museum has almost all of the pelecypod species that occur in this region. It is understood, again, that all of the collections were made from relatively shallow water—no more than 836 m in this instance. A few deep-water species are undoubtedly present in the Ross Sea which were not collected.

The number of species in the collection from the Ross Sea is only 27. It is interesting to note that many of the polysyringian species that are found elsewhere in the Antarctic are not found in the Ross Sea. They are *Limopsis longipilosa*, *Lissarca miliaris*, *Adacnarca limopsoides*, *Cyamiomactra laminifera*, *Pseudokelleya gradata*, *Pseudokelleya stillwelli*, *Thyasira falklandica*, *Lasaea consanguinea*, and *Waldo parasiticus*. All four of the antarctic proto-branchs and both of the antarctic septibranchs are found in the Ross Sea. This confirms the contention by Nicol and Gavenda (1964) that it is the decline in the number of species of polysyringians in the colder waters that affects the percentages of these three subclasses of pelecypods in the shallow-water faunas. To make this clearer, the number of species and percentages are tabulated, first of all antarctic species studied and secondly of those species Dearborn collected in the Ross Sea.

Table 1

	All antarctic pelecypods studied	
	No. of species	Per cent
Polysyringia	30	83.5
Protobranchia	4	11.0
Septibranchia	2	05.5
Total	36	100.0
	Ross Sea pelecypods only	
	No. of species	Per cent
Polysyringia	21	77.5
Protobranchia	4	15.0
Septibranchia	2	07.5
Total	27	100.0

GEOGRAPHIC DISTRIBUTION OF THE SPECIES STUDIED

The writer has arbitrarily divided the geographic distributions of the species studied into four basic distributional patterns which

are as follows: (1) circumantarctic and subantarctic, (2) circumantarctic, (3) antarctic endemics, and (4) subantarctic and Palmer Peninsula area.

As Dell (1964b, p. 259) pointed out, the exact boundary of the antarctic province, at least for benthonic animals, is not easy to define. The writer feels that he must be somewhat arbitrary in his definition of this province, but it is necessary to state what areas are excluded in order to understand what distributional groupings have been made in this paper. South Georgia, the South Sandwich Island, Bouvet Island, and Kerguelen are excluded from the antarctic province proper, but the South Orkney Islands and others bordering the Palmer Peninsula are included in the antarctic province.

Of the 36 species studied, 15 species, or approximately 42 per cent of the total, appear to be circumantarctic and subantarctic in distribution. They are the following species.

1. *Yoldia (Aequiyoldia) eightsi* (Couthouy)
2. *Propeleda longicaudata* (Thiele)
3. *Limopsis marionensis* E. A. Smith
4. *Limopsis lilliei* E. A. Smith
5. *Philobrya sublaevis* Pelseneer
6. *Adacnarca nitens* Pelseneer
7. *Lissarca notorcadensis* Melvill and Standen
8. *Limatula hodgsoni* (E. A. Smith)
9. *Astarte longirostris* d'Orbigny
10. *Cyclocardia astartoides* (von Martens)
11. *Cyamocardium denticulatum* (E. A. Smith)
12. *Mysella minuscula* (Pfeffer)
13. *Waldo parasiticus* (Dall)
14. *Thracia meridionalis* E. A. Smith
15. *Laternula elliptica* (King and Broderip)

Eleven species, or approximately 31 per cent of the total studied, have a circumantarctic distribution. They are the following species:

1. *Malletia sabrina* Hedley
2. *Silicula rouchi* (Lamy)
3. *Adacnarca wandelensis* (Lamy)
4. *Adacnarca limopsoides* (Thiele)
5. *Dacrydium albidum* Pelseneer
6. *Adamussium colbecki* (E. A. Smith)
7. *Pseudokellya gradata* Thiele
8. *Genaxinus bongraini* (Lamy)
9. *Kellia simulans* E. A. Smith
10. *Cuspidaria tenella* E. A. Smith
11. *Cuspidaria infelix* Thiele

Thus, about 73 per cent (26 species) have a wide geographic range in the antarctic region.

Only 19 per cent (7 species) appear to be antarctic endemics (*i.e.*, not found throughout the entire antarctic region and not occurring in the subantarctic region). These are the following:

1. *Limopsis longipilosa* Pelsencer

Western Antarctica 0° to 91°W. longitude. Essentially the Weddell Quadrant.

2. *Limatula simillima* (Thiele)
Eastern Antarctica. Victoria and Enderby Quadrants.
3. *Cyamimactra laminifera* (Lamy)
Western Antarctica. Ross and Weddell Quadrants .
4. *Cyamimactra robusta* Nicol
Ross Sea.
5. *Pseudokellya stillwelli* Hedley
Eastern Antarctica. Victoria Quadrant. 90° to 178° E. longitude.
6. *Thyasira dearborni* Nicol
Ross Sea.
7. *Lyonsia planulata* (Thiele)

Mainly eastern Antarctica (Victoria and Enderby Quadrants) but ranging at least to 163°W. longitude in the Ross Quadrant.

Only three species (about eight per cent) occur in the Palmer Peninsula area and adjacent areas of the subantarctic but not into the rest of the antarctic region. They are as follows:

1. *Lissarca miliaris* (Philippi)
2. *Thyasira falklandica* (E. A. Smith)
3. *Lasaea consanguinea* (E. A. Smith)

There are undoubtedly more species with this last type of geographic distribution, but little collecting was done in the Palmer Peninsula region except for that accomplished by Dr. Waldo L. Schmitt.

Some of the so-called endemic species may later prove to be circumantarctic when more intensive collecting is done. On the other hand, there are undoubtedly some endemic species not represented in the collection at the U.S. National Museum because almost no collecting stations are in the eastern half of Antarctica. Thus, the 19 per cent figure for the endemic antarctic species may be close to being correct.

One more comment should be made on the compiled basic data. Both of the septibranch species are circumantarctic in distribution. Of the four protobranch species, two are circumantarctic and two are both circumantarctic and subantarctic in distribution. On the other hand, of the 30 species of Polysyringia, 7 are circumantarctic, 13 are circumantarctic and subantarctic, 7 are antarctic endemics, and 3 are essentially subantarctic but range into the Palmer Peninsula region as well.

SYSTEMATIC DESCRIPTIONS OF THE PELECYPODA

The systematic groupings and arrangement of the pelecypod species studied herein are mainly my own ideas gleaned from personal experience or readings on this subject. I have relied somewhat on the family groupings of Thiele (1934) and more particularly on the family and superfamily names and authors as given by Newell (1965). In one instance I have stated my reasons for the allocation of a family (the Philobryidae). Above the superfamily level I have followed what I consider the most phylogenetically correct arrangement of the higher taxa of the Pelecypoda in the light of our present knowledge of this large and rather difficult group.

Subclass PROTOBRANCHIA

Order NUCULOIDA

NUCULANIDAE Meek, 1864

YOLDIA Möller, 1842

Type species.—(Subsequent designation) *Yoldia arctica* Gray=
Nucula arctica Gray, 1824. Gardner 1916, p. 518.

Subgenus **Aeqviyoldia** Soot-Ryen, 1951*

Type species.—(Original designation) *Yoldia subaequilateralis*
E. A. Smith, 1875. Soot-Ryen 1951, p. 6.

- Yoldia (Aeqviyoldia) eightsi** (Couthouy in Jay, 1839) Pl. 1, figs. 6, 8.
1839. *Nucula eightsi* Couthouy in Jay, p. 113, pl. 1, figs. 12, 13.
1860. *Leda (Yoldia) eightsi* (Couthouy), Hanley, p. 142, Nuculidae, pl. 5,
fig. 164.
1860. *Leda (Yoldia) woodwardi* Hanley, pp. 140, 141, Nuculidae, pl. 1, figs.
17, 22.
1951. *Yoldia (Aeqviyoldia) eightsi* (Couthouy), Soot-Ryen, p. 6.
1951. *Yoldia (Aeqviyoldia) woodwardi* (Hanley), Soot-Ryen, p. 7.

For a complete synonymy of this species, see Dell (1963, pp. 248, 249).

*Attention is called to the nonlatinized form of spelling of the subgeneric name. For emendation, see Dell, 1963.—Ed.

Description.—This is the largest protobranch species living in antarctic waters. The largest specimen of this species in the U.S. National Museum collection is 21.4 mm in height, 37.0 mm in length, and 13.4 mm in convexity of both valves. Several other specimens are nearly this size. The average height for 40 specimens is 18.5 mm; average length is 30.2 mm; and average convexity is 8.1 mm. Ratio of length to height is 1.63; ratio of convexity to height is 0.44. Shell thin, chalky, porcellanous; periostracum glossy, olive-green on small specimens, dark-brown to black on large specimens; valves gaping slightly both anteriorly and posteriorly, the posterior gape being the larger. The posterior end may be bent slightly to the left or right in a few large specimens. Dorsal margin posterior to the beaks slightly curved, posterior side somewhat pointed and arcuate, ventral margin broadly arched, anterior margin curved, dorsal margin anterior to the beaks nearly straight; equivalved; beaks small, contiguous, located slightly posterior to the center of the dorsal margin, commonly corroded, slightly opisthogyrate; ornamentation consists of rounded concentric ridges and flat radial ribs at the anterior and posterior ends of the shell, many fine radial striae also present; interior margins of valves smooth; pallial sinus large; adductor muscle scars located near dorsal border, subequal in size, posterior one more rounded and prominent; ligament internal, located in a triangular pit beneath the beaks; taxodont teeth decrease in number or tend to disappear in large adult specimens; a maximum of about nine teeth on each side of the ligamental pit is found on average-sized specimens. The siphons are small and slender; the foot is large.

There are 21 lots with about 175 specimens in the U.S. National Museum collection. At least 40 of these specimens are preserved in alcohol.

Comparisons.—*Yoldia* (*Aeqviyoldia*) *eightsi* differs from *Y. (A.) subaequilateralis* E. A. Smith (1875), by being proportionately longer and by having less prominent radial striae. *Yoldia isonota* von Martens is more rostrate posteriorly and more elongate than *Yoldia* (*Aeqviyoldia*) *eightsi*.

Habitat.—*Yoldia* (*Aeqviyoldia*) *eightsi* is a shallow-water species, and this undoubtedly explains the reason for its not being obtained by the Deepfreeze Expeditions. The greatest depth from

which Dr. Waldo L. Schmitt collected his specimens was 86 m. Some specimens came from as little as 5 m in depth, but the best specimens collected by Schmitt were taken from 9 to 75 m. However, Dell (1964, p. 147) does report one station of 728 m from which this species was taken. Most of Schmitt's specimens were collected from a mud or sandy mud bottom, although he does refer to a gravel-sand bottom in one instance. Dr. John H. Dearborn collected one specimen from a bottom of volcanic gravel and cobble. Soot-Ryen (1951, p. 7) reported this species as living on clay but in a few cases sand and stones.

Geographic distribution.—This species was originally described from New South Shetland, but it has also been reported from the Falkland Islands, South Georgia, South Orkneys, and the Straits of Magellan. It is also circumantarctic in distribution.

PROPELEDA Iredale, 1924

Type species.—(Original designation) *Leda ensicula* Angas, 1877. Iredale, 1924, p. 186.

As indicated by Soot-Ryen (1951, p. 5), *Propeleda* Iredale, 1924, may be a subjective synonym of *Poroleda* Hutton, 1893 [type species by monotypy, *Poroleda lanceolata* (Hutton)]. A decision on this problem could not be made without comparative material of the type species. Dell (1964, p. 146) noted that *Propeleda longicauda* (Thiele) is close to *Nuculana*, *sensu stricto*.

Propeleda longicaudata (Thiele, 1912)

Pl. 2, figs. 2,4

1912. *Leda longicaudata* Thiele, p. 229, pl. 17, fig. 22.

1916. *Poroleda longicaudata* (Thiele), Hedley, p. 18.

1951. *Nuculana* (*Poroleda*) *longicaudata* (Thiele), Soot-Ryen, p. 35.

1951. *Propeleda longicaudata* (Thiele), Powell, p. 77.

Description.—Shell thin; white or translucent and somewhat chalky along the margins; equivalved; having a small gape at the end of the rostrum on the posterior side; elongate, dorsal margin in front of beaks gently curved, dorsal margin behind beaks slightly concave, rostral region of dorsal margin a bit upturned, rostral end truncate, ventral margin broadly arched but more curved at the postero-ventral and antero-ventral areas, anterior end arcuate. Of the 12 specimens measured, the average height was 6.1 mm, the

average length was 15.1 mm, and the average convexity of both valves was 2.7 mm; the largest specimen in the collection measured 8.3 mm in height, 19.7 mm in length, and 4.5 mm in convexity. Hedley (1916, p. 18) recorded a specimen that attained a length of 21 mm, and Powell (1951, p. 77) reported that one attained a size of 26 mm long and 10.25 mm high. The length is about 2.5 times greater than the height; ratio of convexity to height is 0.44; large specimens are commonly more elongate in proportion to the height than are small ones. A light greenish-yellow periostracum is present on the outside of the valves; ornamentation consists of concentric ribs, which become broader and rounder toward the ventral side; these are not present in the vicinity of the keels on the posterior dorsal margin nor on the rostrum; on the largest specimen a broad but faint groove runs from the umbonal region anteriorly to the ventral margin; it is located on about the anterior fifth of the shell; growth lines do not show on most specimens, and those that do show them have only one or two. Beaks small, slightly opisthogyrate, located on about the anterior fourth of the shell; interior ventral margin smooth; concentric ribs faintly reflected on inside of shell; keels also reflected on inside of shell; one or two ridges are seen in the posterior region on the inside of the shell, one running from under the hinge posteriorly and a little ventrally and occupying the center of the shell in the rostral region, commonly becoming more prominent posteriorly; a second fainter ridge may be present, running from the end of the hinge line and along the dorsal margin posteriorly to the end of the rostrum; pallial line and adductor muscle scars are not seen on these thin shells; ligament internal, lodged in a small pit beneath the beaks, tending to slant posteriorly; taxodont hinge teeth arranged in two series: one anterior, the other posterior, to the ligamental pit; they vary in number; on the largest specimen there are 27 teeth posterior to the ligamental pit and 15 in front of the ligamental pit; on a smaller specimen there are 15 teeth posterior to the ligamental pit and 9 anterior to it; the teeth are elongate; near the ligamental pit they lie parallel to the dorsal margin, but toward the anterior and posterior ends they are almost vertical; teeth toward the anterior and posterior ends are larger and thicker and in some cases chevron-shaped; hinge plate long

and narrow, bearing the teeth and extending across all but a small part of the anterior end of the posterior rostrum.

There are nine lots of shells containing 22 specimens in the U.S. National Museum collection. Additional specimens are preserved in alcohol.

Comparisons.—The only species noted which resembles *Propeleda longicaudata* is *Propeleda ensicula* (Angas), the type species of the genus, which is from New South Wales. The latter species differs from the former by having finer concentric ribs, having striae radiating from the umbones, and having a proportionately larger keeled area.

Habitat.—Specimens of *Propeleda longicaudata* in the collections at the U.S. National Museum were taken from depths ranging from 183 m to 836 m. Dell (1964, p. 146) recorded this species from many stations ranging in depth from 100 to 1,080 m. Most material came from depths ranging from 183 to 300 m, and only one lot of Deepfreeze material came from a greater depth than 640 m. Dr. John H. Dearborn collected *Propeleda longicaudata* from a bottom consisting of gravel and pebbles. Hedley (1916) reported that this species was taken at three stations off a bottom of ooze.

Geographic distribution.—Thiele first described this species from the Gauss Station. *Propeleda longicaudata* has been reported from South Georgia, the South Shetlands, and the South Orkneys, and it is undoubtedly circumantarctic in distribution.

SILICULA Jeffreys, 1879

Type species.—(Original designation) *Silicula fragilis* Jeffreys, 1879, p. 573.

Silicula rouchi Lamy, 1910

Pl. 1, figs. 1,7

1910b. *Silicula rouchi* Lamy, p. 394.

Description.—Shell small, thin; elongate, oblong, flat; equi-valve; a narrow gape is present on the posterior side which includes part of the posterior dorsal border; a smaller gape for the foot occurs on the anterior side; dorsal margin straight, anterior margin strongly arcuate, especially toward the ventral side, ventral margin elongate and curved at either end; posterior margin subtruncate;

beaks small, contiguous, orthogyrate, barely extending above the dorsal border, located at about the anterior fifth of the dorsal margin; outside of shell with a pearly sheen, interior white; a thin glossy olive-green periostracum is present which is better developed toward the margins of the shell; growth lines not apparent; surface ornamentation consists of many faint concentric striae and faint concentric folds; on the largest specimen a radial ridge runs from in front of the beaks to the antero-ventral border and becomes broader in this direction; it marks the end of the anterior gape for the foot; two faint radial ridges run from behind the beaks toward the posterior margin; the largest and only complete specimen is 6.4 mm high, 14.5 mm long, and only 2.2 mm for the convexity of both valves; this is the largest specimen measured thus far; ratio of length to height is 2.25; ratio of convexity to height is 0.30; inner margins of shell smooth; interior of shell has faint concentric folds; pallial line and adductor muscle scars not seen; ligament lodged in a narrow internal groove which runs from under the beak and curves slightly as it runs a short distance toward the posterior side; hinge teeth narrow, elongate, overlapping, teeth posterior to the beaks are more elongate and parallel to the dorsal margin, about five in number; those anterior to the beaks are shorter, run more obliquely, and number about four. The foot is wide but not convex, and its distal margins are serrate.

There are four lots containing only nine specimens of *Silicula rouchi* in the U.S. National Museum collection.

Comparisons.—*Silicula rouchi* Lamy differs from the type species, *S. fragilis* Jeffreys, by being more elongate and by not having a notch on the posterior end.

Habitat.—The specimens of *Silicula rouchi* in the U.S. National Museum came from depths ranging from 183 m to 836 m, and Dell (1964, p. 147) recorded depths ranging from 160 m to 720 m. *S. rouchi* was collected by the Deepfreeze Expeditions on a gravel and pebbly bottom, and Dr. John H. Dearborn collected it from the same type of substrate.

Geographic distribution.—Lamy first described this species from Alexander I Land. This uncommon species appears to be circumantarctic in distribution.

MALLETIIDAE Adams and Adams, 1858**MALLEZIA** Des Moulins, 1832

Type species.—(Monotypy) *Malletia chilensis* Des Moulins, 1832, pp. 90, 91.

Malletia sabrina Hedley, 1916

Pl. 1, figs. 3, 5

1916. *Malletia sabrina* Hedley, p. 18, pl. 1, figs. 3, 4.

Description.—Shell thin; porcellanous; equivalved; slightly gaping at both the anterior and posterior ends; periostracum thin, light olive-green; surface glossy and perlaceous on the umbonal region; valves longer than high and of little convexity; of the seven specimens measured, the average for the length, height, and convexity of both valves is 10.0 mm, 5.9 mm, and 3.5 mm respectively; ratio of length to height is 1.70, and ratio of convexity to height is 0.59; largest specimen measured is 11.6 mm long, 6.6 mm high, and 4.1 mm in convexity; but a broken specimen in the collection is clearly larger than this; dorsal margin anterior to the beaks more rounded than dorsal margin posterior to the beaks, anterior end arcuate and almost pointed, ventral margin mainly straight except at either end where it is rounded, posterior margin subtruncate; on young specimens the posterior side is commonly more rounded; beaks contiguous, orthogyrate, located at about the anterior one-third of the shell; surface of shell ornamented with concentric striae which are more prominent on the umbonal region; a ridge running from the beak to the posterior end of the shell delimits the escutcheonal area; radial striae and one or two faint radial folds are present along the posterior and postero-ventral margins in some specimens; these radial folds are all ventral to the escutcheonal area; inner margins of valves smooth; no pallial line or adductor muscle scars observable on these thin shells; hinge teeth typically taxodont and separated into an anterior and posterior series by a small ligamental pit under the beak; typically 10 or 11 anterior teeth and 11 to 15 posterior teeth; at least a part of the ligament is located in a pit under the beaks, although most of it is clearly external and found a short distance anterior and posterior to the ligamental pit.

There are 16 lots containing 37 specimens of *Malletia sabrina* in the collection at the U.S. National Museum.

Comparisons.—The beaks are located more toward the anterior side, and the shell is more elongate and oblong in *Malletia sabrina* than in *M. cumingi* (Hanley, 1860) from the Falkland Islands. *M. chilensis* Des Moulins is much larger, more oval in outline, and has fewer anterior teeth and more posterior teeth than *M. sabrina*. Other species of this genus from the antarctic regions appear to be unlike *M. sabrina*.

Habitat.—Hedley (1916, p. 18) described this species from specimens collected at stations ranging from 527 to 655 m. Large specimens were collected by the Deepfreeze Expeditions from 640 and 836 m. Of the 15 records of depth obtainable, 9 were deeper than 500 m. On the other hand, Dr. Waldo L. Schmitt collected one specimen from 57 m, and Dr. John H. Dearborn collected *Malletia sabrina* from only 12 m.

Hedley reported this species on a bottom consisting of ooze, but the Deepfreeze Expeditions collected it on a rocky bottom, gravel and pebbles, pebbles, and sand. Dr. John H. Dearborn collected it off a bottom containing sponges and gorgonaceans.

Bottom temperatures ranged from -1.5° C to -1.93° C at three Deepfreeze stations.

Geographic distribution.—Hedley described *Malletia sabrina* from shells collected from the following localities: $65^{\circ} 6' \text{ S.}, 96^{\circ} 13' \text{ E.}$; $64^{\circ} 44' \text{ S.}, 97^{\circ} 28' \text{ E.}$; and $66^{\circ} 55' \text{ S.}, 145^{\circ} 21' \text{ E.}$ Recent collecting has indicated that *Malletia sabrina* is circumantarctic in distribution.

Subclass POLYSYRINGIA

Order PRIONODONTA

LIMOPSIDAE Dall, 1895

LIMOPSIS Sasso, 1827

Type species.—(Monotypy) *Limopsis aurita* Sasso, 1827, =*Arca aurita* Brocchi, 1814. Sasso, 1827, p. 476.

***Limopsis lilliei* E. A. Smith, 1915**

Pl. 2, figs. 3, 6

1915. *Limopsis lilliei* E. A. Smith, p. 76, pl. 1, fig. 18.

Description.—Shell small and thin; without a gape; equivalved; white, rarely tinged with yellow inside; shell outline subcircular, dorsal margin straight in the area of the beaks but curved at the

ends, anterior margin arcuate, ventral margin curved, posterior side slightly produced and curved; shell always longer than high; average height of three specimens measured was 12.2 mm, average length 13.6 mm, and average convexity of both valves 6.9 mm. The largest specimen measured was 18.0 mm high, 19.3 mm long, and 11.0 mm for the convexity of both valves; ratio of length to height is 1.11; ratio of convexity to height is 0.57; beaks eroded, rather small and not high, orthogyrate, located in the middle of the dorsal border; periostracum brown, thick, with short and fine bristles, slightly overlapping the margins of the valves except for the dorsal border; ornamentation consists of many concentric ribs which are wider than the interspaces, and wide nodes are found on the ribs that are nearest the ventral border; this gives the appearance of radial striae crossing the concentric ribs; interior margins of the valves smooth; inside of shell contains fine radial striae which run to the border of the pallial line; pallial line without a sinus; adductor muscle scars about equal in size, large, subpyriform, found on slightly raised areas; ligament small, amphidetic, mostly contained in a shallow pit under the beaks but running beyond it at either end; hinge teeth not present under the beaks, about five teeth anterior to the beaks and the same number posterior to the beaks, small.

There are nine lots containing only ten specimens in the U. S. National Museum collection.

Comparisons.—This species closely resembles *Limopsis hirtella* Mabille and Rochebrune, 1889 (*in* Rochebrune and Mabille) and has probably been mistaken for it by some malacologists working on antarctic pelecypods. *L. lilliei* differs from *L. hirtella* by being proportionately longer, having less high beaks, and having a longer and narrower ligamental area and hinge area.

Habitat.—*Limopsis lilliei* was taken from depths ranging from 26 to 392 m by the Deepfreeze Expeditions. The best specimens came from 26, 46, 166, 315, and 321 m. E. A. Smith (1915, p. 76) described this species from material collected from depths ranging from 256 to 457 m. This is a shallow-water species which has rarely been found deeper than 350 m. Dr. Waldo L. Schmitt collected specimens from a mud and sand bottom and a mud bottom. The bot-

tom temperature at the deepest Deepfreeze station (392 m) was -1.5°C .

Geographic distribution.—E. A. Smith described *Limopsis lilliei* from McMurdo Sound. This species is circumantarctic in distribution, and Dell (1964, p. 158) also recorded it from South Georgia, Shag Rocks, the South Sandwich Islands, and Bouvet Island.

***Limopsis longipilosa* Pelseneer, 1903**

Pl. 1, fig. 2

1903. *Limopsis longipilosa* Pelseneer, p. 25, figs. 89, 90.

Description.—Shell minute, relatively thick, white, chalky; equivalved; not gaping; almost subcircular and only slightly oblique posteriorly; dorsal margin straight, anterior border rounded, ventral margin rounded and slightly produced posteriorly, posterior margin gently rounded; height and length about equal; average for the two measured specimens was 2.9 mm in height, 3.1 mm in length, and 1.6 mm for the convexity of both valves; the largest specimen was 3.5 mm high, 3.6 mm long, and 1.7 mm for the convexity of both valves; Soot-Ryen (1951, p. 9) measured a specimen that was 8.0 mm long and high; ratio of length to height 1.07, ratio of convexity to height 0.55; beaks pointed, orthogyrate, located at the center of the dorsal border; periostracum varies from brown to grey in color; most of it is rather thin, overlapping the valves on all but the dorsal margin, part of it arranged in radiating rows of fine long filaments; periostracum not present on umbonal region; external ornamentation consists of concentric striae and on some specimens much larger square-topped concentric ribs which are widely spaced and number about eight; concentric ribs are crossed by finer and more numerous radial threads which bear the filamentous periostracum; inner margin faintly denticulate along the anterior and ventral sides; interior of shell has broad, low radial ribs; adductor muscle scars and pallial line not seen; ligament can be seen exteriorly between the beaks; part of the ligament is lodged in a small triangular pit underneath the beaks, but the remainder of it is thinner and runs along the dorsal border on either side of the pit; taxodont teeth are in two series on either side of the ligamental pit; they are comparatively large; those on the posterior side run

less perpendicular to the dorsal border; they number about four on each side of the ligamental pit; hinge plate rather narrow.

There are only two lots containing but three specimens in the U.S. National Museum collection.

Comparisons.—*Limopsis longipilosa* differs from *L. lilliei* Smith by being proportionately taller, much smaller, having longer filaments on the periostracum, and having a less thick periostracum. *L. longipilosa* differs from *L. lata* E. A. Smith (1885) by having a more circular outline, not being pitted interiorly, and by having longer filaments on the periostracum. *L. longipilosa* differs from *L. vixornata* Verco (1907) by having a periostracum which is less dense and has longer filaments and by having fewer taxodont teeth on the hinge plate. *L. longipilosa* differs from *L. hirtella* Mabille and Rochebrune by being smaller, by having less prominent beaks, by having longer filaments on the periostracum, and by being less convex. *L. longipilosa* differs from *L. scabra* Thiele (1912) by having fewer and longer filaments on the periostracum and in having radial threads on all the exterior of the shell.

Habitat.—Pelseneer originally described this species from material collected at several stations which ranged in depth from 400 to 569 m. The specimens collected by the Deepfreeze Expeditions came from two stations with depths of 238 m and 732 m. Soot-Ryen (1951, p. 9) reported one specimen collected at 600 m. Clarke (1962, p. 57) listed *Limopsis longipilosa* as occurring in depths as great as 2,579 m and attributed this record to Pelseneer 1903, but I have not been able to find this information in that reference.

The Deepfreeze specimens came from substrates that were described as "rocky bottom with siliceous sponge spicules and Foraminifera" and as "hard gravelly with coral growth." Soot-Ryen recorded it from a bottom of stones and clay. The bottom temperature at one Deepfreeze station where this species was taken was -1.69°C .

Geographic distribution.—*Limopsis longipilosa* was originally described from the following localities: 70° S., $80^{\circ} 48'$ W.; $70^{\circ} 15'$ S., $82^{\circ} 23'$ W.; $71^{\circ} 19'$ S., $87^{\circ} 37'$ W.; $71^{\circ} 18'$ S., $88^{\circ} 02'$ W.; $71^{\circ} 09'$ S., $89^{\circ} 15'$ W.; $70^{\circ} 48'$ S., $91^{\circ} 54'$ W. Thus far this species has been reported only from western Antarctica and almost exclusively from the Weddell Quadrant.

***Limopsis marionensis* E. A. Smith, 1885**

Pl. 2, figs. 1, 5

The generic name *Felicia* Mabille and Rochebrune, 1889, (*in* Rochebrune and Mabille) p. 116, is available for this species, and other limopsid species could also be allocated to this genus. I feel that this split is neither justified nor useful.

1885. *Limopsis marionensis* E. A. Smith, p. 254, pl. 18, figs. 2, 2b.

1885. *Limopsis straminea* E. A. Smith, p. 255, pl. 18, figs. 5, 5a.

1889. *Felicia jousseaumi* Mabille and Rochebrune, *in* Rochebrune and Mabille, p. 116, pl. 7, figs. 9a, b.

1907. *Limopsis grandis* E. A. Smith, pp. 5, 6, pl. 3, figs. 7, 7b.

1914. *Limopsis hardingii* Melvill and Standen, p. 128, pl. 7, figs. 2, 2a.

1960. *Limopsis* (*Felicia*) *jousseaumi jousseaumi* (Mabille and Rochebrune), Powell, p. 172.

1960. *Limopsis* (*Felicia*) *jousseaumi grandis* E. A. Smith, Powell, p. 172.

Description.—Shell thin, white, commonly chalky, especially on worn specimens; equivalved; not gaping; asymmetric and ellipsoidal in outline, dorsal margin slightly arched, anterior margin strongly arched, ventral margin curved, posterior side somewhat produced and curved. *Limopsis marionensis* is the largest species of limopsid in the collection at the U.S. National Museum and the third largest living species of bivalve in the antarctic region; large individuals of this species attain a size of about twice that of the next largest living limopsid. This species is difficult to measure because of its asymmetrical outline; the length was arbitrarily measured as the greatest distance between the anterior and posterior ends, and the umbones were not parallel to the line of measurement; the height was taken as the perpendicular distance between the beaks and the ventral margin; shell longer than high and rather flat; of 40 specimens measured, the average height was 24.1 mm, average length was 28.1 mm, average convexity of both valves was 9.6 mm; the largest specimen measured was 49.1 mm high, 60.8 mm long, and 18.8 mm for the convexity of both valves; this is larger than any specimen heretofore reported except for one by Powell (1958, p. 173) who recorded a specimen 65.0 mm in height and 80.0 mm in length; the average ratio of length to height is 1.17; the average ratio of convexity to height is 0.40; valves of fresh specimens are clothed with a luxuriant, brown, pilose, periostracum which extends over the margins of the valves except on the dorsal side near the ligament; on small specimens the periostracum is much more

poorly developed and the hairlike fibers are arranged in radial rows; the periostracum is also poorly developed on the umbonal region of large specimens; on worn specimens the ornamentation can be seen and consists of fine radial striae which are pitted at regular intervals but not well developed on the umbonal region; fine concentric striae are closely spaced and best developed on the umbonal region; nepionic shell sometimes set off by a more prominent concentric line; growth lines are generally not observable, but a few large specimens have at least six; beaks small, close together, orthogyrate, located at the anterior third of the shell; interior of shell has some radiating striae; interior ventral margin appears smooth on most specimens, but on the largest specimen there are small crenulations at the margin of the shell; pallial line entire, showing a slight indentation or straightening where it joins the posterior adductor muscle scar; adductor muscle scars unequal in size, the anterior much smaller and more deeply impressed and nearly round; the posterior muscle scar is larger, shallower, and more irregular in outline; in large specimens the posterior adductor scar is bounded by a faint ridge on its dorsal side; no pedal retractors seen; the ligament is amphidetic; in large specimens the ligament superficially resembles that of *Glycymeris*, but it has no chevron-shaped parts; in large specimens the ligament is elongate and the central triangular pit under the beaks is scarcely marked, but in small specimens the ligament is shorter and the central pit is more depressed and prominent; taxodont hinge teeth are absent under the beaks as Thiele pointed out, more numerous in larger specimens; largest specimen has 11 teeth behind the beak and 13 teeth in front of the beak, a few of them chevron-shaped; on a much smaller specimen there are 8 teeth in front of the beak and also 8 behind the beak; on one of the smallest specimens there are only 3 teeth in front of the beak and 4 behind the beak; hinge plate slightly curved at the posterior end. This species clearly shows gerontic characters which in this instance are expressed as unusually large size, reduction of the excavation of the ligamental pit, and the marked obliquity of the valve outline.

Small specimens are difficult to separate from other species of antarctic limopsids because they tend to be less asymmetrical, are more nearly of equal height and length, and are comparatively

more convex than the large specimens. Furthermore, the periostracum on small specimens is less distinctive than it is on the adult shells.

Three large specimens are preserved in alcohol. The soft parts are light brown; the foot is large and typically hatchet-shaped with no indication of a byssus; the mantle is thin, and no pigmented spots were seen along its border. The anatomy of this species has been described by Burne (1920, pp. 241-242), and he reported that a byssus is present.

There are 21 lots containing 100 specimens of *Limopsis marionensis* in the collection at the U.S. National Museum.

Comparisons.—*Limopsis scabra* Thiele (1912) appears to differ from *L. marionensis* by being much smaller, being proportionately higher, having radial ribs showing on the inside of the shell, and by having radial striae only on the posterior side of the valves. *L. hirtella* Mabile and Rochebrune differs from *L. marionensis* by having a thicker shell, having more prominent beaks, and by having larger concentric ribs. *L. lillici* E. A. Smith differs from *L. marionensis* by being more convex and by being more symmetrical in shape. *L. longipilosa* Pelseneer differs from *L. marionensis* by being as high as long, by having less luxuriant and a more regular arrangement of the periostracum, and by lacking radial striae.

Habitat.—The specimens of *Limopsis marionensis* in the collection at the U.S. National Museum were collected in depths ranging from 56 m to 1,097 m. The largest specimens were collected in 393 m of water and were taken alive. The most frequent depths from which this species has been reported are from 100 m to 550 m. *Limopsis marionensis* is generally found in deeper water than *L. lillici*.

The Deepfreeze Expeditions collected this species from a hard rocky bottom, a hard gravelly bottom with coral growth, and a sandy bottom. Dr. John H. Dearborn described the type of bottom at two stations where he collected this species as "sponge complex with some rocks" and "sponge-bivalve complex."

The bottom temperature at a few Deepfreeze localities ranged from -1.5°C to -1.69°C .

Geographic distribution.—This species was first described from Marion Island. It is the most common limopsid species in the ant-

arctic and is certainly circumantarctic in distribution. *Limopsis marionensis* has also been reported from the South Shetlands, the South Orkneys, the South Sandwich Islands, the Falkland Islands, Burdwood Bank, the Magellan Region, Chile, as far north as Seno Reloncavi, Prince Edward Island, and between Kerguelen and Heard Islands. This is one of the widest ranging species found in the whole antarctic region.

Order ANISOMYARIA

Superfamily **MYTILACEA** Rafinesque, 1815

MYTILIDAE Rafinesque, 1815

DACRYDIUM Torrell, 1859

Type species.—(Monotypy) *Mytilus vitrea* Holböll, 1842, p. 92 = *Modiola? vitrea* (Holböll) in Möller, 1842, p. 19.

Dacrydium albidum Pelseneer, 1903

Pl. 3, figs. 2, 8

1903. *Dacrydium albidum* Pelseneer, p. 26, fig. 100.

1912. *Dacrydium modioliforme* Thiele, pp. 226, 227, pl. 17, fig. 9.

Description.—Shell thin and small, hyaline or chalky; commonly having a pearly sheen, light green or brown; equivalve; without apparent gape; outline of valves variable but generally subpyriform, always higher than long; dorsal border anterior to beaks somewhat produced, higher than the beaks, rounded; anterior border nearly straight, curved inward slightly, sloping posteriorly; ventral border short and moderately rounded; posterior margin long and rounded, merging with both dorsal and ventral borders; dorsal border posterior to beaks round and sloping ventrally; small shells generally proportionately less high, less produced at the antero-dorsal margin, and have a more rounded anterior margin; these small oblique shells are difficult to measure but of the three measured specimens, the average height was 4.3 mm, the average length was 3.1 mm, and the average convexity of both valves was 2.1 mm; one specimen was slightly larger than this measuring 4.4 mm high, 3.0 mm long, and 2.3 mm for the convexity of both valves. Pelseneer's specimen was only about half this size, and that is also true of most of the unmeasured specimens in the collection at the U.S. National Museum; the ratio of length to height is 0.72, and the

ratio of convexity to height is 0.49; beaks pointed, orthogyrate, located at about the anterior third of the dorsal border and raised slightly above it; umbonal regions somewhat swollen; periostracum thin, brown, rarely preserved; growth lines usually not seen, but the largest specimen has three; surface ornamentation consists of fine concentric lines; interior margins of valves smooth; interior of shell has concentric striae and is also finely granulose; only anterior adductor muscle scar seen, it is rounded and elongate and located near the antero-dorsal end; ligament in a small triangular pit beneath the beaks, apparently wholly internal; hinge area varying greatly in strength; fine striae perpendicular to the dorsal border can be seen on a narrow platform or hinge plate posterior to the beaks; on one right valve this platform widens out on the posterior side and has a wide shallow groove; anteriorly and dorsally to this groove but posterior to the beaks there is a narrow ridge which runs parallel to the dorsal margin from the ligamental pit; the widened posterior platform is barely discernable in some specimens; hinge essentially edentulous.

There are 9 lots containing 24 specimens of *Dacrydium albidum* in the U.S. National Museum collection.

Comparisons.—I have placed Thiele's species, *Dacrydium modioliforme*, in synonymy with *D. albidum* because the specimens I have seen are so variable in size and shape, and the strength of the hinge so variable, that the distinguishing characters pointed out by Thiele seem to be only variants of *D. albidum*. *D. albidum* differs from *D. meridionalis* E. A. Smith (1885) by lacking radial striae on the exterior, by being less rounded and more sloping on the anterior side, and by lacking denticles on the interior part of the posterior margin. *D. albidum* differs from *D. pelseneeri* Hedley (1906b) by lacking so-called teeth anterior to the beaks, by being proportionately longer, and by having a smoother outer surface.

Habitat.—*Dacrydium albidum* was originally described from specimens collected at about 400 m. The Deepfreeze material came from depths ranging from 125 to 521 m. Powell (1958, p. 175) reported it living at 437 m. Dell (1964, p. 177) listed two stations in the Ross Sea where this species was taken as having depths of 351 and 567 m. However, Thiele and Jaeckel (1931, p. 170) said this

species also came from 4,636 m. *D. albidum* is most commonly found at depths ranging from 200 to 450 m.

The Deepfreeze Expeditions collected this species from a bottom of stony ooze under a heavy matting of marine life including especially sponges and shells and also from a bottom of hard clay and gravel with coral growth.

The bottom temperature at three Deepfreeze stations varied from -1.5° C to -1.69° C.

Geographic distribution.—*Dacrydium albidum* was originally described by Pelseneer from the following locality: $71^{\circ} 18' \text{ S.}$, $88^{\circ} 02' \text{ W.}$ This rather uncommon species is circumantarctic in distribution.

PHILOBRYIDAE Bernard, 1897

Although Dell (1964, pp. 160-173) greatly clarified the taxonomy of this family by reducing the large number of generic, sub-generic, and species names, much work still needs to be done. The research on the Philobryidae must be done by malacologists who have access to large collections of pelecypods from the southern half of the Southern Hemisphere, because it is in this region that most of the living species of this family are found. The mollusk collection at the U.S. National Museum is inadequate for a monographic treatment of the Philobryidae at the present time.

The philobryids are certainly mytilaceans if not mytilids. Hinge and ligamental structures and shell shape are so similar to those of some of the small-shelled mytilid genera, that there is no doubt in the writer's mind that the philobryids are an offshoot of a mytilid stock. Moreover, Burne (1920, p. 238) said that the anterior adductor muscle is absent in the specimens of *Adacnarca* he examined, although Pelseneer claimed that his specimens had a small anterior adductor muscle. Burne (1920, p. 235) also stated that *Lisarca notorcadensis* has only the posterior adductor muscle, the anterior being absent. Pelseneer (1903, p. 42) claimed that only a single adductor muscle is present in his species *Philobrya sublaevis*, which is congeneric with the type species, *Philobrya setosa*. The extreme reduction or absence of the anterior adductor muscle in the Philobryidae is like that of the Mytilidae, but not like any of the Prionodonta—the arcids and their relatives. Therefore, I fail to

see that the Philobryidae are related to the Arcacea, as some malacologists have indicated. The only other question that might arise is whether some of the genera that are now placed in the Philobryidae actually belong in that family.

THE HINGE AREAS OF *PHILOBRYA* AND *ADACNARCA*

Philobrya, as in *Philobrya setosa* (Carpenter), has a typical mytilid hinge area. The ligament is lodged in an elongate groove on a hinge plate (sometimes the groove is shallow) that runs from the beaks along the dorsal margin for some distance behind the beaks (opisthodetic). *Philobrya sublaevis* Pelseneer has this type of hinge area.

Adacnarca, as in *Adacnarca nitens* Pelseneer (1903) has a small ligamental pit under the beaks and the hinge plate widens to the anterior and the posterior of the ligamental pit. On these widened areas of the hinge plate are striae that are perpendicular to the dorsal margin. Besides *Adacnarca nitens*, some other species that have this type of hinge area are *Adacnarca wandelensis* (Lamy, 1906a), *Adacnarca limopsoides* (Thiele, 1912), *Philobrya tatei* Hedley (1901), and possibly *Philobrya fimbriata* Tate (1898). See Cotton and Godfrey (1938, pp. 68-69) for drawings of the latter two species.

PHILOBRYA Cooper, 1867

Type species.—(Monotypy) *Bryophila setosa* Carpenter, 1864, p. 314.

Philobrya sublaevis Pelseneer, 1903

Pl. 4, figs. 3, 5, 7

1903. *Philobrya sublaevis* Pelseneer, pp. 25, 26, 42, 43. figs. 93, 94.

1907. *Philobrya limoides* E. A. Smith, pp. 4, 5, pl. 3, figs. 2, 2b.

1916. *Philippiella bagei* Hedley, p. 20, pl. 1, figs. 5-7.

1916. *Philippiella orbiculata* Hedley, p. 21, pl. 1, figs. 12, 13.

1931. *Philobrya antarctica* Thiele and Jaekel, p. 190 (*nom. nov.* for *Philobrya limoides* E. A. Smith, 1907, *non Hochstetteria limoides* E. A. Smith, 1904).

1953. *Philippiella sublaevis* (Pelseneer), Carcelles, p. 212, pl. 5, fig. 101.

1960. *Hochstetteria sublaevis* (Pelseneer), Powell, p. 173.

Description.—Shell small but of maximum size for the genus; thin; porcellanous; white to light green in color, somewhat translucent; subpyriform, dorsal side anterior to beaks nearly straight and sloping ventrally, somewhat excavated in the lunular area; anterior, ventral, and posterior margins rounded; dorsal margin posterior to

the beaks nearly straight and sloping ventrally so that the dorsal margin comes to a point at the umbonal region; height, length, and convexity variable but of the 25 specimens measured all were at least somewhat higher than long; some of the smaller shells were proportionately longer than the larger shells, but this was not always true; a certain amount of variability occurs when the animals live in crowded clumps attached by a byssus as in *Mytilus*; average height for the 25 specimens measured was 9.1 mm, average length 8.0 mm, and average convexity of both valves 4.6 mm; the largest specimen measured was 14.9 mm high, 13.3 mm long, and 7.2 mm for the convexity of both valves; this apparently is about maximum size for this species; the ratio of length to height is 0.88; the ratio of convexity to height is 0.51; a small byssal gape present in front of beaks in lunular area; beaks located near the middle of the dorsal border, close together, orthogyrate, with square ends; umbonal area somewhat swollen; most specimens have a nepionic shell which has a straight dorsal margin; periostracum absent on nepionic shell; surface of nepionic shell commonly appears granulose and is ornamented by many fine, slightly nodose striae; umbonal region sometimes set off from the remainder of the shell by a prominent concentric ridge; periostracum most prominently developed along the posterior, ventral, and anterior margins, and a sheet of it overlaps the valves in these regions; part of the periostracum is also arranged in radiating rows which are rarely discontinuous, number of rows varying from 15 to 25; on slightly worn specimens the periostracum may be found still clinging to the concentric lines and overlapping them in places giving a frilled effect; on worn specimens without periostracum the ornamentation appears as many concentric lines and raised radial threads (which correspond to the rows of raised periostracum) giving the shell a faint cancellate appearance; anterior, ventral, and posterior interior margins faintly denticulate, but this is not present on worn shells; interior of shell showing faint radial lines which appear to be the reflections of the radial threads on the exterior of the shell; pallial line and adductor muscle scars not seen; ligament running from under the beak posteriorly in a long groove; this groove is on a flattened area like a narrow hinge plate that has a rounded anterior extension that ends at the an-

terior end of the beaks; hinge edentulous; no transverse striae present on the ligamental area.

I was able to observe only the posterior adductor muscle on some animals preserved in alcohol. The byssus is well developed.

There are 58 lots containing approximately 300 specimens of this species in the U.S. National Museum collection.

Comparisons.—*Philobrya sublaevis* differs from *P. barbata* Thiele (1912) by having the beaks in a much more central position on the dorsal border, by having a more pointed dorsal margin, and by having a less setose periostracum. *Philobrya sublaevis* differs from *P. hamiltoni* Hedley (1916) by being more rounded and less high, by having less prominent beaks, and by having a less setose periostracum. *P. sublaevis* differs from *P. kerguelensis* (E. A. Smith, 1885) in being rounder and proportionately longer and in having a much shorter anterior dorsal margin. *P. sublaevis* differs from *P. meridionalis* (E. A. Smith, 1885) by having periostracum, by having stronger radial threads, and by having a less acuminate beak. *P. meridionalis* may be identical to *P. sublaevis*, and the differences may be due only to the fact that Smith described *P. meridionalis* from worn shells. *P. obesa* (Powell) differs from *P. sublaevis* by being more convex and by having the beaks in a less central position on the dorsal border. *P. olstadi* (Soot-Ryen, 1951) differs from *P. sublaevis* by being much higher and by having more elongate threads on the periostracum. *P. laevis* Thiele (1912) differs from *P. sublaevis* by having the beaks less centrally located on the dorsal margin, by being somewhat longer, and by lacking radial threads. *P. sublaevis* differs from *P. tumida* Thiele (1912) by being less convex and by having fewer and more widely spaced radiating threads on the exterior of the shell.

Habitat.—The specimens in the U.S. National Museum came from localities which varied in depth from as little as 1 m to as much as 640 m. Living specimens of this species were collected at 130 m. More than half of the 48 stations were no more than 142 m in depth. Pelseneer (1903, p. 25) originally described *P. sublaevis* from material collected at about 550 m. *P. sublaevis* is a shallow-water species being most abundant in depths of less than 250 m and is found in depths of as little as 1 m.

According to the ecologic data on the Deepfreeze stations, this

species is most commonly found on a bottom that has a thick mat of algae. Dr. John H. Dearborn collected *P. sublaevis* from a volcanic gravel bottom and a gravelly mud bottom and a sponge-coelenterate complex. Deepfreeze specimens were reported from a hard rocky bottom, a stony ooze bottom, a sandy bottom, and a gravel bottom. *P. sublaevis* attaches itself by the byssus most commonly to algae, bryozoans, or sponges.

The bottom temperatures where this species was collected by the Deepfreeze Expeditions varied from -1.0° C to -1.5° C.

Geographic distribution.—Pelseneer (1903, p. 25) first described *Philobrya sublaevis* from 70° S., 80° 48' W. This common species is circumantarctic in its distribution and also has been reported from Bouvet Island, South Georgia, Shag Rocks, the South Shetland Islands, and the South Sandwich Islands.

ADACNARCA Pelseneer, 1903

Type species.—*Adacnarca nitens* Pelseneer, 1903, p. 24, original designation by the formula "gen. n., sp. n." or its exact equivalent.

Adacnarca nitens Pelseneer, 1903

Pl. 4, figs. 9, 10

1903. *Adacnarca nitens* Pelseneer, pp. 24, 41, 42, fig. 83.

Description.—Shell small; equivalved; not gaping; periostracum either greyish-brown or light green, thin, commonly not preserved; shell thin, rather hyaline, some specimens perlaceous exteriorly; smaller specimens are commonly circular in outline, but most of the larger specimens are obliquely rounded and somewhat produced postero-ventrally. The spat or fry are light yellow and have a long dorsal margin as shown by Soot-Ryen (1951, fig. 1, p. 14). The valve outline is like that of many brachiopods. One specimen contained about 80 spat. Some specimens are slightly longer than high whereas others are slightly higher than long; the convexity of the valves is also variable; the average measurements of 20 specimens is 5.3 mm in height and length and 3.3 mm in convexity of both valves; ratio of convexity to height is 0.62; the largest specimen measured is 6.7 mm high, 6.6 mm long, and 4.6 mm in convexity; however, one valve of a broken specimen in the collection is 8.1 mm high, and this is about maximum size for this species;

prodissoconch observable on some specimens and is more hyaline than the rest of the shell. As many as four growth rings are observed on large specimens. Many fine radial ribs are easily seen on most specimens but are barely discernable on a few specimens. Interior margins of the valves are denticulate, and these denticulations are larger on some specimens than they are on others. Inner surface of the valves has fine punctae or tubules which apparently do not penetrate the outer surface. Posterior adductor muscle round and located near the posterior border; it is indistinct on most specimens; anterior adductor scar, if present, not discernable; pallial line not seen. Hinge edentulous; main portion of ligament located in a small shallow pit below the beaks, but part of it extends a short distance on either side of the pit. Fine striae can be observed under magnification along the dorsal margin on either side of the ligamental pit as depicted by Smith (1907, pl. 5, fig. 6c); the striae run perpendicular to the dorsal border. The byssus is well developed; beaks orthogyrate, contiguous, located at the center of the dorsal margin.

There are 34 lots containing about 150 specimens in the collection at the U.S. National Museum.

Comparisons.—*Adacnarca nitens* differs from *A. wandelensis* (Lamy) by being more rounded in valve outline and by lacking the well-marked radiating ridges of periostracum on the exterior of the shell. *A. nitens* differs from *A. limopsoides* (Thiele) by having a much less developed hinge plate, by being much larger, and by not having a thick periostracum.

Habitat.—*Adacnarca nitens* has been collected from depths ranging from 15.5 to 1,097 m according to the ecologic data with the specimens in the U.S. National Museum. Dell (1964, p. 172) also recorded it from depths as great as 1,080 m. This species has rarely been found in depths greater than 700 m, and it is most commonly found in 80 to 640 m of water. The bottom temperatures at five stations where this species was found ranged from -1.3° C to -1.94° C.

Adacnarca nitens was reported by Mortensen (1909, p. 20, pl. 2, fig. 2) to attach itself by its byssus to the spines of *Notocidaris gausseus* Mortensen (1909). It will probably attach itself to any solid object of suitable size, and a few Deepfreeze specimens are attached to Bryozoa. Soot-Ryen (1951, p. 13) found this species at-

tached to Ascidia. *A. nitens* also attaches itself to sponges and gorgonaceans. It apparently lives only on a gravelly or hard substrate.

Geographic distribution.—Pelseneer described *Adacnarca nitens* from 70° S., 80° 48' W. This common species is obviously circumantarctic in distribution and has also been reported from the South Sandwich Islands, the South Shetland Islands, the South Orkney Islands, and South Georgia.

***Adacnarca wandelensis* (Lamy, 1906)**

Pl. 3, figs. 4, 5

1906a. *Philobrya wandelensis* Lamy, p. 50.

1953. *Hochstetteria wandelensis* (Lamy), Carcelles, p. 214, pl. 5, fig. 102.

Description.—Shell minute, thin, white or hyaline, rarely chalky, equivalved; without a visible gape; always considerably higher than long and rather convex, subquadrangular, dorsal margin straight and sloping posteriorly toward the ventral side, anterior border nearly straight, ventral border well rounded, posterior margin slightly curved; of the eight specimens measured, the average height was 3.7 mm, the average length was 2.5 mm, and the average convexity of both valves was 2.0 mm; the largest specimen measured was 4.4 mm high, 2.9 mm long, and 2.4 mm for the convexity of both valves; the ratio of length to height was 0.68; the ratio of convexity to height was 0.54; the beaks are contiguous, orthogyrate, not pointed, and located at about the anterior fourth of the dorsal margin; prodissoconch not prominent, glassy, without periostracum, with minutely punctate surface, with straight dorsal margin but otherwise obliquely rounded; periostracum rather thin, commonly light brown but occasionally a darker greyish-brown, slightly overlapping the valve margins, especially on the ventral side; part of the periostracum found on broad radiating ridges which are most prominent toward the ventral border; these radial ridges are about five in number and are not present at the anterior and posterior ends of the shell; ornamentation consists of numerous concentric lines and commonly a few widely spaced, moderately broad concentric ribs near the center of the shell, the latter number seven at most and are not seen on some specimens; no growth lines seen; interior margins have from five to ten prominent denticles on the posterior side, ventral and anterior margins smooth; adductor muscle scars and pallial line not seen; external part of ligament can be

seen on the outside of the shell running from the beaks to a short distance posteriorly; remainder of the ligament located in a moderately deep triangular pit underneath the beaks; this pit slants posteriorly; the narrow hinge plate extends on either side of the ligamental pit; the posterior part is about twice as long as the anterior part; the hinge plate is very finely striated, and these striations run perpendicular to the dorsal border; hinge edentulous.

There are five lots containing about 60 specimens of *Adacnarca wandelensis* in the U.S. National Museum collection.

Comparisons.—*Adacnarca wandelensis* differs from *A. nitens* by having a more quadrangular shape and by having the periostracum folded into a few radial ridges. *Adacnarca limopsoides* (Thiele) has a thicker periostracum and a more circular outline than *A. wandelensis*.

Habitat.—The specimens of this species in the U. S. National Museum collection came from depths ranging from 64 to 392 m. *Adacnarca wandelensis* was most common at 321 m. Hedley (1916, p. 19) reported this species from only 5 to 91 m. Powell (1960, p. 173) reported it from depths ranging from 10 to 300 m. *A. wandelensis* is a shallow-water species and rarely occurs at depths greater than 350 m. This species was collected on a hard rocky bottom and at a bottom temperature of -1.5° C by the Deepfreeze Expeditions.

Geographic distribution.—Lamy originally described this species from Booth Wandel Island, Antarctica. This rather rare species is probably circumantarctic and has also been reported from the South Orkneys, South Georgia, and the Burdwood Bank.

***Adacnarca limopsoides* (Thiele, 1912)**

Pl. 3, figs. 3, 6

1912. *Hochstetteria limopsoides* Thiele, pp. 227, 228, pl. 17, figs. 13-13a.

1958. *Hochstetterina limopsoides* (Thiele), Powell, p. 174.

Description.—Shell minute, moderately thin, white but not chalky, equivalved, without apparent gape; shell outline rounded and only slightly oblique, convex; length and height equal; the one specimen measured was 3.3 mm high and long, and the convexity of both valves was 2.5 mm; the ratio of convexity to height was 0.76; Thiele's specimen was 2.5 mm high and long and the

convexity of both valves was 1.8 mm; beaks square at the ends, orthogyrate, and located near the middle of the dorsal border; umbonal area somewhat swollen; prodissoconch prominent, with straight dorsal margin but otherwise symmetrically rounded, white, without periostracum, ornamented with fine radial striae, set off from the remainder of the shell by a prominent ridge; periostracum greyish-brown, slightly overlapping all but the dorsal margin of the shell, part of it arranged in radiating rows of short bristles; valves ornamented by many concentric lines crossed by numerous radial threads; the rows of setose periostracum lie on the radial threads; growth lines absent; interior margins of the valves prominently denticulate at the antero- and postero-dorsal ends of the shell; these denticulations are less prominent ventrally and do not appear on the postero-ventral margin; interior of shell has rather widely spaced radial lines; adductor muscle scars not discernable; main part of ligament is in a shallow, vertical, subtriangular pit located beneath the beaks; a part of the ligament, however, seems to extend along the dorsal border on either side of the pit and can be seen from the exterior; a hinge plate extends anteriorly and posteriorly from the ligamental pit; it is taller on the posterior side, and it has many striae on it which are perpendicular to the dorsal border; the striae are longer on the posterior side; no striae are present under the ligamental pit; hinge edentulous.

There is only one lot containing four specimens in the U.S. National Museum collection.

Comparisons.—*Adacnarca limopsoides* is much smaller, has a much better developed hinge plate, and has much heavier periostracum than *A. nitens*.

Habitat.—This species was collected by the Deepfreeze Expeditions at 238 m. Powell (1958, p. 174) reported it from depths ranging from 193 to 220 m. These few records may indicate that this species is stenobathic. *Adacnarca limopsoides* was found on a rocky bottom by the Deepfreeze II Expedition.

Geographic distribution.—*Adacnarca limopsoides* was originally described by Thiele from material collected at the Gauss Station, Davis Sea. The Deepfreeze specimens came from 71° 18' S., 13° 32' W. Powell (1958, p. 174) also reported it from Enderby Land, Antarctica. Although this species is rare, its geographic distribution is probably circumantarctic.

LISSARCA E. A. Smith, 1877

Type species.—(Subsequent designation) Suter, 1913, p. 854, *Lissarca rubrofusca* E. A. Smith, 1877, pp. 19-21.

Powell (1957, p. 115) stated that the type species of *Lissarca* was fixed by monotypy. However, Smith in his original description of *Lissarca* made it clear that he considered *Pectunculus miliaris* Philippi (1845) a different species from *Lissarca rubrofusca* but said they are congeneric. Suter's subsequent designation is the earliest one I have been able to find.

The hinge characters of *Lissarca* are not typically philobryid, and there is some doubt that this genus should be allocated to the Philobryidae.

Lissarca notorcadensis Melvill and Standen, 1907

Pl. 4, figs. 2, 4, 6

1907. *Lissarca notorcadensis* Melvill and Standen, p. 114, figs. 14, 14a.

1911b. *Arca* (*Bathryarca*) *gourdoni* Lamy, pp. 28, pl. 1, figs. 21, 22.

1912. *Lissarca gourdoni* (Lamy), Thiele, pp. 228, 229, pl. 18, figs. 21, 22.

1912. *Lissarca kerguelensis* Thiele, pp. 253, 254, pl. 18, figs. 7, 7a.

Description.—Shell small, solid for its size, rarely chalky, white to light greyish-brown; equivalved; with narrow chink in front of the beaks for passage of the stout byssus; valve outline variable due to crowding of the individuals as in *Mytilus*; commonly rounded-trapezoidal, dorsal margin anterior to the beaks slightly rounded and sloping upward; anterior border long and curved at the ends and straight or slightly indented in the middle, sloping posteriorly; ventral border curved and pointed in some specimens, posterior side gently rounded, dorsal margin posterior to the beaks sloping downward and straight except at the extremity where it is curved; measurements of height and length were difficult because of the oblique shell outline; height was measured from the beaks to the ventral border, and length measurement was perpendicular to the height; of the 25 specimens measured, the average height was 6.1 mm, average length was 5.1 mm, and average convexity of both valves was 3.5 mm; the largest specimen measured was 7.6 mm high, 5.7 mm long, and had a convexity of both valves of 4.3 mm; this is nearly maximum size for this species; the height, length, and convexities of the specimens varied considerably, and some populations had individuals proportionately longer than those in other popu-

lations; all specimens measured were higher than long, but one individual was only 0.1 mm higher than long; ratio of length to height was 0.84; ratio of convexity to height was 0.57; beaks not pointed, orthogyrate, fairly prominent, located on about the anterior fourth of the dorsal margin; umbonal region moderately swollen; prodissoconch preserved on some specimens; it has a straight dorsal border, and the other margins are symmetrically rounded; prodissoconch is only slightly oblique posteriorly; periostracum, when present, is thin, brown, and found mainly along the shell margins; growth lines not seen; ornamentation consists of many small concentric ribs separated by concentric lines; some specimens are so transparent that they show radial ribs on the outside of the valves, particularly at the anterior and posterior ends, and these are apparently reflections of the radial ribs on the inside of the shell; interior margins are crenulate except in the byssal region, and occasionally they are absent in other places; crenulations commonly most prominent near the posterior end of the hinge so that it is difficult to tell where the hinge teeth end and the crenulations begin; inside of the shell has faint radial ribs which coincide in position with the crenulations; only the posterior muscle scar seen, and it is large, irregularly rounded, and lies close to the middle of the posterior margin as in some mytilids; main part of the ligament is lodged in a narrow, shallow, triangular pit which starts under the beaks and slants posteriorly; on either side of the triangular pit there is a straight ligamental area running along the dorsal margin and apparently, though rarely preserved, thin ligamental material also occupies this area; on the outside of the shell the ligament can be seen only under the beaks; the taxodont teeth are found near the anterior and posterior ends of the dorsal border and are separated by a wide gap; they are small, and those on the posterior side are less perpendicular to the dorsal margin, and in some cases the posterior set of teeth are longer and nearly parallel to the dorsal margin; the teeth vary in number, but rarely are there as many as six teeth on either side, and sometimes only two teeth are on each side of the central gap; hinge plate narrow. The small specimens are commonly proportionately longer and more rounded.

A stout byssus of several fibers attaches the shell to various ob-

jects such as bryozoan fragments. Arnaud (1965, p. 207) found young specimens or fry in a recently dead specimen he observed.

There are 29 lots containing approximately 450 specimens of *Lissarca notorcadensis* in the collection at the U.S. National Museum. Some specimens are preserved in alcohol.

Comparisons.—*Lissarca notorcadensis* differs from *L. rubrofusca* E. A. Smith, the type species of *Lissarca*, by being much higher and by not having a faint depression near the middle of the valves. *L. notorcadensis* differs from *L. miliaris* (Philippi) by having a straighter anterior margin and by lacking radiating anterior and posterior folds.

Habitat.—*Lissarca notorcadensis* was originally described from specimens collected at depths of only 16 to 27 m. The specimens in the U.S. National Museum collections came from depths ranging from 64 to 1,097 m. However, the most abundant material came from depths ranging from 80 to 411 m, and only five specimens came from deeper water. Powell (1960, p. 173) reported this species from depths of 18 to 800 m. Dell (1964, p. 173) listed many stations with depths of 18 to 351 m. *L. notorcadensis* appears to be a shallow-water species, and I have seen only dead shells at depths greater than 435 m.

Lissarca notorcadensis is most frequently found attached to the large spines of echinoids, but it attaches to other objects, too. I have seen a specimen attached to a sponge and another to a bryozoan. Melvill and Standen (1907, p. 114) said their specimens were attached to algae and bryozoans. Dell reported that this species attaches to echinoids and hydroids, but he also found some specimens that were not attached to any object.

The Deepfreeze Expeditions' specimens came from the following types of bottom: hard, gravelly, with coral growth; rocky bottom; hard rock and gravel bottom; probably stony ooze under a heavy matting of sponges and other marine life including abundant shells; and hard bottom. Most other observations have indicated that this species is found on a rocky or gravelly substrate.

The bottom temperatures of the Deepfreeze collecting stations where this species was found ranged from -1.5° C to -1.69° C.

Geographic distribution.—*Lissarca notorcadensis* was originally

described from Scotia Bay, South Orkneys. This species is circum-antarctic and is exceedingly abundant where it is found. It also appears to occur at Kerguelen Island, but Carcelles's (1953, p. 213) report that it lives in the Falkland Islands may be an error according to Dell (1964, p. 173).

***Lissarca miliaris* (Philippi, 1845)**

Pl. 1, figs. 4, 9

1845. *Pectunculus miliaris* Philippi, p. 56.

1912. *Lissarca media* Thiele, p. 253, pl. 18, fig. 6.

1916. *Lissarca bennetti* Preston, p. 271, pl. 13, figs. 7-7a.

1951. *Lissarca miliaris* (Philippi). Soot-Ryen, pp. 14-15.

Description.—Only one specimen, a right valve, is in the collection at the U.S. National Museum. Shell small, relatively thin, porcelainous, subquadrate, anterior side round, ventral margin slightly rounded, posterior side somewhat truncated and higher than anterior side, dorsal margin nearly straight but rounded at the ends; beak not prominent, located near the anterior end, orthogyrate; the one specimen is 3.2 mm high, 4.0 mm long, and 2.5 mm in convexity; ratio of length to height is 1.25; ratio of convexity to height is 0.78; interior of the shell inside the pallial line is a salmon-pink color, and outside the pallial line it is a dull white; the prodissoconch is pink and has a straight dorsal margin; the remainder of the exterior of the shell where the periostracum is missing is white; the periostracum is brown, slightly rough, and thicker toward the anterior, ventral, and posterior margins of the shell; ornamentation consists of concentric striae crossed by some faint radial striae, which are most prominent on the posterior half of the shell; a few radiating folds are found on the posterior side of the shell; faint denticulations are noted on the anterior, posterodorsal, and mid-ventral interior margins of the shell; pallial line without sinus; posterior adductor muscle scar large and nearly round; anterior adductor muscle scar absent; four tiny taxodont teeth are in front of the beak, and four larger taxodont teeth are located behind the beak; ligament external, elongate, located between the two series of teeth.

Comparisons.—*Lissarca miliaris* is similar to *L. rubrofusca* E. A. Smith and they may be conspecific. *L. rubrofusca* appears to be slightly more elongate than *L. miliaris*. *L. miliaris* is easily dis-

tinguished from *L. notorcadensis*, the common antarctic species, by the different outline of the valves and the salmon-pink color of the interior.

Habitat.—The specimen collected by one Deepfreeze Expedition came from a depth of 167 m. Soot-Ryen (1951, pp. 14-15) reported this species from 6 to 75 m. Dell (1964, p. 172) recorded depths ranging from 18 to 118 m for *Lissarca miliaris*. There have been no deep-water records for this species.

Geographic distribution.—This species was originally described from the Straits of Magellan. The one Deepfreeze locality from which *Lissarca miliaris* was found was at 62° 24' S., 59° 45' W.; near Deception Island. It has also been found at South Georgia, the South Orkneys, the South Shetlands, Tierra del Fuego, the Falkland Islands, and probably Kerguelen Island. *L. miliaris* is mainly subantarctic in its distribution, and it barely reaches the northern tip of the Palmer Peninsula region.

Superfamily **PECTINACEA** Rafinesque, 1815

PECTINIDAE Rafinesque, 1815

ADAMUSSIUM Thiele, 1934

Type species.—(Monotypy) Thiele, p. 807, *Pecten colbecki* E. A. Smith, 1902.

Adamussium colbecki (E. A. Smith, 1902) Pl. 2 fig. 7; Pl. 3, figs. 1, 7

1902. *Pecten colbecki* E. A. Smith, p. 212, pl. 25, fig. 11.

1903. *Pecten racovitza* Pelseneer, p. 27, figs. 101-102.

1915. *Chlamys colbecki* (E. A. Smith), E. A. Smith, p. 77.

1934. *Adamussium colbecki* (E. A. Smith), Thiele, p. 807.

Description.—Shell thin and easily broken; inequivalved, the left valve being slightly more convex than the right; color varying from white to pink, and dark reddish-purple to brown, small specimens are white or white and pink; on the outside of large specimens the umbonal area is white; ventrally the color changes to pink and then dark reddish-purple and brown at the ventral margin; the interior of the valves are reddish-purple at the adductor muscle scar and commonly brown outside this area; the auricles are often white at their margins and reddish-purple or brown ventrally. This is the

most highly colored species of bivalve from the antarctic region. Cold water seems to have less effect on eliminating the color on shells in the Pectinidae than in any other family of pelecypods. Valves circular in outline except for the dorsal margin where the edges of the auricles extend higher or more dorsally than the beaks making a gentle embayment in this region. The anterior ventral part of the anterior auricle of the right valve has a small indentation for the passage of the byssus. Beaks orthogyrate and extending slightly above the dorsal margin; valves gape behind the posterior auricles and in front of the anterior auricles; the gape continues one-third of the way ventrally on both anterior and posterior sides. Good double valves for purposes of accurate measurements and rib counts are uncommon in the collection, but 28 specimens could be used; average of measured specimens was 67.5 mm high, 69.1 mm long, and convexity of both valves was 20.3 mm; the largest specimen measured was 76.0 mm high, 77.9 mm long, and convexity of both valves was 19.9 mm. *Adamussium colbecki* apparently attains an even larger size because Hedley (1916, p. 22) reported one of 85.0 mm in height and 90.0 mm in length. Length is almost always slightly greater than height in this species, and of the 28 specimens measured only 4 were higher than long; ratio of length to height was 1.02; ratio of convexity to height was 0.30. Rib counts were made on 28 specimens; average number of radial ribs on left valve 19, average number of radial ribs on right valve 18; variation of radial ribs on left valve from 15 to 22 in number, and variation of radial ribs on right valve 15 to 21 in number; radial ribs are better marked on left valve than on right valve; radial ribs are reflected on inside of shell; radial ribs not present on beaks; radial ribs become flatter and less well marked at ventral margin; smaller secondary radial ribs are commonly intercalated between the larger primary radial ribs; some primary radial ribs split; interspaces become considerably wider than the ribs toward the ventral margin; numerous, tiny concentric striae found on both valves, commonly better marked on right valve; radial ribs disappear at posterior and anterior ends of shell and only concentric striae are found on the auricles. Lines of growth are prominent and can sometimes be seen on the inside of the shell; as many as five prominent lines of growth are seen on some large specimens. Two slightly raised areas running

from the ligament parallel to the dorsal margin and out part way into the auricles are present; raised areas more prominent on right valve; hinge edentulous; ligament lodged in a small triangular resilifer under the beaks; if the valves are broken apart, the ligament remains in the left valve and breaks away from the right valve; beaks orthograte, centrally located on dorsal border, and point toward the apex of the resilifer; monomyarian, posterior adductor muscle scar poorly marked, rounded, large, subcentral, but located slightly posterior to the center of the shell; pallial line not seen.

Among the 32 lots of material studied are 5 lots of specimens that are all less than 10.0 mm in height. These specimens show a great amount of variation in ribbing and convexity and size of the two valves, but despite the different appearance of most of these small shells from the large *Adamussium colbecki*, I believe that some, if not all, are the young of this species. There are not enough intermediate growth stages represented in the specimens at the U.S. National Museum to prove or disprove this assertion, but it is possible that there is only one shallow-water species of pectinid living in the antarctic region.

There are 32 lots containing about 300 shells of *Adamussium colbecki* in the mollusk collection in the U.S. National Museum; additional specimens are preserved in alcohol. Soot-Ryen (1951, pp. 16-18) described the soft parts of this species in some detail.

Comparisons.—*Pecten pudicus* E. A. Smith, (1885) differs from *Adamussium colbecki* in having no prominent radial ribs, in having a much deeper byssal notch, and in having the anterior auricle noticeably larger than the posterior auricle. *Pecten delicatula* Hutton (1873) = *Chlamys subantarctica* Hedley (1916) differs from *Adamussium colbecki* in having more split radial ribs and having radial ribs on the auricles. *Amussium octodecimliratum* Melvill and Standen (1907) differs from *Adamussium colbecki* by having more and finer radial ribs and a cancellate sculpture on the right valve.

Habitat.—The specimens of *Adamussium colbecki* in the U.S. National Museum came from collecting stations ranging in depth from 26 to 805 m. The largest specimens and most abundant material came from stations ranging from 201 to 805 m. Powell (1958,

p. 176) reported this species from 4 to 700 m. This species appears to live most commonly in depths ranging from 100 to 800 m.

Only Hedley (1916, p. 23) found *Adamussium colbecki* on a bottom of ooze, but he did not state that his specimens were found alive. Soot-Ryen (1951, p. 16) reported that it was taken from a bottom of stones, pebbles, and sand. The Deepfreeze Expeditions found it on a sandy bottom, a hard gravelly bottom with coral growth, and a hard rocky bottom.

Two bottom temperatures where *Adamussium colbecki* was collected were -1.53°C and -1.69°C .

Geographic distribution.—Smith (1902, p. 212) first described *Adamussium colbecki* from Franklin Island, Ross Sea, $76^{\circ} 07' \text{S}$, $168^{\circ} 20' \text{E}$. It is one of the commonest species of pelecypods in the antarctic region, being exceedingly abundant in certain localities, and it appears to be circumantarctic in distribution. It is doubtful that this species ranges outside the antarctic region, although Cacerles (1953, p. 215) also recorded it from Kerguelen Island.

LIMIDAE Rafinesque, 1815

LIMATULA S. V. Wood, 1839

Types species.—(Subsequent designation) J. E. Gray, 1847, p. 200, No. 743, *Pecten subauricula* (error for *Pecten subauriculata* Montagu, 1808).

Limatula hodgsoni (E. A. Smith, 1907)

Pl. 5, figs. 6, 7

1907. *Lima* (*Limatula*) *hodgsoni* E. A. Smith, p. 6, pl. 3, figs. 8-8b.

1911. *Lima hodgsoni* E. A. Smith, Hedley, pp. 2-3.

1951. *Limatula hodgsoni* (E. A. Smith), Soot-Ryen, p. 20.

Description.—Shell thin, white or translucent, equivalved, oblong, dorsal margin short and straight, posterior margin more arcuate than anterior margin, which is slightly produced and somewhat truncate on one specimen, ventral margin broadly arched; shell always higher than long, average of 43 measured specimens was 22.5 mm high, 17.5 mm long, and 13.2 mm for the convexity of both valves; ratio of length to height was 0.77 which agreed remarkably well with Soot-Ryen's figure (1951, p. 20) of 77.6; the ratio of convexity to height (diameter of Soot-Ryen) was 0.58 as compared to Soot-Ryen's figure of 57.2; the largest specimen measured was

35.0 mm in height, 28.5 mm in length, and 20.6 mm for the convexity of both valves. Rib counts were made on 61 specimens; the greatest number of radial ribs was 39; the least number of radial ribs was 26 and found on a specimen of less than 10.0 mm high; average number of ribs was 33; almost 79 per cent of the specimens have 30 to 36 ribs; ribs squamate, some squamae extend into the interspaces; ribs may be broader or narrower than the interspaces; ribs either absent from the auricles or one or two fine thread-like ribs may be present, and these usually do not reach the margin of the shell; ribs and interspaces commonly broader on the flanks of the shell; occasionally ribs may be split or intercalated ribs appear; ornamentation reflected on the interior of the shell; on the smallest shells radial ribs are absent and only concentric striae are present; this species has definite growth lines showing on the shell, and they can be seen from the inside of the shell as easily as on the outside on translucent specimens; at least as many as eight growth lines can be seen on specimens that are about 30.0 mm high; hinge edentulous; ligament lodged in a triangular resilifer, but parts of the ligament extend almost to the dorsal edges of the auricles which is far beyond the margins of the resilifer; beaks orthogyrate and point toward the center of the resilifer; no byssal opening present, byssus if present must be feebly developed; monomyarian; posterior adductor muscle scar seen on only a few of the larger specimens, located at the middle part of the posterior side of the shell; pallial line not seen on these thin shells; periostracum absent. The anatomy of the soft parts has been described by Burne (1920, pp. 245-247).

A few variants will commonly occur when there are as many as 300 specimens of one species in a collection. One small shell (11.7 mm high has well-developed ribs on the auricles, but it differs from typical specimens in no other respects. Small specimens tend to have the radial ribs better developed on the auricles. Two striking variants occur with a normal individual from Marguerite Bay. These two small specimens have only 27 and 28 radial ribs respectively. They are also more convex than normal individuals, having a ratio of convexity to height of 0.70. The radial ribs are also narrower than those of most normal individuals, and they are absent from the anterior and posterior ends. A few small individuals from two stations appear to have the shells worn or decorticated. The

radial ribs on these specimens are barely visible, but they do not differ from normal individuals in other respects and are found along with normal forms at the same localities.

There are approximately 300 specimens in 36 lots in the collection at the U.S. National Museum.

Comparisons.—*Limatula hodgsoni* appears to be distinct from other species of the genus described from the same or adjacent areas. It differs from *L. falklandica* A. Adams (1863) by attaining a much larger size, having more radial ribs, and being less convex. These same differences also apply to *L. pygmaea* Philippi (1845). *L. hodgsoni* differs from *L. closei* (Hedley, 1916) in having fewer radial ribs, being more convex, and attaining a much larger size. *L. simillima* Thiele (1912) is a much higher and a much smaller shell than *L. hodgsoni*. *L. ovalis* Thiele (1912) is much smaller and has fewer ribs than *L. hodgsoni*. *L. bullata* (Born 1780) is much more convex in relation to its length than *L. hodgsoni*.

Habitat.—Specimens in the U.S. National Museum collection came from depths ranging from 8.5 to 640 m. However, the best collections, greatest numbers of live specimens and largest-sized individuals, were taken from the shallower depths—from 27 to 125 m. Smith (1907, p. 6) obtained *L. hodgsoni* from 18 to 238 m. Soot-Ryen (1951, p. 20) reported it from 200 m. Smith (1915, p. 77) stated that *L. hodgsoni* was collected on the "Terra Nova" Expedition from 91 to 549 m. Hedley (1916, p. 24) stated that *L. hodgsoni* was collected at depths ranging from 201 to 732 m.

Limatula hodgsoni is generally confined to a hard or rocky substratum or one with shells, sponges, and gravel. However, Hedley (1916, p. 24) reported it from ooze as well as hard and rocky bottom. Hedley did not indicate that the specimens were living when dredged from the ooze.

Limatula hodgsoni has been reported embedded in the tissues of horny sponges, and Dr. John H. Dearborn (personal communication) claims that this species is commonly found in "sponge mats."

The bottom temperature where *Limatula hodgsoni* was dredged varied from -1.0°C to -1.69°C .

Geographic distribution.—E. A. Smith first described *Limatula hodgsoni* from Coulman Island. This species is the largest and commonest species of *Limatula* from the antarctic region, and it is cer-

tainly circumantarctic in distribution. Soot-Ryen (1951, p. 20) reported *Limatula hodgsoni* from as far north as Bouvet Island which is outside the antarctic province proper.

***Limatula simillima* (Thiele, 1912)**

Pl. 4, fig. 8

1912. *Lima (Limatula) simillima* Thiele, p. 226, pl. 17, fig. 4.

1958. *Limatula simillima* Thiele. Powell, p. 177.

Description.—Shell thin and fragile, white or translucent, lacking periostracum, equivalved; the largest specimen is 9.7 mm high, 5.6 mm long, and 5.4 mm in convexity; two smaller specimens measured 5.0 mm high and 3.0 mm long and 5.7 mm high and 3.2 mm long; ratio of length to height is 0.57; ratio of convexity to height is 0.56; Thiele's specimen was 10.0 mm high; dorsal border short and straight, remainder of outline elongate-oval; auricles at either end of dorsal border small; beaks small, orthogyrate, located at approximately the middle of the dorsal border; valves not gaping; prodissoconch small, more rounded than remainder of shell; surface ornamented by many fine, concentric lines, the few more prominent ones may be growth lines; many fine radial riblets of varying size, and two broad, flat, prominent ribs occur on either side of the center line of the shell; external ribbing seen on inside of shell; ventral shell margin faintly dentate, remainder of interior margins smooth; no muscle scars or pallial line seen; hinge edentulous; ligament occurs in a shallow triangular pit below the beaks but also extends outward along most of the dorsal border; this feature of the ligament is common in the limids.

There are three lots containing three specimens (two double valves and one single valve) in the collection at the U.S. National Museum.

Comparisons.—*Limatula simillima* can be easily separated from the remaining antarctic species of this genus by the two broad radial ribs on either side of the center line of the shell. It is also proportionately taller and a much smaller species than *L. hodgsoni*, the common antarctic species of *Limatula*.

Habitat.—Powell's (1958, p. 177) specimens of this species came from depths of 177 and 220 m. Dell (1964, p. 185) reported *Limatula simillima* from 351 m in the Ross Sea. Dr. John H. Dearborn

collected one specimen from a depth of between 351 and 432 m on a bottom composed of sponges and some rocks. The other specimen collected by Dearborn came from a depth of 129 m. J. L. Littlepage collected a specimen from a depth of 283 m.

Geographic distribution.—Thiele (1912, p. 226) collected his one valve of this species at the Gauss Station—approximately at 66° 48' S., 89° 19' E. Thus far *Limatula simillima* has been reported only from the eastern half of Antarctica or the Victoria and Enderby Quadrants.

Order EULAMELLIBRANCHIA

Superfamily **CARDITACEA** Fleming, 1828

ASTARTIDAE d'Orbigny, 1844

ASTARTE J. Sowerby, 1816

Type species.—(Original designation) J. Sowerby, 1816, p. 85, *Venus scotia* Maton and Rockett, 1807=*Pectunculus sulcatus* da Costa, 1778.

Astarte longirostris d'Orbigny, 1846

Pl. 5, figs. 3, 4, 5

1846. *Astarte longirostra* d'Orbigny, p. 576, pl. 83, figs. 19-22.

1881. *Astarte magellanica* E. A. Smith, pp. 41, 42, pl. 5, fig. 7.

1912. *Astarte antarctica* Thiele, pp. 229, 230, pl. 18, fig. 8.

Description.—Shell small; equivalved; outside of shell covered by a yellowish-brown, thick periostracum except in the area of the beaks; interior of shell white and chalky; valve outline subpyriform, beaks markedly elevated, anterior dorsal margin slightly concave and rounded, anterior margin arcuate, ventral margin broadly rounded, posterior margin slightly curved or almost straight; height and length either nearly equal or the shell may be higher than long; a right valve measured 6.2 mm high, 6.3 mm long, and convexity of the one valve was 1.8 mm; a left valve measured 3.8 mm high, 3.6 mm long, and the convexity of this valve was 1.4 mm; Thiele (1912, p. 229) stated his figured shell was 6.0 mm high and long, whereas E. A. Smith (1881, p. 42) gave the measurements of this species as height 5.0 mm, length 4.5 mm, and convexity 2.0 mm; D'Orbigny (1846, p. 576) gave only length as 6.0 mm; valves rather flat, ratio of convexity to height about 0.50; ornamentation consists of

rounded concentric ribs which are about as wide as the interspaces; some faint concentric striae are present, but no growth lines were observed; no denticulations on the interior ventral border of the two U.S. National Museum specimens; some specimens of this species have denticulate margins according to Dell, 1964, p. 187; beaks prominent, prosogyrate, located toward the posterior side of the shell; lunular area in front of beaks concave but not distinct; escutcheon long and narrow, marked off by a ridge, and the concentric ribs are indistinct on this area; pallial line and muscle scars not shown on the specimens before me; no hollow space under the umbones on the inside of the shell; ligament not preserved on the specimens at hand; hinge plate short but high, hinge teeth poorly preserved; in the right valve tooth 1 is large, wide, and slants posteriorly, and tooth 3b is long, narrow, and also slants posteriorly; in the left valve tooth 2a appears to be short and small, and tooth 2b is more elongate and slants posteriorly; the hinge appears to be normal for the genus *Astarte*.

Only two lots containing two specimens are in the U.S. National Museum collection.

Comparisons.—The small size and unusually tall beaks distinguishes *Astarte longirostris* from all species of *Astarte* living in the Northern Hemisphere.

Habitat.—The two U.S. National Museum specimens were dredged from a depth of 201 m. E. A. Smith (1881, p. 42) reported this species at a depth of 37 m on a bottom composed of stones and dead shells. Powell (1958, p. 177) reported at least one live specimen from a depth of 300 m. Dell (1964, p. 187) recorded this species from depths ranging from 79 to 304 m. *Astarte longirostris* does not appear to be a deep-water species.

Geographic distribution.—D'Orbigny described this species from the Falkland Islands. Dell (1964, p. 187) also listed it from the Straits of Magellan, Tierra del Fuego, Prince Edward Island, Marion Island, South Georgia and Kerguelen. The Deepfreeze specimens came from 77° 06' S., 158° 17' W. This is a rare antarctic species, but it is most likely circumantarctic in distribution as well as subantarctic.

CARDITIDAE Fleming, 1828**CYCLOCARDIA** Conrad, 1867

Type species.—(Subsequent designation) Stoliczka, 1871, p. 281, *Cardita borealis* Conrad, 1832.

Cyclocardia astartoides (von Martens, 1878) Pl. 4, fig. 1; Pl. 5, figs. 1, 2

1878. *Cardita astartoides* von Martens, pp. 25, 26.

1912. *Cardita* (*Cyclocardia*) *intermedia* Thiele, p. 230, pl. 18, fig. 9.

1916. *Venericardia astartoides* (von Martens), Hedley, p. 30, pl. 3, figs. 33, 34.

1951. *Cyclocardia astartoides* (von Martens), Soot-Ryen, p. 25, fig. 12, p. 40.

1958. *Cyclocardia intermedia* (Thiele), Powell, p. 178.

Description.—Shell relatively thin as compared to most living carditids, somewhat chalky in some specimens; periostracum well developed and varying in color from light olive-brown to black; equivalved; ovate, dorsal margin slightly arcuate, anterior margin rounded, ventral margin broadly arched, posterior margin slightly truncate and rounded, shell always longer than high; according to Hedley (1916, p. 30) the height increases in proportion to the length in the larger shells, but I found no such trend in the specimens I measured, although there is considerable variation in the height-length ratio; average size of 34 measured specimens was 13.0 mm high, 15.7 mm long, and 7.8 mm for the convexity of both valves; the largest specimen measured was 21.4 mm high, 26.0 mm long, and 12.4 mm for the convexity of both valves; ratio of length to height is 1.21; ratio of convexity to height is 0.60; radial ribs not prominent, wider than the interspaces at the umbonal region, less wide than the interspaces at the ventral margin; radial ribs becoming less prominent and more broadly rounded toward the ventral margin on the larger specimens; number of radial ribs varies from 16 to 25 in 38 specimens examined; average number of radial ribs is 20; growth lines are found on most specimens, although some of these lines do not run clear across the shell, seven present on the largest specimen; about 20 indistinct crenulations on interior ventral border; pallial line not well marked, without a sinus; adductor muscle scars about equal in size, anterior one is more elongate; a small anterior pedal retractor was seen just above the anterior adductor muscle scar; beaks prosogyrate, relatively low; ligament seen externally, lodged in a narrow groove behind the beaks, ligament supported by a nymph on each valve; hinge of *Cyclocardia*

astartoides typically carditid; hinge plate narrow and elongate, and hinge teeth appear to be similar in size and shape to the astartids. In both the Carditidae and Astartidae there is some question as to whether the hinge tooth pattern is cyrenoid or lucinoid. In my study on *Astartella* (1955, pp. 156-158), I was inclined to place the astartids with the cyrenoid heterodonts, and I believe that the carditid hinge also most closely resembles the cyrenoids such as *Arctica* and *Venus* rather than *Lucina*. If this is the case, the hinge formula of *Cyclocardia* would be 3a. 1, 3b/2a, 2b. In the right valve tooth 3a is often broken off, but when present, is small, narrow and runs ventrally and anteriorly from under the beak to near the ventral margin of the hinge plate. Tooth 1 is large and triangular, the apex being under the beak, and this tooth slants backward toward the posterior side. Tooth 3b is long, narrow, small, and slants posteriorly. In the left valve tooth 2a is short and somewhat curved and slants toward the anterior side. Tooth 2b is larger, longer, and is located behind the beak; it runs posteriorly toward the ventral margin of the hinge plate. In some specimens there is a groove in the right valve anterior to the cardinal teeth. This groove appears to be a socket for the receipt of the dorsal margin of the left valve so that the right valve overlaps the left valve in this region. Also in some specimens, there is a groove in the dorsal margin of the left valve posterior to the cardinal teeth so that the left valve appears to overlap the right valve in this region. The writer described this same condition in the astartids in the paper on *Astartella*.

There are 26 lots containing about 100 specimens of *Cyclocardia astartoides* in the collections at the U.S. National Museum.

Comparisons.—Dell (1964, p. 189) thought that *Cyclocardia antarctica* (E. A. Smith, 1907) may be only a variant of *C. astartoides*. However, *C. antarctica* is proportionately higher than specimens of *C. astartoides*, and the beaks are higher and nearer the anterior end than in the latter species. Moreover, the anterior side is truncate in *C. antarctica* and is strongly arched in *C. astartoides*. *C. velutina* (E. A. Smith, 1881) is taller, the beaks are more anteriorly located, and the ribs are more prominent and granulose than in *C. astartoides*.

Habitat.—*Cyclocardia astartoides* was collected by the Deep-freeze Expeditions from 155 to 430 m, and Dr. Waldo L. Schmitt

collected it from 46 to 86 m. Soot-Ryen (1951, p. 25) reported this species from 50 to 300 m. Powell (1958, p. 177) reported it in depths ranging from 193 to 640 m. Other malacologists have reported *C. astartoides* in depths ranging from as little as 2 m to as much as 549 m. The bottom temperature where *C. astartoides* was found by the Deepfreeze Expeditions varied from -1.2° C to -1.9° C. This species has been most frequently reported from a sandy bottom, although Hedley (1916, p. 30) said it was found on hard ground, and Soot-Ryen reported it from clay, stones, sand, and gravel. It was also found on glacial till and a rocky bottom by the Deepfreeze Expeditions, and Dr. Waldo L. Schmitt collected it from gravel, sand, and mud bottoms. Dr. John H. Dearborn reported finding *C. astartoides* in a sponge-coelenterate complex.

Geographic distribution.—*Cyclocardia astartoides* is a common species throughout the antarctic region, and it ranges well into the adjacent subantarctic regions, having been reported from Kerguelen, Bouvet Island, and near Heard Island. This species was originally described from Kerguelen Island.

Superfamily **CYAMIIACEA** Sars, 1878

CYAMIIDAE Sars, 1878

CYAMIOMACTRA Bernard, 1897

Type species.—(Monotypy) *Cyamiomactra problematica* Bernard, 1897, pp. 310, 311.

Cyamiomactra laminifera (Lamy 1906)

Pl. 7, figs. 1, 7, 8

1906a. *Mactra* (*Heteromactra*) *laminifera* Lamy, pp. 45, 46, fig. 1.

1906c. *Cyamiomactra laminifera* (Lamy), Lamy, pp. 11, 12, pl. 1, figs. 10-12.

1907. *Diplodonta incerta* E. A. Smith, p. 4, pl. 3, figs. 5, 5a.

1912. *Cyamium laminiferum* (Lamy), Thiele, p. 231.

1912. *Cyamium incertum* (E. A. Smith), Thiele, p. 231.

Description.—Shell thin, white or hyaline, commonly chalky exteriorly; always longer than high, outline variable but generally round-quadrangular, dorsal border anterior to the beaks round and sloping ventrally, anterior side short, slightly pointed and rounded, ventral side long, almost straight in some specimens, more rounded in others, posterior side gently rounded or in some specimens slightly truncated, sometimes pointed at the postero-ventral edge, dorsal border posterior to the beaks arched; of the four specimens.

measured, the average height was 5.9 mm, the average length was 7.3 mm, and the average convexity of both valves was 3.9 mm; the largest specimen measured was 7.4 mm high, 9.1 mm long, and 4.8 mm for the convexity of both valves; Soot-Ryen (1951, p. 29) recorded a specimen 11.0 mm long; the ratio of length to height is 1.24; the ratio of convexity to height is 0.66; convexity is quite variable in this species; Smith's specimen was the obese form whereas Lamy's measured specimen was much less convex; equivalved, with no apparent gape, beaks contiguous, not pointed, orthogyrate, located slightly anterior to the middle of the dorsal border; prodissoconch present but commonly poorly preserved in most specimens, hyaline; periostracum thin, shiny, color greenish-brown; ornamentation consists of fine concentric striae; there is a radial ridge running from the umbo postero-ventrally to the postero-ventral edge, and it varies greatly in prominence; interior margins of the shell smooth; in some specimens there are broadly rounded concentric ridges on the inside of the shell, but these are absent in other specimens; when the posterior radial ridge is prominent, it is marked internally by a groove; pallial sinus absent, both adductor muscle scars elongate; ligament internal, lodged in a narrow groove on the hinge plate that runs from the beaks posteriorly, and it is dorsal and posterior to the cardinal teeth; hinge plate narrow; in the right valve the hinge teeth consist of tooth 3a which runs from near the front of the beak antero-ventrally and is triangular and bifid near its ventral edge; tooth 3b is triangular and runs from under the beak postero-ventrally, and it has a small groove near its anterior margin; these two teeth nearly join at the dorsal margin; in the left valve tooth 2 is shaped like an inverted V, the two limbs join under the beak and run antero-ventrally and postero-ventrally respectively; tooth 4a is large, triangular, runs antero-ventrally, and has a broad shallow depression toward its ventral side; tooth 4b is knife-like, runs postero-ventrally, and is located closely behind tooth 2; no lateral teeth present in either valve; the complex dental formula is 3a, 3b/4a, 2, 4b.

There are three lots containing six specimens of this species in the collection at the U.S. National Museum.

Comparisons.—*Cyamiomactra laminifera* differs from *C. problematica* Bernard, the type species of *Cyamiomactra*, by being only

white, by being less pointed anteriorly, and by being larger. *C. laminifera* differs from *C. robusta* Nicol by lacking the prominent concentric ridges on the exterior of the shell. *C. laminifera* can be easily distinguished from *C. communis* Hedley (1906b) and *C. mactroides* Tate and May (1900) by a lack of radial ornamentation except for the posterior radial ridge, which is lacking on the latter two species, and by being considerably larger than either of them. With the possible exception of *C. robusta*, *C. laminifera* is the largest species of *Cyamiomactra* that I have seen.

Habitat.—The specimens in the collection at the U.S. National Museum came from depths ranging from 28 to 110 m. E. A. Smith (1907, p. 4) stated that his specimen came from a depth of 238 m. Soot-Ryen (1951, pp. 28-29) reported his specimens were collected at depths ranging from 54 to 91 m. Dell (1964, p. 202) recorded this species from 110 to 250 m. These few records on depth clearly indicate that *Cyamiomactra laminifera* is a shallow-water species. Soot-Ryen had specimens collected from a substrate of stones and algae.

Geographic distribution.—*Cyamiomactra laminifera* was originally described from Wandel and Wiencke Islands, Antarctica. Dell (1964, p. 202) has reported this species from South Georgia, the South Sandwich Islands, and the Falkland Islands. In the true antarctic region, *Cyamiomactra laminifera* has been found only in the Weddell and Ross Quadrants.

***Cyamiomactra robusta* Nicol, 1964**

Pl. 8, figs. 1, 4, 7

1964. *Cyamiomactra robusta* Nicol, pp. 60-62, pl. 6, figs. 1-3.

Description.—Shell thin, porcellanous, somewhat chalky on the umbonal area; periostracum thin, glossy, light brown; ornamentation consists of fine concentric striae and prominent concentric ridges which may represent periodic growth cessation, number varying from five to nine and commonly more closely spaced toward the ventral margin; a rounded radial keel present on posterior quarter of the shell; prodissoconch not preserved; equivalved; without a gape; valve outline subrectangular, anterior end rounded and somewhat pointed, posterior end subtruncate; length always greater than height; largest specimen is 9.7 mm long, 8.7 mm high, 6.9 mm in convexity of both valves; smallest specimen (holotype) is 8.8 mm long, 6.6 mm high, and 6.2 mm for convexity of both valves; ratio

of convexity to height for three specimens is 0.83; ratio of length to height for three specimens is 1.20; beaks small, orthogyrate; interior margins of shell smooth; concentric ridges on exterior of the shell correspond to concentric grooves on the interior of the shell; pallial line and adductor muscle scars not observable on these thin shells; ligament and hinge teeth typically cyamiid; lateral teeth absent; cardinal teeth consist of two in the right valve and three in the left valve; central tooth 2 in left valve shaped like an inverted V, tooth 4a short and narrow and slopes antero-ventrally, tooth 4b is longer, narrow, and slopes postero-ventrally; teeth 3a and 3b in right valve are large, triangular, and bifid; ligament completely internal, narrow, sloping postero-ventrally, located in a narrow groove on the hinge plate behind the cardinal teeth in each valve; hinge plate narrow and rather short.

There are two lots containing only three specimens in the collection at the U.S. National Museum.

Comparisons.—*Cyamiomacra robusta* appears to be most closely related to *C. laminifera* (Lamy), but it differs from the latter species by being more convex and by having well-developed concentric ridges on the exterior of the shell. *Cyamium exasperatum* Preston (1912) from the Falkland Islands superficially resembles *Cyamiomacra robusta*, but it is a much smaller shell and has only two cardinal teeth in the left valve.

Habitat.—*Cyamiomacra robusta* was collected at two stations, one of which was 321 m in depth and the other 640 m in depth. The bottom temperature at the deeper station was -1.86° C. The type of bottom described from the shallower collecting station was coarse glacial marine till.

Geographic distribution.—The holotype and one paratype with both valves came from $77^{\circ} 38' \text{ S.}$, $163^{\circ} 11' \text{ W.}$; Kainan Bay, Ross Sea. One right valve was collected at $77^{\circ} 26' \text{ S.}$, $169^{\circ} 30' \text{ E.}$; McMurdo Sound, Ross Sea. This is a rare species which may be endemic to the Ross Sea.

PSEUDOKELLYA Pelseneer, 1903

Type species.—(Original designation) *Kellia cardiformis* E. A. Smith, 1885, pp. 202, 203, Pelseneer, 1903, p. 51.

Pseudokellya appears to be almost exclusively Antarctic in its

geographic distribution, barely ranging into the subantarctic region.

***Pseudokellya gradata* Thiele, 1912**

Pl. 6, fig. 6; Pl. 7, figs. 9, 10

1912. *Pseudokellya gradata* Thiele, p. 231, pl. 18, figs. 17-17c.

Description.—Shell small, thin, white, chalky, with pearly sheen on the exterior, equivalved, not gaping; valve outline subcircular, convex; dorsal side nearly straight, only slightly rounded; anterior side and ventral side rounded; posterior side higher than anterior side and nearly straight; height and length approximately equal; the one specimen measured was 4.8 mm high, 4.6 mm long, and 4.0 mm for the convexity of both valves; Thiele's measured specimen was 4.0 mm high and long; ratio of convexity to height is 0.83; beaks not pointed, contiguous, orthogyrate, located at about the center of the dorsal margin; prodissoconch small and hyaline; periostracum thin, light greenish-brown, not present on the umbones; ornamentation consists of concentric striae and 12 concentric, prominent steplike ribs which Thiele thought were growth stages; this concentric ornamentation is crossed by numerous closely spaced radial riblets; interior margins finely denticulate only at the dorsal part of the anterior and posterior sides; inside of the shell has broad concentric ridges which are reflections of the external ornamentation, also fine radial ribs can be seen; pallial line and adductor muscle scars not seen; ligament internal, lodged in a narrow groove posterior to the beaks but also part of it appears to occur in a pit under the beaks; teeth in the right valve consist of one cardinal tooth which is knifelike and runs from in front of the beak antero-ventrally, having a groove near the ventral end; one posterior lateral is long and very narrow and runs from the postero-dorsal edge nearly halfway down the posterior side; in the left valve two short and closely spaced cardinals occur in front of the beak and are oblique to the dorsal margin; no posterior lateral seen in the left valve and apparently the valve margin fits between the posterior lateral tooth and valve margin of the right valve in that particular area; the presence or absence of posterior lateral teeth may be a variable character; sometimes a posterior lateral has been reported as present in the left valve as well; hinge plate narrow.

There is but one lot containing one specimen in the U.S. National Museum collection.

Comparisons.—*Pseudokellya gradata* differs from *P. cardiformis* (E. A. Smith), the type species of the genus, by having prominent steplike concentric ribs, by being more convex, and by having a more truncated posterior side. *P. gradata* differs from *P. stillwelli* Hedley, 1916, by having prominent steplike concentric ribs, less prominent radial ribs, and a more truncated posterior side. *P. inexpectata* Dell (1964) differs from *P. gradata* by having a more rectangular outline and weaker concentric ribbing.

Habitat.—The one specimen collected by the Deepfreeze Expeditions came from 1,006 to 1,097 meters. This is about the deepest dredging done by the Deepfreeze Expeditions and may explain why more specimens were not obtained. Dell (1964, p. 200) reported this species from 1080 m.

Geographic distribution.—Thiele originally described this species from the Gauss Station, Davis Sea. The Deepfreeze specimen came from 71° 50' S., 15° 50' W. Dell recently added the South Shetlands and the Ross Sea to the list of localities. This species is probably circumantarctic in deep water.

***Pseudokellya stillwelli* Hedley, 1916**

Pl. 6, fig. 3; Pl. 7, fig. 4

1916. *Pseudokellya stillwelli* Hedley, p. 31, pl. 3, figs. 38, 39.

Description.—Shell porcellanous, fragile and thin; periostracum thin, smooth, and light yellow; equivalved; without a gape; valve outline subcircular with the posterior side higher and less round than the anterior side; height and length approximately equal; the measured specimen is 7.1 mm high, 7.0 mm long, and 4.9 mm in convexity; ratio of convexity to height 0.69; beaks slightly prosogyrate, contiguous; prodissoconch round and hyaline; numerous small radial ribs that are slightly sinuous toward the ventral margin adorn the outer surface; they are rounded and wider than the interspaces; two or three faint concentric lines of growth are noticeable; anterior, ventral, and posterior inner margins are fine denticulate; anterior adductor muscle scar prominent, located near the dorsal side, somewhat elongate; posterior adductor muscle scar smaller, not as deeply impressed and more rounded; pallial line without a sinus; ligament lodged in a pit behind the hinge teeth which runs from the beaks to a short distance to the posterior of this area; hinge plate narrow; the poorly preserved right valve has two short cardinal

teeth under the beak and another more elongate tooth just anterior to them, and it runs parallel to the dorsal margin; a tooth in the left valve probably fits just above this latter tooth.

One lot containing one somewhat broken right valve is all the material of this species in the collection at the U.S. National Museum.

Comparisons.—*Pseudokellya stillwelli* appears to be so similar to *P. cardiformis* (E. A. Smith), the type species of *Pseudokellya*, that they may be conspecific. The only possible difference that I can see between the two species is that the radial ribs of *P. stillwelli* are narrower and more numerous than they are on *P. cardiformis*. However, this may be a false impression caused by the fact that Smith's (1885, p. 11, fig. 6) drawing is less detailed than that by Hedley. *P. stillwelli* can be easily distinguished from *P. gradata* Thiele by the lack of prominent concentric ridges on the outside of the shell in the former species. *P. stillwelli* has a more rounded outline and finer sculpture than *P. inexpectata* Dell.

Habitat.—Considering its rarity, this species has been reported from a wide range of depths. Hedley described *Pseudokellya stillwelli* from two localities which had depths of 200 m and 710 m. The one Deepfreeze specimen came from only 80 m, and Dell reported it from 351 m. Hedley collected this species from bottoms of ooze and hard ground. The Deepfreeze specimen was collected on a hard rock bottom, and the bottom temperature was -1.53° C.

Geographic distribution.—*Pseudokellya stillwelli* was originally reported from $66^{\circ} 55' \text{ S.}$, $145^{\circ} 21' \text{ E.}$ and $66^{\circ} 8' \text{ S.}$, $94^{\circ} 17' \text{ E.}$ The Deepfreeze locality from which one specimen was collected was at $66^{\circ} 32.94' \text{ S.}$, $93^{\circ} 00.90' \text{ E.}$ Dell (1964) reported this species from the Ross Sea, $74^{\circ} 46' 24'' \text{ S.}$, $178^{\circ} 23' 24'' \text{ E.}$ *P. stillwelli* has thus far been found only in the Victoria Quadrant.

CYAMIOCARDIUM Soot-Ryen, 1951

Type species.—(Original designation) *Cyamium denticulatum* E. A. Smith, 1907, pp. 3, 4, Soot-Ryen, 1951, p. 26.

Cyamiocardium denticulatum (E. A. Smith, 1907) Pl. 7, figs. 2, 3, 6

1907. *Cyamium denticulatum* E. A. Smith, pp. 3, 4, pl. 3, figs. 4, 4b.

1912. *Cyamium rotundatum* Thiele, p. 231, pl. 18, fig. 20.

1916. *Cyamiomactra denticulata* (E. A. Smith), Lamy, p. 262.

1951. *Cyamiocardium denticulatum* (E. A. Smith), Soot-Ryen, pp. 26, 27.
1960. *Cyamiocardium rotundatum* (Thiele), Powell, p. 178.

Description.—Shell exterior resembles *Adacnarca nitens*; shell small, round or slightly ellipsoidal with the posterior side slightly longer than the anterior; prodissoconch round and hyaline; beaks contiguous, orthogyrate, located at about the middle of the dorsal border; equivalved; without a gape; shell thin, porcellaneous; some specimens have a perlaceous luster exteriorly; periostracum thin, smooth, greenish-gray to yellowish-gray in color; surface ornamented by numerous radial striae; some specimens have one or two concentric growth lines and many exceedingly fine concentric striae; anterior, ventral, and posterior inner margins of shell are finely denticulate; pallial line without a sinus; both adductor muscle scars large and elongate; average size for four specimens measured was 4.3 mm high, 4.4 mm long, and 3.7 mm in convexity of both valves; the largest specimen measured was 4.8 mm high, 4.9 mm long, and 4.1 mm in convexity; ratio of height to convexity is 0.86; hinge formula is 3a,3b/4a,2,4b; tooth 2 is large, triangular, and bifid; teeth 4a and 4b are about equal in size, narrow, and run antero-ventrally and postero-ventrally respectively; tooth 3a is triangular, bifid, smaller than tooth 2, and lies slightly in front of the beaks; tooth 3b is narrow, slightly curved, and runs somewhat postero-ventrally; ligament lodged in a narrow pit which runs from behind the beaks postero-ventrally to the ventral margin of the hinge plate; ligament partly external; hinge plate small.

There are seven lots containing seven specimens in the collection at the U. S. National Museum.

Comparisons.—From the exterior of the shell this species looks much like *Adacnarca nitens* Pelseneer and can be differentiated only on the basis of the prodissoconch which is round in *Cyamiocardium denticulatum* and has a square dorsal margin in *Adacnarca nitens*. *Cyamiocardium crassilabrum* Dell (1964) can be distinguished from *C. denticulatum* by its coarser radial sculpture.

Habitat.—This species has been reported from depths ranging from 23 to 567 m, but it most commonly occurs between 100 and 300 m. The two recorded bottom temperatures from Deepfreeze stations where this species was taken were -1.3°C and -1.86°C . There are conflicting reports as to the type of bottom on which *Cyamio-*

cardium denticulatum lives. E. A. Smith, 1907, stated that his specimens came from a bottom of stones and gravel. Hedley (1916, p. 30) stated that the type of bottom at two stations was ooze. Soot-Ryen (1951, p. 26) recorded a bottom of grayish-blue clay at one locality and a bottom of blue clay with sand and gravel at another. At one Deepfreeze station where this species was taken, a hard substrate was reported.

Geographic distribution.—E. A. Smith described this species from McMurdo Sound. *Cyamiocardium denticulatum* has a wide geographic distribution and is most certainly circumantarctic besides having been reported from the Falkland Islands, Burdwood Bank, Kerguelen Island, and Bouvet Island.

NEOLEPTONIDAE Thiele, 1934

The assignment of the genus *Waldo* to the Neoleptonidae must be tentative because of the lack of specimens of many genera of Southern Hemisphere pelecypods in this and related families.

WALDO Nicol, new genus

Type species.—*Lepton parasiticum* Dall, 1876, pp. 45, 46.

Shell minute, exceedingly fragile; periostracum brown, comparatively thick and overlapping the shell along the margins; shell porcellanous; equivalved; with gape at either end of shell; ornamentation consists of concentric striae or rounded folds and radial riblets; ventral margin broadly undulate and ventral margin toothed; valve outline elongate-ovate; beaks orthogyrate, located slightly posterior to the center of the dorsal margin; prodissoconch hyaline; hinge edentulous? Ligament external?

This genus is named in honor of Dr. Waldo L. Schmitt of the U. S. National Museum.

Waldo parasiticus (Dall, 1876)

Pl. 8, fig. 5; Pl. 9, figs. 5, 7

1876. *Lepton parasiticum* Dall, pp. 45, 46.

1885. *Lepton costulatum* von Martens, p. 94.

1929. *Montacuta christensenii* Greig, p. 14.

1953. *Mysella parasitica* (Dall), Carcelles, p. 221.

1957. *Notolepton parasiticum* (Dall), Powell, p. 123.

1964. *Neolepton parasiticum* (Dall), Dell, p. 211.

Dall's original description of this species is reasonably accurate and is presented herein.

Lepton parasiticum, n.s.

Mus. No. 11907.

Shell small, elongate ovate, inflated, thin; beaks nearly central, not prominent, surface shining, but not polished, with the texture of a *Pandora*. Shell white, hardly sculptured, but under a high magnifying power showing delicate concentric lines and fine radiating, apparently pubescent, lines extending from the umbones. Margins of the shell covered by an extension of the mantle, provided on each side with seven or eight stout cirri or tentacular processes. A single larger cirrus above the foot at the anterior end. Siphon short, foot small, very close to the anterior end of the shell.

Length, 2 mm; height, 1.6 mm.

Habitat, in the channels leading to the oral aperture of a species of echinoid (*Tripylus*), where it appears to lead a parasitic or at least a commensal existence. These echini were dredged by Dr. Kidder at Royal Sound, Kerguelen Island, near the station of the United States observers, in five and twelve fathoms. These tiny mollusks were quite abundant on the particular portion of the echinus mentioned, but none were found on any other part. It would seem as if the soft parts, before becoming contracted by the alcohol, must have almost entirely enveloped the shell. The latter was of such extreme tenuity that all efforts to remove it entire from the specimens resulted in its destruction. The teeth appeared, however, to resemble those of the other species of the genus; none of which, so far as I can recall, have been reported as commensal animals.

The type lot, U. S. Nat. Mus. cat. no. 11907, consists of about 50 specimens, many of which are broken or crushed. Because the shells are so exceedingly fragile, I have not selected a specimen as the lectotype. The danger of crushing specimens, even with a fine camel's-hair brush, is great.

If Dall saw the hinge teeth, why did he not also see the undulating and dentate ventral margin of the shell? I have failed to note any hinge plate, hinge teeth, or internal ligament on any specimens in the type lot nor on any other specimens in the collection at the U. S. National Museum. The largest specimen measured was 2.5 mm long and 2.0 mm high; average length for ten specimens was 2.0 mm, average height was 1.5 mm. Some of the specimens in the type lot have rounded concentric folds on the outside of the shell. The ligament appears to be external and covers more than half of the dorsal margin. Both Powell (1957, p. 123) and Dell (1964, p. 211) claimed that the hinge of *Waldo parasiticus* is like that of *Neolepton*=*Notolepton*, and Dell, furthermore, presented a drawing of the hinge (p. 140, fig. 1, No. 12). The outline of the drawing presented by Dell does not have the elongate shape of *Waldo parasiticus*, and I am dubious as to whether Dell actually had the species in question. The posterior end of the shell is slightly shorter than the anterior end and is more pointed.

Comparisons.—*Waldo parasiticus* differs from *Notolepton antipodum* (Filhol, 1880), the type species of *Notolepton*, by being more elongate, having radial riblets, and having a dentate and undulating ventral margin. *Waldo parasiticus* differs so strikingly from *Notolepton antipodum* that the two species are certainly not congeneric. *Waldo parasiticus* also differs from *Neolepton sulcatulum* (Jeffreys, 1859), the type species of *Neolepton*, by being proportionately longer, by having radial riblets, and by having a dentate and undulating ventral margin. Here again, the two species do not appear to be congeneric.

Habitat.—The specimens in the U. S. National Museum came from depths ranging from 9 to 167 m. Dell (1964, p. 211) reported it from 199 m. This is a shallow-water species because most stations where this pelecypod occurs are less than 100 m in depth. One Deepfreeze station was recorded as a hard rocky bottom. Dell said that *Waldo parasiticus* was found living in channels leading to the oral aperture of *Tripylis*=*Abatus cavernosus*. Thiele stated that this species was found on *Abatus cordatus*. There is no indication that the pelecypod is attached to the echinoid by a byssus, and no byssus was seen on any of the dried specimens.

Geographic distribution.—*Waldo parasiticus* was originally described by Dall from Royal Sound, Kerguelen Island. Other specimens in the U. S. National Museum came from the following localities: 62° 12' S., 58° 56' W.; 62° 24' S., 59° 45' W.; 65° 55.8' S., 110° 28.0' E.; 66° 15' 57'' S., 110° 32' 35'' E. It has also been reported from Shag Rocks and South Georgia. This species will probably prove to be circumantarctic in distribution.

Superfamily **LUCINACEA** Fleming, 1828

THYASIRIDAE Dall, 1901

THYASIRA Lamarck, 1818

Type species.—(Monotypy) *Tellina flexuosa* Montagu, 1803.

Thyasira falklandica (E. A. Smith, 1885)

Pl. 6, figs. 4, 5

1885. *Cryptodon falklandicus* E. A. Smith, pp. 190, 191, pl. 14, figs. 3, 3a.

1951. *Thyasira falklandica* (E. A. Smith), Soot-Ryen, p. 30.

Description.—Shell thin and chalky interiorly as well as exteriorly; periostracum greenish-brown, thin; valve outline almost

round except in the ventral half of the posterior margin which is nearly straight; the sole specimen in the collection measured 15.5 mm in height and length and 8.9 mm in convexity; ratio of convexity to height is 0.57; a specimen measured by E. A. Smith was 15.5 mm long, 14.5 mm high, and 8.0 mm in convexity; beaks small, contiguous, prosogyrate; discontinuous, small concentric ridges and fine striae present on area covered by the periostracum; a typical thyasirid fold or sulcus runs from the umbonal area to the ventral margin and is close to the posterior border of the shell; interior margins of shell smooth; anterior adductor muscle scar long and large, posterior adductor muscle scar small and round; pallial line not observable; hinge edentulous; ligament opisthodontic, lodged in a long groove along the dorsal margin.

There is only one lot containing one poorly preserved specimen in the U. S. National Museum collection, and it was collected by Dr. Waldo L. Schmitt.

Comparisons.—*Thyasira falklandica* differs from *T. dearborni* Nicol in being more than twice as large, having a thicker periostracum, and in being less convex than the latter species.

Habitat.—Dr. W. L. Schmitt collected his specimen from a depth of from 9 to 18 m from a muddy bottom containing a little sand. E. A. Smith said his specimens were collected from a mud bottom at a depth ranging from 5 to 9 m. Soot-Ryen (1951, p. 30) stated his specimens came from a depth of 70 m on a bottom of clay with some algae. Dell (1964, p. 207) reported this species in depths ranging from 105 to 344 m.

Geographic distribution.—As the species name implies, E. A. Smith originally described this species from the Falkland Islands. Dell also reported *Thyasira falklandica* from South Georgia, the South Orkneys, Shag Rocks, and the Magellan region. Schmitt collected a specimen from 64° 45' S., 64° 49' W. This species is primarily subantarctic in distribution and only ranges into the Palmer Peninsula region of the Antarctic.

***Thyasira dearborni* Nicol, 1965**

Pl. 6 figs. 7, 8

1965. *Thyasira dearborni* Nicol, pp. 79, 80, pl. 8, figs. 1, 2.

Description.—Shell thin, small, porcellanous, somewhat chalky; color varying from white to pale yellow; periostracum thin, yellow;

a ferruginous, buff coating present at the anterior and posterior ends of the shell; equivalved; without a gape; anterior and ventral borders arcuate, postero-ventral area indented in the region of the constriction, remainder of posterior border gently rounded, dorsal border short and sloping both anteriorly and posteriorly; posterior one-eighth of the shell strongly constricted or flattened; holotype 4.8 mm high and long, one paratype 4.9 mm high and long, the other paratype 5.0 mm high and 4.9 mm long; no prodissoconch; beaks prosogyrate, contiguous; surface ornamentation consists of numerous concentric lines; interior margins of shell smooth; adductor muscle scars and pallial line not seen; ligament external, opisthodetic; hinge edentulous and hinge plate absent.

Comparisons.—*Thyasira dearborni* can be easily distinguished from the more common *Genaxinus bongraini* (Lamy) by the prominent constriction on the posterior side of the shell, and this morphologic feature also distinguishes *Thyasira dearborni* from *Genaxinus magellanica* (Dall, 1901) because the latter species has only a shallow sulcus on the posterior side. *Thyasira falklandica* (E. A. Smith) is a much larger species with a well-developed greenish periostracum. The specimen figured by Dell (1964, p. 201, figs. 10, 11) as *Thyasira* cf. *bongraini* Lamy may be *Thyasira dearborni*.

Habitat.—The holotype was collected at a depth of 836 m from a bottom of gravel and pebbles. One paratype was found at a depth of 695 m associated with a sponge-gorgonacean complex. The other paratype was found at a depth of 640 m on a bottom of coarse glacial till.

Geographic distribution.—The holotype of *Thyasira dearborni* was discovered by Dr. Dearborn at 73° 46.7' S., 169° 09' E., off Coulman Island in the Ross Sea. One paratype, also found by Dr. Dearborn, came from 76° 11.6' S., 164° 46' E., in the Ross Sea. The other paratype was collected by the Deepfreeze I Expedition and came from 77° 38' S., 163° 11' W., Kainan Bay, Ross Sea. This uncommon species may be endemic to the Ross Sea region.

GENAXINUS Iredale, 1930

Type species.—(Original designation) *Thyasira albigena* Hedley, 1907.

Genaxinus bongraini (Lamy, 1910)

Pl. 6, figs. 1, 2

1910b. *Axinus bongraini* Lamy, p. 389.

1912. *Axinopsis debilis* Thiele, p. 232, pl. 18, fig. 25.

1951. *Thyasira bongraini* (Lamy), Soot-Ryen, pp. 30, 31.

1964. *Genaxinus debilis* (Thiele), Dell, p. 208.

Description.—Shell small, thin; usually white or pale yellow in color but a few specimens are hyaline; outline varies greatly; some specimens are like Thiele's *A. debilis*, others resemble Lamy's specimen of *T. bongraini*; subovate to subtrapezoidal in valve outline; height and length nearly equal, some specimens longer than high, others higher than long; average height and length of 10 measured specimens was 3.0 mm; largest specimen was 5.6 mm high and 5.8 mm long; posterior fold or sulcus absent; a ferruginous coating on the shell commonly present on the anterior and posterior ends of the shell, may be yellow, reddish, or nearly black in color; periostracum rarely present, thin, brown; ornamentation consists of fine concentric lines; prodissoconch absent; beaks varying considerably in prominence, prosogyrate, located slightly posterior to the middle of the dorsal border; interior margins of the shell smooth; pallial line and adductor muscle scars not seen; ligament external, opisthodetic; hinge edentulous.

There are 10 lots containing 27 specimens of this species in the U. S. National Museum collection.

Comparisons.—The only species that closely resembles *Genaxinus bongraini* is the type species, *Genaxinus albigena* (Hedley 1907, p. 363), but it differs from the latter species by being as long as high and by not having a slightly sinuate anterior margin.

Habitat.—The specimens in the U. S. National Museum came from depths ranging from 9 to 512 m. All but one of the stations had a depth of at least 100 m. Soot-Ryen reported specimens ranging in depths from 90 to 380 m. Three of the five reports on the substrate were either hard bottom or hard cinder bottom. One report was "muddy bottom with a little sand," and a Deepfreeze station listed this species as "found in algae." Soot-Ryen reported that two stations where *Genaxinus bongraini* was found had a clay bottom.

Geographic distribution.—Lamy described this species from a specimen collected at Petermann Island. This is the most common thyasirid species found in the antarctic and is most certainly circum-antarctic in distribution.

Superfamily **LEPTONACEA** Gray, 1847**ERYCINIDAE** Deshayes, 1850**KELLIA** Turton, 1822

Type species.—(Subsequent designation Recluz, 1844, *vide* Winckworth, 1934, p. 52) *Mya suborbiculata* Montagu.

Kellia simulans E. A. Smith, 1907

Pl. 7, figs. 5, 9; Pl. 8, fig. 2

1907. *Kellia simulans* E. A. Smith, pp. 2, 3, pl. 3, fig. 1.

Description.—Shell small, thin, porcellanous; glassy, white, or greenish-gray in color; of 21 specimens measured the averages are 5.2 mm high, 6.1 mm long, and 3.4 mm in convexity; these average dimensions are almost exactly like those given by E. A. Smith in his original description of the species; the largest specimen is 6.6 mm high, 8.3 mm long, and 4.5 mm in convexity; ratio of length to height is 1.17; ratio of convexity to height is 0.65; equivalved; without gape; ovate, anterior end more sharply rounded than the posterior end, ventral margin broadly rounded; beaks contiguous, located at approximately the center of the dorsal border, slightly prosogyrate; surface ornamented by fine concentric striae, two or three more prominent concentric growth lines, and a few more prominent concentric ridges; no radial striae were seen but there are some broad gentle folds which are found on some specimens but not on others; they are located only on the ventral half of the shell and are not present at either the anterior or posterior ends of the shell, but they are more numerous toward the anterior side; interior margins of the shell are smooth; pallial line without a sinus, but it is unusually wide; both adductor muscle scars are large and somewhat elongate; an elongate external ligament is located wholly behind the beaks, no internal ligament observed; hinge teeth variable in number even in a single population of this species; in the left valve there may be one or two small short cardinals under the beak and usually an elongate posterior lateral tooth; one cardinal just in front of the beak and one posterior lateral are present in the right valve; hinge plate narrow and in two parts; there is a gap behind the beaks in this structure.

There are 8 lots containing 39 specimens of *Kellia simulans* in the U. S. National Museum collection.

Comparisons.—*Kellia simulans* differs from *K. nimrodiana*

Hedley by being much more elongate and less convex. *K. nuculina* von Martens differs from *K. simulans* by being less convex, more elongate, and more symmetrical than the latter species.

Habitat.—This species has been reported from depths ranging from 59 to 457 m. Five of the ten localities were no more than 165 m in depth, and the only abundant material with full-grown individuals in the U. S. National Museum collection came from 106 to 129 m. Dr. John Dearborn collected specimens from a sponge-coelenterate complex. The two reports available for the type of bottom are "hard gravelly with coral growth" and "coarse glacial till." The one report of bottom temperature is -1.69° C.

Geographic distribution.—This species was originally described from Hut Point, Antarctica. *Kellia simulans* has been reported mainly from the Victoria quadrant, but it is probably circumantarctic in distribution.

LASAEA Brown, 1827

Type species.—(Monotypy) *Cardium rubrum* Montagu.

Lasaea consanguinea (E. A. Smith, 1877)

Pl. 8, figs. 3, 6, 8

1876. *Lasaea rubra* (Montagu), Dall, p. 45.

1877. *Kellia consanguinea* E. A. Smith, pp. 18, 19, pl. 9, fig. 20.

1912. *Lasaea consanguinea* (E. A. Smith), Thiele, p. 255.

Description. — Shell small and thin; commonly pink at the umbonal region and on the prodissoconch and becoming light orange colored antero-ventrally; postero-ventral area commonly white; this is one of the three antarctic pelecypod species which I have seen which has color on the shell, the others being *Adamussium colbecki* and *Lissarca miliaris*; always longer than high, ratio of length to height 1.41; largest specimen measured was 3.3 mm high and 4.8 mm long; average height and length of four specimens was 2.7 mm and 3.8 mm respectively; anterior end longer than the posterior end and more rounded and taller; no periostracum observed; outer surface of many specimens has a perlaceous luster; surface ornamentation consists of concentric striae and small concentric ridges, some of which are discontinuous; prodissoconch not clearly set off from the remainder of the shell; beaks located at about the posterior one-third of the dorsal margin, contiguous, orthogyrate; interior margins of the valves smooth; pallial line indistinct; ad-

ductor muscle scars small, anterior one less elongate than the posterior, located at either end and close to the dorsal margin; hinge plate lacking; ligament internal, located mainly in front of the beak; one strong cardinal tooth under the beak in right valve; one tiny cardinal tooth under the beak in the left valve and one larger cardinal posterior to it in the same valve; posterior to the beaks the margin of the right valve apparently fits into a groove in the left valve so that the left valve slightly overlaps the right; this species seems to have no true lateral teeth; equivalved; without gape for foot, byssus, or siphons.

There is but one lot containing about 20 specimens (only six large ones) in the U. S. National Museum collection.

Comparisons.—The writer feels confident that the one lot of specimens from the antarctic in the U. S. National Museum collection are the same as Smith's species, *Lasaea consanguinea*. There is not enough information about *L. miliaris* (Philippi, 1845) to ascertain whether it is the same as *L. consanguinea*. *L. consanguinea* closely resembles *L. neozelanica* Suter, 1913, but it is smaller, less high, and the beaks are located nearer the posterior end. *L. rossiana* Finlay has a much better developed hinge and is more ovate in outline than *L. consanguinea*.

Habitat.—Dr. Waldo L. Schmitt collected specimens of *Lasaea consanguinea* along the shore. This appears to be a shallow-water species which is found between the tide lines and also at a depth of no more than 18 m.

Geographic distribution.—*Lasaea consanguinea* was first described from Royal Sound, Kerguelen Island. Dr. Waldo L. Schmitt collected specimens from 64° 48' S., 63° 30' W., Anvers Island, Port Lockroy, off Wiencke Island. *L. consanguinea* has been reported also from the Falkland Islands and Patagonia. This species appears to be primarily subantarctic in distribution, but it ranges into the Palmer Peninsula region.

MONTACUTIDAE Clark, 1855

MYSELLA Angas, 1877

Type species.—(Monotypy) *Mysella anomala* Angas, 1877.

***Mysella minuscula* (Pfeffer, 1886)**

Pl. 9, figs. 2, 4, 8

1886. *Nucula minuscula* Pfeffer, p. 128, pl. 4, fig. 15 (in von Martens and Pfeffer).
1906a. *Montaguia charcoti* Lamy, p. 46, fig. 2.
1906a. *Montaguia turqueti* Lamy, p. 47, fig. 3.
1906b. *Kellyia australis* Lamy, p. 124, fig. 2 (*non* Deshayes).
1907. *Tellimya antarctica* E. A. Smith, p. 3, pl. 2, figs. 16, 16b.
1907. *Kellia lamyi* Melvill and Standen, pp. 149, 150 (*nom. nov.* for *australis* Lamy, *non* Deshayes).
1912. *Tellimya gibbosa* Thiele, p. 230, pl. 18, figs. 12, 12a.
1912. *Tellimya minima* Thiele, p. 255, pl. 18, fig. 13.
1916. *Tellimya flavida* Preston, p. 272, pl. 13, fig. 8.

Description.—Shell thin, minute, largest specimen measured was 3.3 mm long and 3.0 mm high, average for 10 specimens was 2.4 mm long and 2.1 mm high; Pfeffer's specimen was 2.2 mm long and 1.9 mm high, which exactly corresponds to one of my specimens; ratio of length to height is 1.14; shell colorless, commonly chalky; periostracum variable in color from dark brown to light yellow-green; valve outline quite variable but most typically nuculoid in shape; anterior side short and steeply rounded or subtruncate; posterior side elongate and more gently rounded than anterior side; ventral and dorsal margins nearly parallel to each other; there is some disagreement as to whether the beaks are near the anterior end or the posterior end in this species; I prefer the idea that they lie near the anterior end because this byssally attached form should have the beaks at the anterior end if it is a normal byssate pelecypod; furthermore, I have one specimen still attached to a loose echinoid spine, and I assume that the attachment of the byssus would be toward the anterior side; beaks small, slightly opisthogyrate; prodissoconch comparatively large, round, and white; surface ornamentation consists of fine concentric lines and more prominent concentric striae which may represent growth lines, maximum number of these is five; interior margins of shell smooth; palial line without sinus; posterior adductor muscle scar more elongate and larger than the anterior adductor muscle scar; ligament internal, lodged in a small subrectangular pit beneath the beak, in right valve a small chondrophore projects outward at the base of the ligament; right valve edentulous; left valve with two prominent cardinal teeth of approximately equal size that lie on either side of the ligament; the posterior one slopes postero-ventrally, the anterior

one slopes antero-ventrally; hinge plate only in left valve, small and short, little more than that of *Trigonia*; equivalved; without a gape.

There are 17 lots containing 29 specimens of *Mysella minuscula* in the collection at the U. S. National Museum.

Comparisons.—*Mysella minuscula* differs from *M. anomala* Angas, the type species of *Mysella*, by being much smaller and by being more convex. *M. minuscula* is also smaller and more convex than *M. donaciformis* Angas (1877). *M. ovalis* (Thiele, 1892) is a more symmetrical species than *M. minuscula*, and the beaks in the former species are located near the center of the dorsal margin.

Habitat.—This species commonly is found attached by its byssus to the spines, or to the test between the spines, of the irregular echinoid *Abatus cavernosus* (Philippi). Specimens of this species came from depths ranging from one to 521 m. It is rare in depths greater than 350 m. *Mysella minuscula* has been recorded from all types of bottom from rocky to mud. Dr. John H. Dearborn recorded it from a sponge-coelenterate complex. The bottom temperatures at three Deepfreeze stations where this species was collected were -1.5°C , -1.69°C , and -1.8°C .

Geographic distribution.—This species was first described from South Georgia. *Mysella minuscula* is circumantarctic in distribution and ranges northward to Macquarie and Kerguelen Islands.

Superfamily **PANDORACEA** Rafinesque, 1815

LYONSIIDAE Fischer, 1887

LYONSIA Turton, 1822

Type species.—(Monotypy) *Mya striata* (Montagu) 1803, = *Mya pellucida* T. Brown, 1818, = *Mya norvegica* Gmelin, 1791. Turton, 1822, pp. xxii, 35.

Lyonsia planulata (Thiele, 1912)

Pl. 9, figs. 1, 3, 9

1912, *Lyonsiella planulata* Thiele, pp. 232, 233, pl. 18, figs. 27, 27a.

Thiele misspelled the generic name on page 232 (*Lyonsiella* for *Lyonsiella*). The generic name is correctly spelled in the plate explanation.

Description.—Shell thin, white and transparent, interior nacreous; inequivalved, the left valve overlaps the right on about the posterior two-thirds of the ventral margin; on the posterior two-thirds of the dorsal border the right valve overlaps the left; outline of valves somewhat oblong, anterior margin slightly curved, ventral margin broadly curved, posterior margin subtruncate, dorsal margin nearly straight; longer than high but young specimens are more quadrate and less inflated; average height of four specimens measured was 4.8, average length was 8.4 mm, and average convexity of both valves was 3.8 mm; these measurements are close to Thiele's specimen which was 4.75 mm high and 8.0 mm long; the largest specimen measured was 5.7 mm high, 9.7 mm long, and had a convexity of both valves of 4.4 mm; ratio of length to height was 1.75; ratio of convexity to height was 0.79; a slight gape appears at the posterior end and one occurs also at the antero-ventral margin; beaks prosogyrate, located near the anterior end, nearly touching; nepionic shell seen on the umbonal region of some specimens; periostracum commonly absent, on one specimen it is thin and greenish; discontinuous concentric striae are present, some of which are much larger than others; characteristic radiating noded threads occur on the shell, and these are more prominent toward the ventral side and are more numerous in that direction; they number about 25 and appear to be composed of periostracum, and they do not occur on the lunular area; these radial riblets are characteristic of *Lyonsia*; growth lines not seen; several specimens have sand grains adhering to the outside of the shell which seems also characteristic of *Lyonsia* (Thiele's specimen had this feature, too); interior margins smooth; inside of shell showing concentric folds; pallial line and adductor muscle scars not seen on these small thin shells; a small oblong lithodesma within the ligament on its dorsal side is found on the inside of the shell just behind the beaks; hinge teeth absent.

There are four lots containing eleven specimens of this species in the collection at the U. S. National Museum.

Comparisons.—Despite the fact that Thiele (1912, pp. 232, 233) allocated the species to *Lyonsiella*, and the fact that his description is brief and his illustrations poor, I believe that he had a true *Lyonsia*, and the material I have at hand is *Lyonsia planulata*. The

measurements of his specimen and those of my material agree well, and the characteristic of adhering sand grains on the outside of the shell is typical of the Lyonsiidae. *Pholadomya mawsoni* Hedley (1916, pp. 28, 29) has much superficial resemblance to *Lyonsia planulata*, although it is somewhat larger than the latter species. *Lyonsia planulata* differs from *Lyonsia norvegica* (Gmelin) mainly by having the beaks nearer the anterior end. *Lyonsia planulata* differs from *Lyonsia arcaeformis* von Martens, 1885, by not having an internal radial ridge nor an external radial shallow furrow on the anterior third of the shell. *Lyonsia arcaeformis* also has a higher posterior end than *Lyonsia planulata*.

Habitat.—The specimens of this species in the U. S. National Museum collection came from depths varying from 165 m to as much as 640 m. Powell (1958, p. 178) reported it from a depth of 193 m. What little data that are available seems to indicate that *Lyonsia planulata* lives in moderately deep water.

At one Deepfreeze station this species was collected off what was described as a hard cinder bottom. Dr. John H. Dearborn reported it from a bottom with a sponge-coelenterate complex. Because of the sand grains attached to the shell, one would assume that *Lyonsia planulata* lives on a sandy bottom or one where sand grains are present in surrounding sediments. The bottom temperature at one Deepfreeze station was -1.5° C.

Geographic distribution.—*Lyonsia planulata* was described by Thiele from the Gauss Station, Davis Sea. This species has been reported mainly from eastern Antarctica, the Victoria and Enderby Quadrants, but it also ranges at least to 163° W. longitude in the Ross Quadrant. It may eventually prove to be circumantarctic in distribution.

THRACIIDAE Stoliczka, 1871

THRACIA Leach in Blainville, 1824

Type species.—(Subsequent designation) Gray, 1847, p. 191, No. 631. *Thracia corbuloides*, error for *Thracia corbuloides* Blainville, 1824, p. 347.

***Thracia meridionalis* E. A. Smith, 1885**

Pl. 10, figs. 2, 5

1885. *Thracia meridionalis* E. A. Smith, pp. 68, 69, pl. 6, figs. 4, 4a.

1912. *Mysella? truncata* Thiele, pp. 230, 231, pl. 18, fig. 18.

1912. *Mysella? frigida* Thiele, p. 231, pl. 18, fig. 19.

Description.—Shell thin, rarely chalky; commonly white though sometimes stained light green or more rarely light brown; valve outline somewhat variable but usually oblong, dorsal margin posterior to the beaks straight and sloping ventrally, posterior side subtruncate, ventral border nearly straight and only slightly curved, anterior border gently rounded, dorsal margin anterior to the beaks slightly curving downward; beaks orthogyrate, contiguous, not large, located slightly posterior to the middle of the dorsal border; valves with a long and narrow posterior gape; inequivalved, the right valve appears to be slightly more convex than the left; the beak of the right valve is slightly higher than the left, and the right valve overlaps the left along the ventral border; valves always longer than high; of the 40 double valves measured, the average height was 22.0 mm, the average length was 27.0 mm, and the average convexity was 12.7 mm; largest specimen measured was 31.1 mm high, 35.8 mm long, and 18.7 mm for the convexity of both valves; Arnaud (1965, p. 211) reported an exceptionally large specimen of 49.0 mm in length or height; ratio of length to height is 1.23; ratio of convexity to height is 0.47; periostracum thin, ranging in color from green to brown; shell ornamented with concentric lines and folds; except for small specimens and the umbonal region, the outer shell is microscopically granulose; in some specimens the posterior fifth of the shell is set off by a faint ridge which runs from the beaks postero-ventrally to the ventral margin; growth lines present but poorly marked; some shells have concentric and radial irregularities due to deformity in growth; interior margins smooth; inside of shell has concentric folds which are reflections of those on the outside of the shell; pallial line with a marked posterior sinus; anterior adductor muscle scar less well marked, smaller, and more elongate than posterior adductor muscle scar; both muscle scars located rather near the dorsal border; pallial sinus large and gently curved inward toward the anterior side; external ligament typically parivincular, short and stout, located behind the beaks; posterior part of the ligament is enlarged or swollen when viewed from the inside of the valves; both valves have at the dorsal margin an inward platform or extension which is behind the beaks and supports the ligament;

a small accessory shelly process (lithodesma) extends between the two valves and is lodged in a posterior slanting pit under the beaks of each valve at the anterior end of the ligament; the lithodesma is lost when the valves are broken apart; hinge edentulous.

There are 38 dried lots containing 160 specimens of *Thracia meridionalis* in the collection at the U. S. National Museum. Twenty more specimens are preserved in alcohol.

Comparisons.—*Thracia meridionalis* differs from *T. transversa* Suter, 1913, by being much less inequivalved and having a lower posterior end. *T. meridionalis* differs from *T. vitrea* (Hutton, 1873a) by being proportionately higher, by having the beaks more centrally located on the dorsal margin, by not having opisthogyrate beaks, and by not having microscopic radial striae.

Habitat.—This species was originally described by E. A. Smith from specimens taken from depths ranging from 37 to 274 m. The specimens in the collection at the U. S. National Museum came from depths ranging from 5 to 640 m. The two lots of large and abundant shells from the Deepfreeze Expeditions came from 106 and 125 m respectively. However, Dr. Waldo L. Schmitt collected even better material in depths ranging from 9 to 57 m. *Thracia meridionalis* appears to be most common in shallow water, less than 300 m, but does range to depths occasionally of as much as 640 m.

The description of the type of bottom off which this species was taken by the Deepfreeze Expeditions was hard rocky, hard gravelly with coral growth, stony ooze under a heavy matting of siliceous sponges and other marine fauna. Dr. Waldo L. Schmitt collected most of his material from mud and muddy sand bottoms but also found it on gravel and sand bottoms. Dr. John H. Dearborn commonly found this species on a bottom of volcanic gravel and often associated with sponges.

The bottom temperatures from whence the Deepfreeze Expeditions found *Thracia meridionalis* varied from -1.5° C to -1.69° C.

Geographic distribution.—E. A. Smith described this species originally from Kerguelen Island, Marion Island, and Prince Edward Island. Dell (1964, p. 228) recorded it from the South Shetland Islands, South Orkneys, South Georgia, and the Falkland Islands. This species is also exceedingly common throughout the

antarctic region; in other words, it is clearly circumantarctic in distribution. It has one of the widest distributions of any of the antarctic pelecypod species.

LATERNULIDAE Hedley, 1918

LATERNULA Röding, 1798

Type species.—(Subsequent designation) J. E. Gray, 1847, p. 190, No. 626. *Laternula anatina* Röding, 1798 = *Solen anatina* Linné, 1758.

Laternula elliptica (King and Broderip, 1831)

Pl. 10, figs. 1,4,7

1831. *Anatina elliptica* King and Broderip, p. 335.

1916. *Laternula elliptica* (King and Broderip), Hedley, p. 27.

Description.—Shell moderately large, thin; nacreous but slightly chalky on the exterior; white with occasionally a reddish tinge on the interior, sometimes light green on the outside of the shell in young specimens; valves rather oblong in shape, dorsal border anterior to the beaks slightly curved, anterior side arcuate, ventral margin nearly straight, posterior side high and truncated, dorsal border posterior to the beaks curved upward posteriorly; the average size for 21 measured specimens in the collection is 26.3 mm high, 42.4 mm long, and 16.0 mm in convexity; the largest specimen measured is 52.4 mm high, 89.3 mm long, and 37.3 mm in convexity; Soot-Ryen (1951, p. 22) reported a specimen 97.0 mm long; this is the second largest species of pelecypod in the antarctic fauna and the largest species of laternulid in the U. S. National Museum collection; E. A. Smith (1902, p. 211) said it is the giant of the genus *Laternula*; ratio of length to height is 1.61, and the ratio of convexity to height is 0.61; height and length ratio variable; equivalved; with large gape posteriorly and a much smaller gape anteriorly; beaks opisthogyrate, contiguous, located somewhat posterior of the middle of the dorsal border; umbones fissured on posterior side which shows as a dark line on the inside of the shell running in front of and nearly parallel to the buttress of the chondrophore; this line runs ventrally to about the middle of the valves; depressed area behind and under the beaks; periostracum thin, wrinkled, gray or brown; growth lines present, six on one well-preserved specimen; two faint, broad folds on outside of the

shell, the more prominent posterior one runs from the beaks postero-ventrally to the ventral border and becomes broader in this direction, it sets off the posterior end of the shell; the anterior fold is fainter and runs antero-ventrally from the umbonal area to the ventral border, it, too, becomes broader ventrally; small discontinuous, concentric ribs present, peculiar slanting threads on the outside of the shell are generally microscopic; they are seen on most of the shell and are quite characteristic of the species; the interior margins of the shell smooth; numerous concentric folds seen on inside of the shell; an occasional radiating ridge or ridges may be present on the interior; pallial line with large posterior sinus; adductor muscle scars small, elongate, located near the dorsal margin; internal ligament located on a small spoon-shaped chondrophore which is located under the beaks; the chondrophore is supported by a knifelike ridge which runs from it postero-ventrally nearly to the middle of the valves; the two exterior shallow radial folds are reflected on the inside of the shell; hinge edentulous.

Burne (1920, pp. 249-251) described the soft parts of *Laternula elliptica* in considerable detail.

Twenty lots containing 90 specimens (15 preserved in alcohol) of *Laternula elliptica* are in the collection at the U. S. National Museum.

Comparisons.—*Laternula elliptica* differs from *L. recta* (Reeve, 1863), a species from southern Australia, in being higher and much more truncate posteriorly and in being much larger.

Habitat.—The specimens of *Laternula elliptica* in the collection at the U. S. National Museum came from depths ranging from as little as one to as much as 321 m. The well-preserved specimens came from one to 110 m. Other malacologists have reported this species taken from depths of less than 100 m with few exceptions. These data amply show that *Laternula elliptica* is a shallow-water species, most frequently ranging from one to 110 m. Hedley said this species came from a bottom of small stones and seaweed. Soot-Ryen reported it on a bottom of blue clay, small stones, and sand and gravel. Dr. Waldo L. Schmitt collected his specimens from mud or sand-mud bottoms. Dr. John H. Dearborn found specimens on volcanic gravel and sandy mud.

Geographic distribution.—*Laternula elliptica* was originally de-

scribed from New South Shetland Island. It is circumantarctic in distribution and it also occurs at Kerguelen Island as well as the South Orkneys, South Sandwich Islands, and South Georgia.

Subclass SEPTIBRANCHIA

Order POROMYOIDA

CUSPIDARIIDAE Dall, 1886

CUSPIDARIA Nardo, 1840

Type species.—(Original designation, *fide* Palmer, 1958, p. 78)
Cuspidaria typus Nardo ms.=*Tellina cuspidata* Olivi, 1792.

Cuspidaria tenella E. A. Smith, 1907

Pl. 10, figs. 3,6

1907. *Cuspidaria tenella* E. A. Smith, p. 1, pl. 2, figs. 14, 14a.

1912. *Cuspidaria concentrica* Thiele, p. 233, pl. 18, fig. 29.

1912. *Cuspidaria plicata* Thiele, p. 233, pl. 18, fig. 30.

Description.—Shell thin; slightly inequivalved, the left valve overlaps the right along the ventral margin, but the right valve overlaps the left posterior to the beaks on the dorsal side; valves gape at the end of the rostrum; shell white or translucent, outer surface uncommonly light green; generally lacking a periostracum except for an indication of it on the rostrum of the largest specimen; beaks orthogyrate, located slightly anterior to the middle of the dorsal margin, nearly touching each other; shell outline elongate, dorsal margin anterior to beaks slightly rounded, anterior margin arcuate, ventral margin well rounded to rostral area, slightly indented or sinuate at this point and then slanting a bit upward to the end of the short rostrum, end of rostrum truncate, dorsal margin posterior to beaks almost straight; shell longer than high, average for two specimens measured was 9.7 mm high, 13.8 mm long, and 6.9 mm for the convexity of both valves; largest specimen measured was 11.7 mm high, 15.5 mm long, and 8.3 mm for the convexity of both valves; this species gets much larger for Hedley (1916, p. 29) reported that a specimen of this species may have attained a length of 35.0 mm; ratio of length to height is 1.42; ratio of convexity to height is 0.71; concentric ribs vary in number and size, generally smaller or absent on umbonal area and larger ones occur ventrally, concentric striations occur on and between concentric ribs, 9 concentric ribs present on largest specimen, 16

concentric ribs seen on second largest specimen; ribs variable in shape, size, and number; concentric ribs more prominent on larger specimens; concentric ribs much finer on rostrum; interspaces wider than the ribs; no growth lines apparent; a broad shallow groove runs from behind the beaks to the ventral margin setting off the rostrum; on a small specimen a slight radiating ridge runs from near the dorsal margin postero-ventrally and is posterior to the shallow groove on the rostrum; interior margins smooth; external concentric ribs reflected on interior of shell, this is best seen on the larger specimens; rostrum set off on inside of shell by a raised area running from the umbonal region postero-ventrally to the ventral margin; pallial line and muscle scars not seen on these small specimens; ligament small, internal, located just behind the beaks on a projecting spoon-shaped chondrophore which slants posteriorly; a narrow ridge (tooth?) runs posterior to the chondrophore in the right valve and is parallel to the dorsal margin; no dentition present in left valve.

There are six lots containing only seven specimens of this species in the U. S. National Museum collection.

Comparisons.—E. A. Smith's figure of *Cuspidaria tenella* is misleading because the concentric ribs are not well shown. However, his description coincides well with the specimens before me and is also similar to Thiele's *Cuspidaria plicata* and *Cuspidaria concentrica*. Soot-Ryen believes that *Cuspidaria concentrica* is a synonym of *Cuspidaria kerguelensis* (E. A. Smith, 1885). This latter species appears to differ from *C. tenella* (*plicata* and *concentrica* of Thiele) in having stronger ribs on the rostrum and a stronger radiating ridge on the rostrum. The lack of strong concentric ribs on the shell of *C. infelix* Thiele clearly separates that species from *C. tenella*.

Habitat.—Specimens of *Cuspidaria tenella* in the U. S. National Museum collection were found in depths ranging from 23 to 549 m. Four of the five collecting stations were less than 230 m in depth. Soot-Ryen (1951, pp. 23-24) reported this species from 60 to 220 m. E. A. Smith had specimens collected from 183 m. Hedley (1916, p. 29) reported this species as taken from 527 m. and Powell (1958, p. 179) recorded depths ranging from 177 to 300 m. It appears that

Cuspidaria tenella, unlike many of its congeners, is a relatively shallow-water species.

Soot-Ryen reported this species was found on a bottom of stones and algae as well as clay. Hedley stated that his material was found on a bottom of ooze. One of the specimens in the U. S. National Museum collection was taken from a substrate consisting of volcanic gravel and sandy mud.

Geographic distribution.—E. A. Smith originally described *Cuspidaria tenella* from Coulman Island. Dell (1964, p. 229) also reported it from the South Orkneys, South Shetlands, Shag Rocks, and South Georgia. *C. tenella* appears to be circumantarctic in its geographic distribution, but it is not a common species and some antarctic expeditions did not find it.

***Cuspidaria infelix* Thiele, 1912**

Pl. 9, fig. 6

1912. *Cuspidaria infelix* Thiele, p. 233, pl. 18, fig. 28.

Description.—Shell small, thin, elongate; dorsal margin anterior to the beaks slightly rounded, anterior margin arcuate, ventral margin gently rounded to the beginning of the rostral region where it is slightly sinuate, from there posteriorly the ventral margin slants upward, end of rostrum truncated, rostrum relatively short and high, dorsal margin posterior to the beaks slants slightly downward; the sole specimen measured is 5.4 mm high, 8.8 mm long, and 4.0 mm for the convexity of both valves; Thiele described this species from a specimen 24.0 mm long and 14.0 mm high, which is the largest one so far reported; ratio of length to height is 1.63; ratio of convexity to height is 0.74; a gape is present at the end of the rostrum; inequivalved, left valve overlaps the right valve on the ventral side of the rostrum; right valve overlaps the left valve on the dorsal side; shell white, somewhat translucent; beaks orthogyrate, contiguous, located anterior to the center of the dorsal margin; a light brown periostracum present on the rostrum and the ventral margin of the shell; valves ornamented by concentric striae and only a faint indication of concentric folds; no growth lines seen; a slight shallow groove runs from the umbonal area postero-ventrally to the ventral margin and sets off the rostrum from the remainder of the shell; a raised area occurs on the rostrum just posterior to the shallow groove; faint radial threads occur on the

rostrum; interior margins of valves smooth; interior of shell with fine, discontinuous, concentric striations; a raised area runs postero-ventrally on the inside of the shell setting off the rostral region, which corresponds to the shallow groove on the exterior of the valves; adductor muscle scars and pallial line not seen; a small ligament on a spoon-shaped chondrophore in each valve, located just behind the beaks, slanting posteriorly; hinge appears to be edentulous.

Only two lots containing three specimens of this rare species are present in the U. S. National Museum collection.

Comparisons.—*Cuspidaria infelix* differs from *C. tenella* E. A. Smith and *C. kerguelensis* (E. A. Smith, 1885) by not having strong concentric ribs or folds on either the exterior or interior of the shell.

Habitat.—The three specimens in the U. S. National Museum were dredged at depths of 165 m and 549 m. Soot-Ryen (1951, p. 23) reported this species from depths ranging from 150 to 380 m. Hedley (1916, p. 29) stated that this species was collected at a depth of 439 m. Dell (1964, p. 230) listed several stations where this species occurred with depths ranging from 91 to 500 m. Like *Cuspidaria tenella*, *C. infelix* occurs in only moderately deep water.

Hedley reported that his specimens came from a bottom of ooze, but they were dead shells. Soot-Ryen said that some of the specimens he examined came from a bottom of grayish-blue clay.

Geographic distribution.—Thiele originally described *Cuspidaria infelix* from the Gauss Station, Davis Sea. Dell added South Georgia and Bouvet Island to the distribution of this species. *C. infelix* appears to be circumantarctic in distribution, but it is a rare species.

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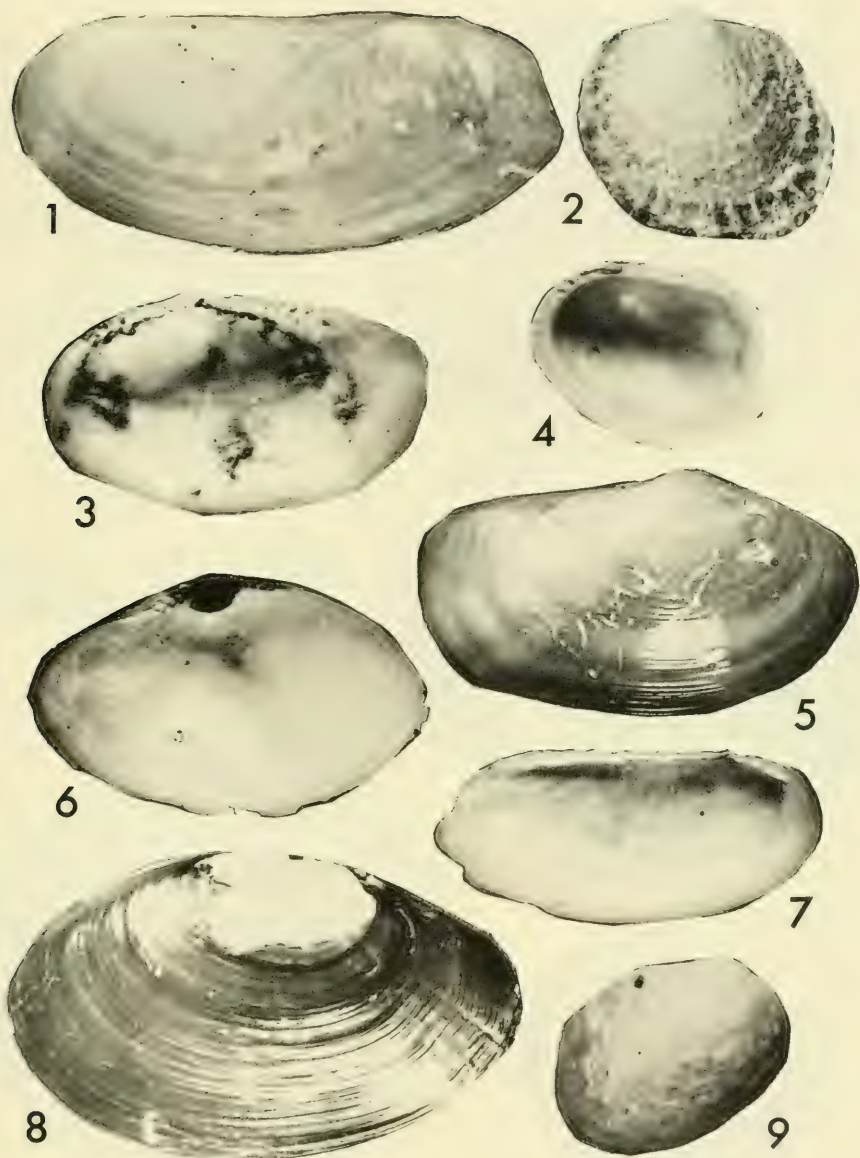
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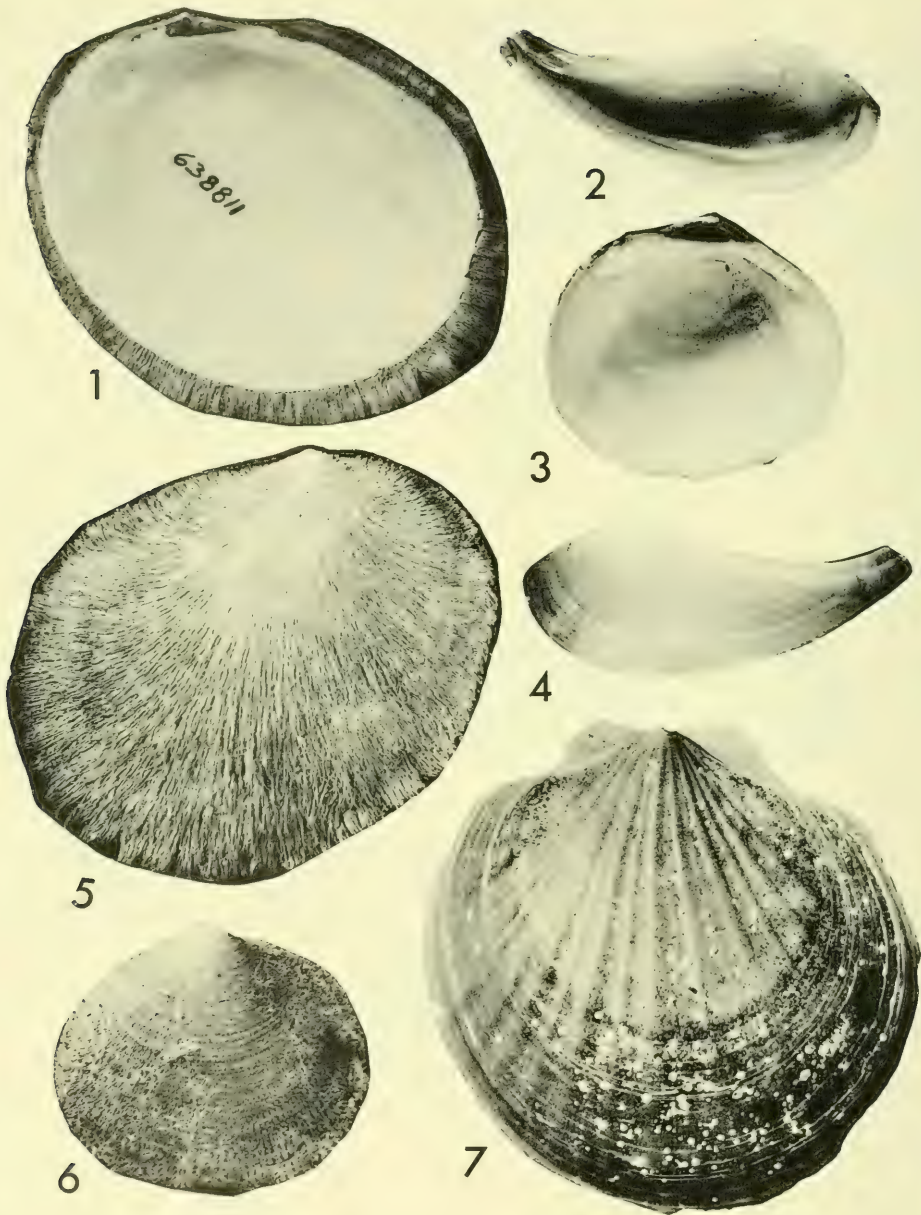
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PLATES

EXPLANATION OF PLATE I

Figure	Page
1,7. Silicula rouchi Lamy	15
Fig. 1. Exterior, left valve, 5X. Hypotype U.S.N.M. 612772; Kainan Bay, Antarctica, 77° 38' S., 163° 11' W.; 640 m. Deepfreeze I. Fig. 7. Interior, left valve, 5X. Hypotype U.S.N.M. 488990; 500 miles N.W. of Peter I Island, Antarctica; 183 m. David C. Nutt, collector.	
2. Limopsis longipilosa Pelseneer	20
Exterior, left valve, 10X. Hypotype U.S.N.M. 612821, Weddell Sea, Antarctica, 71° 18' S., 13° 22' W.; 238 m, rocky bottom. Deepfreeze II.	
3,5. Malletia sabrina Hedley	17
Fig. 3. Interior, right valve, 5X. Fig. 5. Exterior, left valve, 5X. Hypotypes U.S.N.M. 612765; Kainan Bay, Antarctica, 77° 38' S., 163° 11' W.; 640 m Deepfreeze I.	
4,9. Lissarca miliaris (Philippi)	39
Fig. 4. Interior, right valve, 10X. Fig. 9. Exterior, right valve, 10X. Hypotype U.S.N.M. 613094; near Deception Island, Barnsfield Strait, South Shetland Islands, Antarctica, 62° 24' S., 59° 45' W.; 167 m. Deepfreeze III.	
6,8. Yoldia (Aeqviyoldia) eightsi (Couthouy)	11
Fig. 6. Interior, left valve, 1.5X. Fig. 8. Exterior, left valve, 2X. Hypotype U.S.N.M. 653055. Anvers Island, Arthur Harbor, Antarctica, 64° 45.01' S., 64° 39.00' W.; 38 m, some sand. Waldo L. Schmitt, collector.	



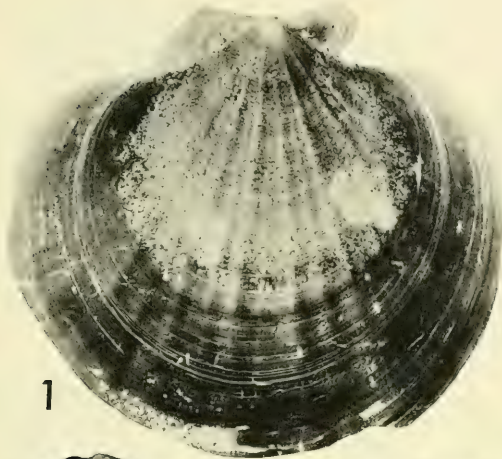


EXPLANATION OF PLATE 2

Figure	Page
1,5. Limopsis marionensis E. A. Smith	22
Fig. 1. Interior, right valve, 1X. Fig. 5. Exterior, right valve, 1X. Hypotype U.S.N.M. 638811; Duke Ernst Bay, Weddell Sea, Antarctica, 77° 40' S., 30° 35' W.; 393m. Deepfreeze IV.	
2,4. Propeleda longicaudata (Thiele)	13
Fig. 2. Interior, left valve, 2.5X. Fig. 4. Exterior, left valve, 2.5X. Hypotype U.S.N.M. 488989; 500 miles N.W. of Peter I Island Antarctica; 183 m. David C. Nutt, collector.	
3,6. Limopsis lilliei E. A. Smith	18
Fig. 3. Interior, right valve, 2.5X. Fig. 6. Exterior, right valve, 2.5X. Hypotype U.S.N.M. 613071; Antarctica, 63° 00' S., 60° 32' W.; Deepfreeze III.	
7. Adamussium colbecki (E. A. Smith)	40
Exterior, left valve, 1X. Hypotype U.S.N.M. 638921; Antarctica, 77° 06' S., 158° 17' W.; 201 m. Deepfreeze 1960-61.	

EXPLANATION OF PLATE 3

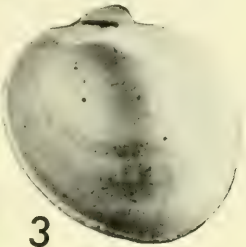
Figure	Page
1,7. Adamussium colbecki (E. A. Smith)	40
Fig. 1. Exterior, right valve, 1X. Fig. 7. Interior, right valve, 1X. Hypotype U.S.N.M. 638921; Antarctica, 77° 06' S., 158° 17' W.; 201 m. Deepfreeze 1960-61.	
2,8. Dacrydium albidum Pelseneer	25
Fig. 2. Interior, left valve, 10X. Fig. 8. Exterior, left valve, 10X. Hypotype U.S.N.M. 612900; off Cape Hallett, Antarctica, 72° 12' S., 170° 20' E.; 203 m. Deepfreeze II.	
3,6. Adacnarca limopsoides (Thiele)	34
Fig. 3. Interior, right valve, 10X. Fig. 6. Exterior, right valve, 10X. Hypo- type U.S.N.M. 612824; Weddell Sea, Antarctica, 71° 18' S., 13° 32' W.; 238 m, rocky bottom. Deepfreeze II.	
4,5. Adacnarca wandelensis (Lamy)	33
Fig. 4. Exterior, left valve, 15X. Fig. 5. Interior, left valve, 15X. Hypo- type U.S.N.M. 612805; McMurdo Sound, Antarctica, 77° 26' S., 169° 30' E.; 321 m. Deepfreeze I.	



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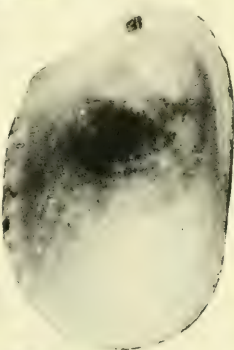
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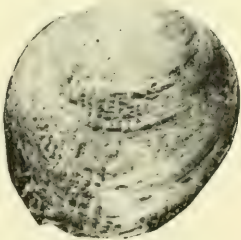
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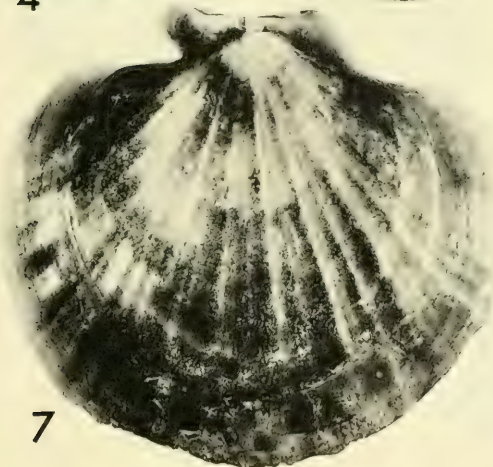
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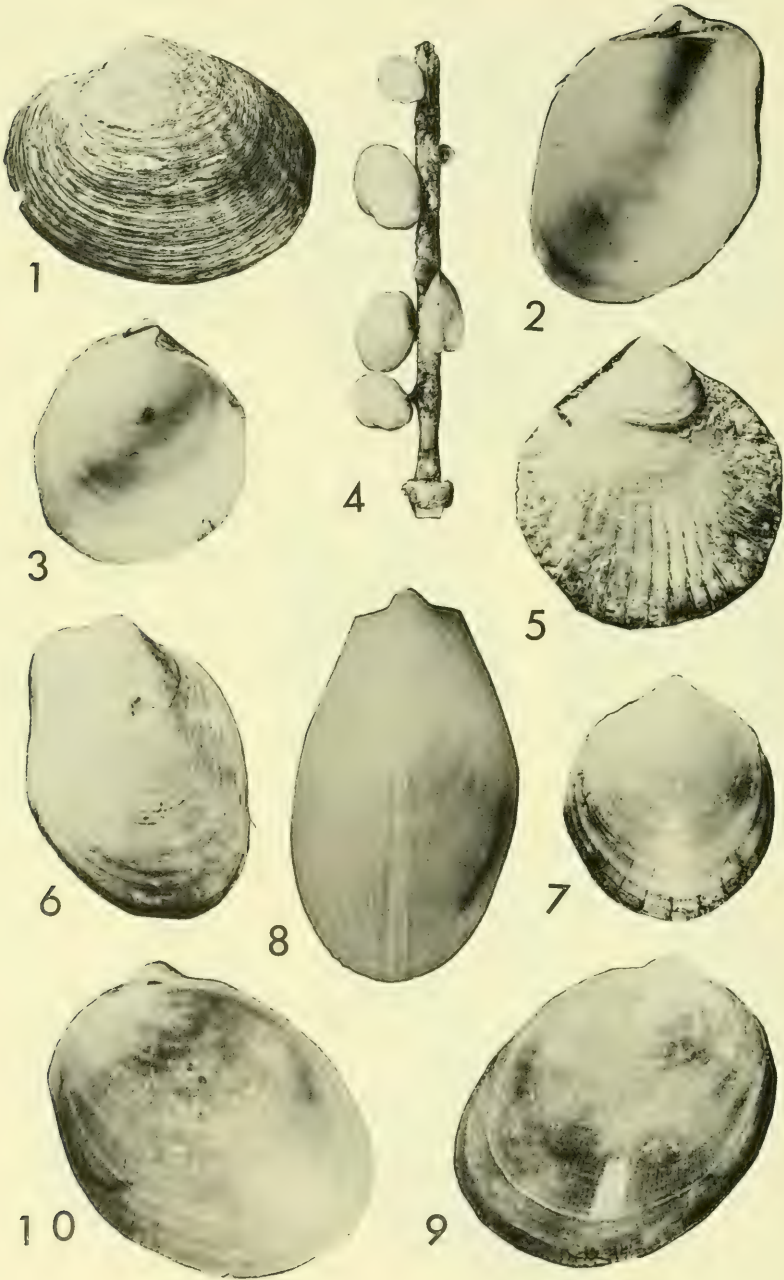
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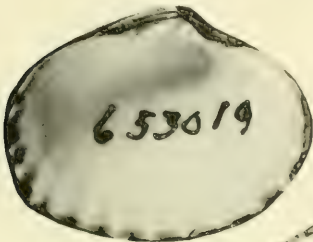


EXPLANATION OF PLATE 4

Figure	Page
1. Cyclocardia astartoides (von Martens)	49
Exterior, left valve, 2X. Hypotype U.S.N.M. 653019. Collins Harbor, King George Island, South Shetland Islands, Antarctica, 62° 12' S., 58° 56' W.; 86m, Waldo L. Schmitt, collector.	
2,4,6. Lissarca notorcadensis Melvill and Standen	36
Fig. 2. Interior, left valve, 5X. Fig. 4. Specimens attached to echinoid spine, 2X. Fig. 6. Exterior, left valve, 5X. Hypotypes U.S.N.M. 638814; Duke Ernst Bay, Weddell Sea, Antarctica, 77° 40' S., 30° 35' W.; 393m. Deepfreeze IV.	
3,5,7. Philobrya sublaevis Pelseneer	28
Fig. 3. Interior, left valve, 2.5X. Fig. 5. Exterior, left valve, 2.5X. Fig. 7. Exterior, left valve, 2.5X. Hypotypes U.S.N.M. 638836; off Victor Hugo Island, Antarctica, 65° 08' S., 66° 04' W.; 130 m, Deepfreeze IV.	
8. Limatula simillima Thiele	46
Exterior, right valve, 5X. Hypotype U.S.N.M. 636423; off Cape Armitage, McMurdo Sound, Antarctica, 77° 51' 59.6" S., 166° 43' 14" E.; 283 m. J. L. Littlepage, collector.	
9,10. Adacnarca nitens Pelseneer	31
Fig. 9. Exterior, right valve, 5X. Fig. 10. Interior, right valve, 5X. Hypo- type U.S.N.M. 638864; Weddell Sea, Antarctica, 71° 50' S., 15° 50' W.; 1,006 to 1,097 m, Deepfreeze IV.	

EXPLANATION OF PLATE 5

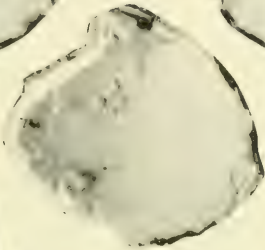
Figure	Page
1,2. Cyclocardia astartoides (von Martens)	49
Fig. 1, Interior, Left valve, 2X, Fig. 2, Interior, right valve, 2X, Hypotype U.S.N.M. 653019; Collins Harbor, King George Island, South Shetland Islands, Antarctica, 62° 12' S., 58° 56' W.; 86 m. Waldo L. Schmitt, collector.	
3,4,5. Astarte longirostris d'Orbigny	47
Fig. 3. Interior, right valve, 15X. Hypotype U.S.N.M. 638923. Fig. 4. Interior, left valve, 15X. Fig. 5. Exterior, left valve, 15X. Hypotype U.S.N.M. 638924; Antarctica, 77° 06' S., 58° 17' W.; 201 m. Deepfreeze 1960-61.	
6,7. Limatula hodgsoni (E. A. Smith)	43
Fig. 6. Interior, left valve, 2X. Fig. 7. Exterior, left valve, 2X. Hypotype U.S.N.M. 612910; McMurdo Sound, Antarctica, 77° 51' S., 166° 37' E.; 27 m. Deepfreeze II.	



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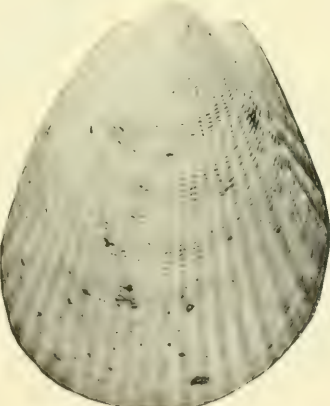
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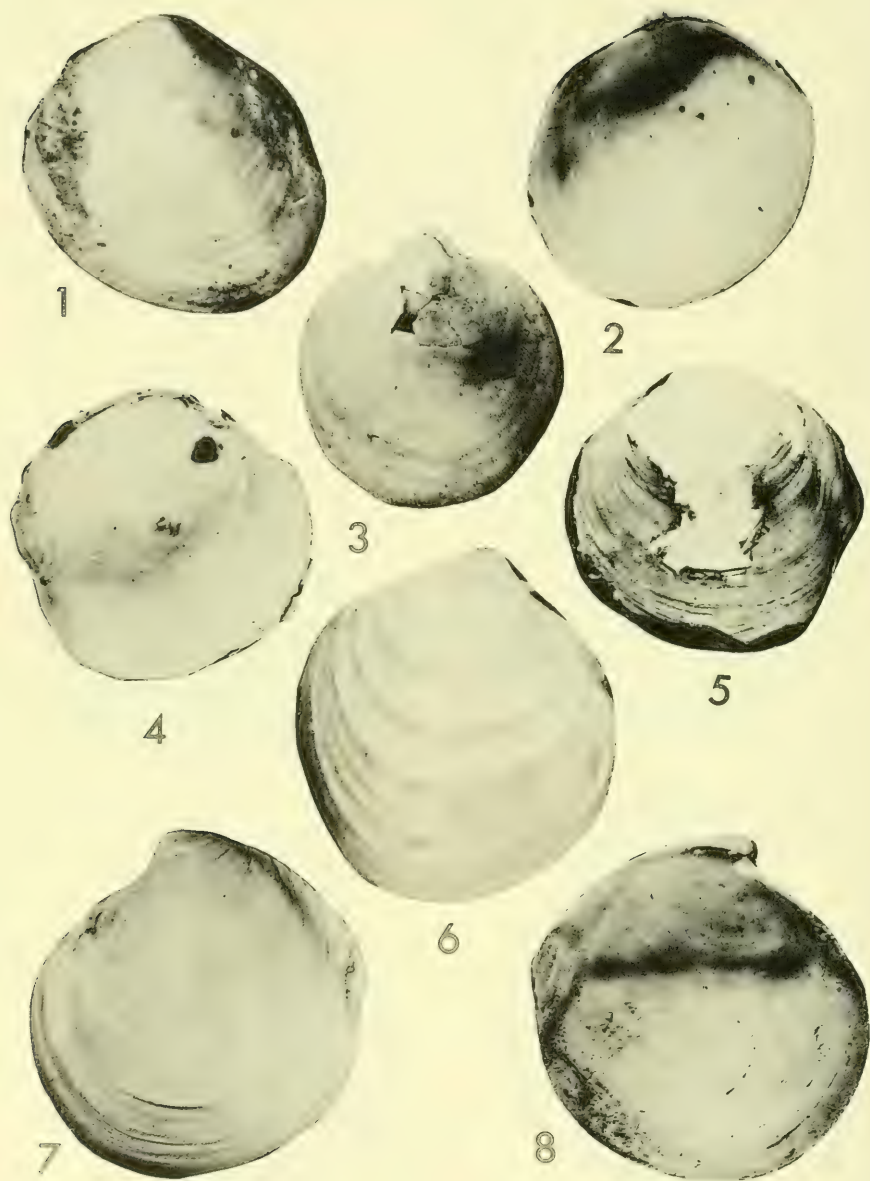
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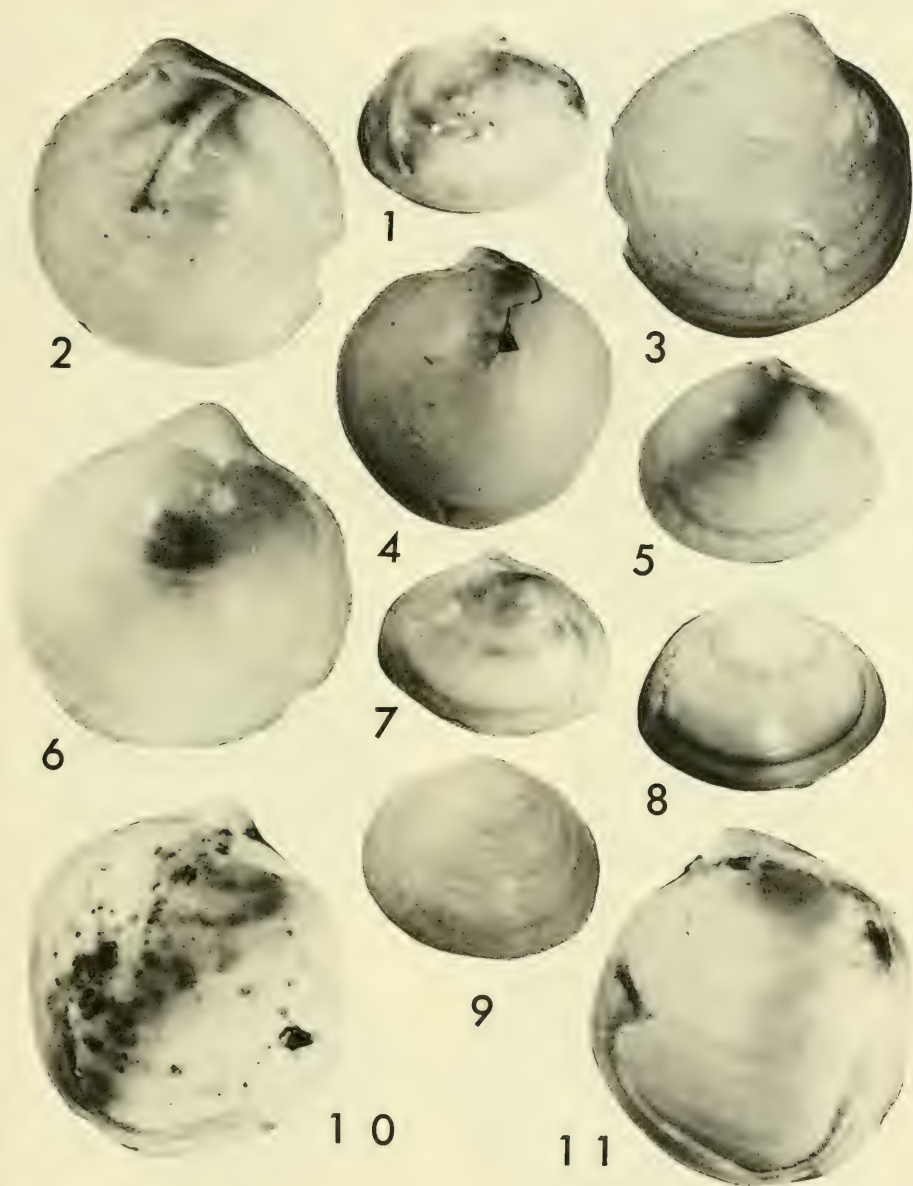


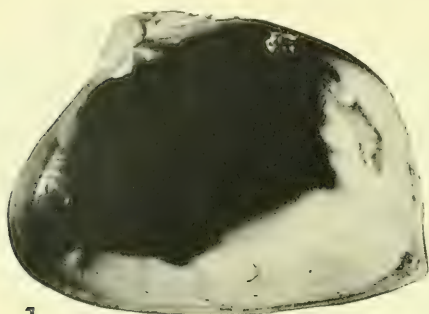
EXPLANATION OF PLATE 6

Figure	Page
1,2. Genaxinus bongraini (Lamy)	63
Fig. 1. Exterior, right valve, 15X. 15X. Fig. 2. Interior, right valve, 15X. Hypotype U.S.N.M. 612747; Cape Adare, Antarctica, 73° 19' S., 169° 15' E.; 100m. Deepfreeze I.	
3. Pseudokellya stillwelli Hedley	56
Exterior, right valve, 5X. Hypotype U.S.N.M. 613038; Davis Sea, Russian Station Mirny, Antarctica, 66° 32.94' S., 93° 00.90' E.; 80 m. Deepfreeze III.	
4,5. Thyasira falklandica (E. A. Smith)	61
Fig. 4. Interior, left valve, 2.5X. Fig. 5. Exterior, left valve, 2.5X. Hypotype U.S.N.M. 653043; Bonaparte Inlet, Arthur Harbor, Antarctica, 64° 45' S., 64° 39' W.; 9 to 18 m, muddy bottom with little sand. Waldo L. Schmitt, collector.	
6. Pseudokellya gradata Thiele	55
Exterior, right valve, 10X. Hypotype U.S.N.M. 638863; Weddell Sea, Antarctica, 71° 50' S., 15° 50' W.; 1,006 to 1,097 m. Deepfreeze IV.	
7,8. Thyasira dearborni Nicol	62
Fig. 7. Exterior, left valve, 10X. Fig. 8. Interior, left valve, 10X. Holotype U.S.N.M. 653099; off Coulman Island, Ross Sea, Antarctica, 73° 46.7' S., 169° 09' E.; 836 m, gravel and pebbles. John H. Dearborn, collector.	

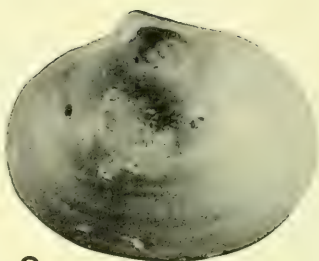
EXPLANATION OF PLATE 7

Figure	Page
1,7,8. Cyamiomactra laminifera (Lamy)	51
Fig. 1. Interior, left valve, 5X. Fig. 7. Interior, right valve, 5X. Fig. 8. Exterior, right valve, 5X. Hypotypes U.S.N.M. 488977; Peter I Island, Antarctica, 110 m. David C. Nutt, collector.	
2,3,6. Cyamiocardium denticulatum (E. A. Smith)	57
Fig. 2. Interior, right valve, 10X. Fig. 3. Exterior, right valve, 10X. Hypotype U.S.N.M. 612804. Fig. 6. Interior, left valve, 10X. Hypotype U.S.N.M. 612803; McMurdo Sound, Antarctica, 77° 26' S., 169° 30' E.; 321 m. Deepfreeze I.	
4. Pseudokellya stillwelli Hedley	56
Interior, right valve, 5X. Hypotype U.S.N.M. 613038; Davis Sea, Russian Station Mirny, Antarctica, 66° 32.94' S., 93° 00.90' E.; 80 m. Deepfreeze III.	
5,9. Kellia simulans E. A. Smith	65
Fig. 5. Interior, left valve, 5X. Fig. 9. Exterior, left valve, 5X. Hypotype U.S.N.M. 488939; off Cape Royds, Ross Island, Antarctica, David C. Nutt, collector.	
10,11. Pseudokelllya gradata Thiele	55
Fig. 10. Interior, left valve, 10X. Fig. 11. Interior, right valve, 10X. Hypotype U.S.N.M. 638863; Weddell Sea, Antarctica, 71° 50' S., 15° 50' W.; 1,006 to 1,097 m. Deepfreeze IV.	

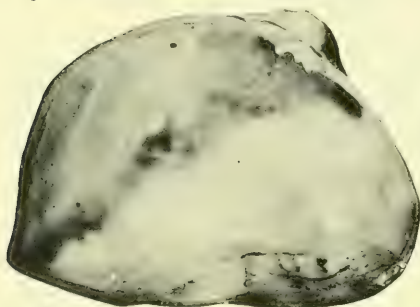




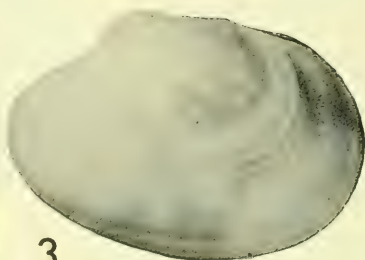
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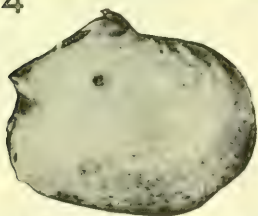
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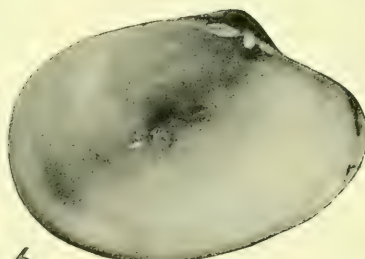
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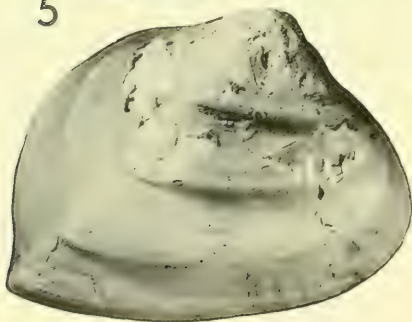
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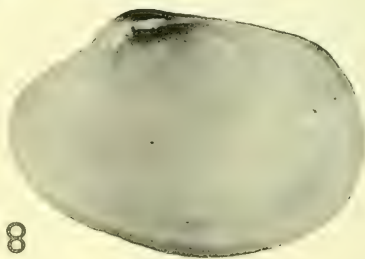
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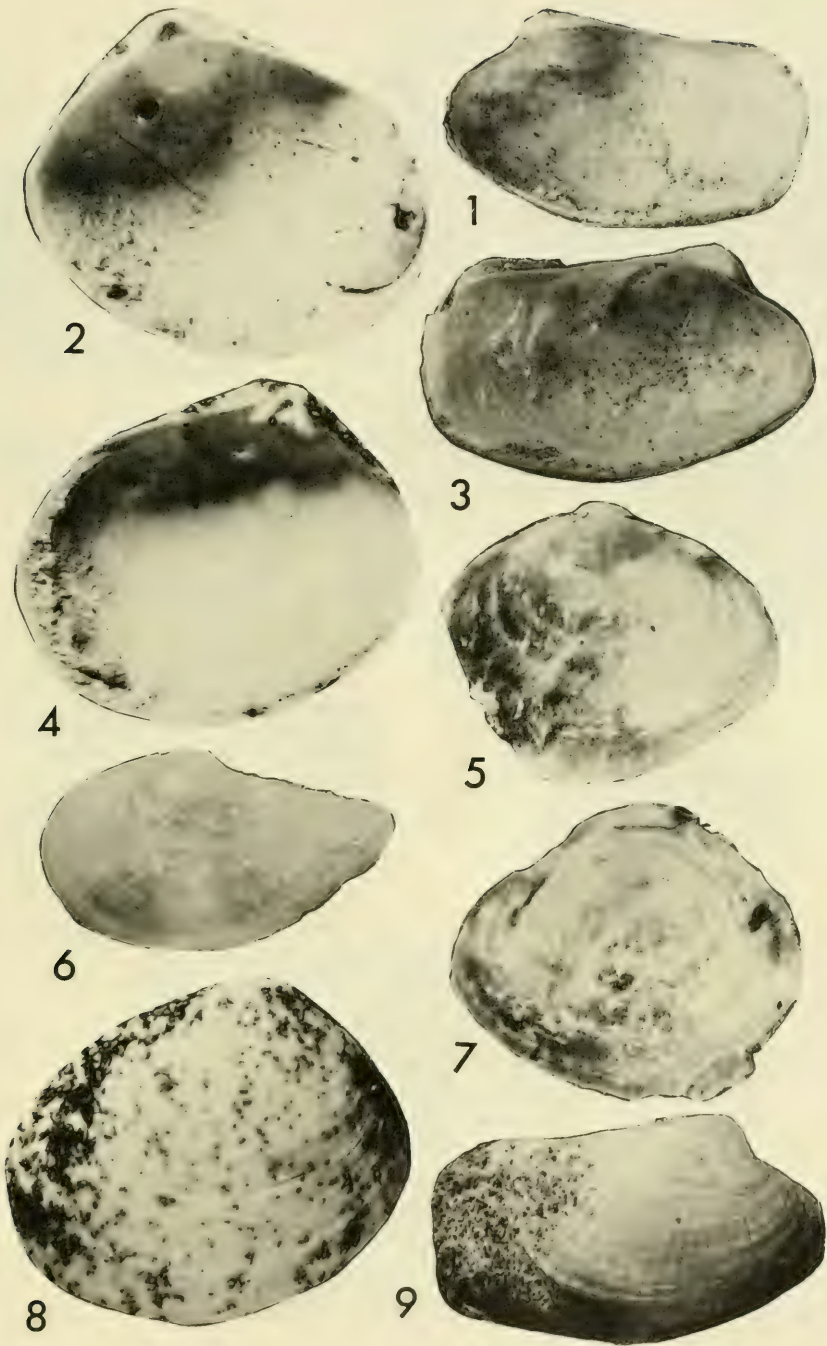
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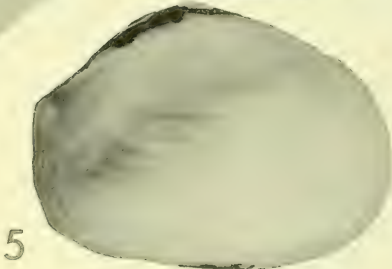
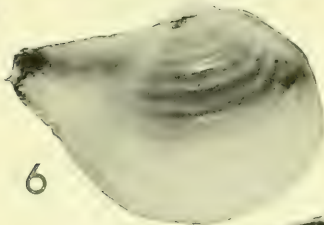
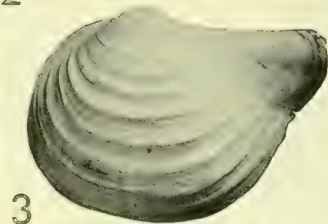
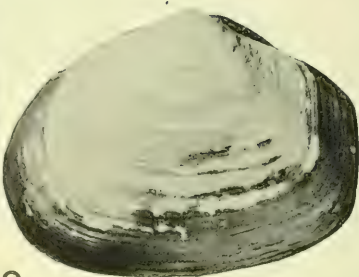
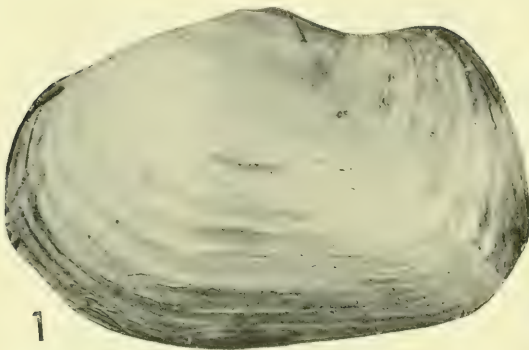
EXPLANATION OF PLATE 8

Figure	Page
1,4,7. Cyamiomactra robusta Nicol	53
Fig. 1. Interior, right valve, 6X. Fig. 4. Interior, left valve, 6X. Fig. 7. Exterior, right valve, 6X. Holotype U.S.N.M. 653063; Kainan Bay, Ross Sea, Antarctica, 77° 38' S., 163° 11' W.; 640 m. Deepfreeze I.	
2. Kellia simulans E. A. Smith	65
Interior, right valve, 5X. Hypotype U.S.N.M. 488939; off Cape Royds, Ross Island, Antarctica. David C. Nutt, collector.	
3,6,8. Lasaea consanguinea E. A. Smith	66
Fig. 3. Exterior, right valve, 10X. Fig. 6. Interior, right valve, 10X. Fig. 8. Interior, left valve, 10X. Hypotype U.S.N.M. 653007; Anvers Island, Port Lockroy, Antarctica, 64° 48' S., 63° 30' W.; shore collecting. Waldo L. Schmitt, collector.	
5. Waldo parasiticus (Dall)	59
Exterior, left valve, 20X. Hypotype U.S.N.M. 613095; near Deception Island, Barnsfield Strait, South Shetland Islands, Antarctica, 62° 24' S., 59° 45' W.; 167 m. Deepfreeze III.	

EXPLANATION OF PLATE 9

Figure	Page
1,3,9. Lyonsia planulata (Thiele)	69
Fig. 1. Interior, right valve, 5X. Fig. 3. Interior, left valve, 5X. Fig. 9. Exterior, right valve, 5X. Hypotype U.S.N.M. 612868; McMurdo Sound, west of Hutton Cliffs, Antarctica, 77° 46' S., 166° 26' E.; 512 m, hard cinder bottom. Deepfreeze II.	
2,4,8. Mysella minuscula (Pfeffer)	68
Fig. 2. Interior, right valve, 15X. Fig. 4. Interior, left valve, 15X. Fig. 8. Exterior, right valve, 15X. Hypotype U.S.N.M. 653096; off Cape Washington, Antarctica, 74° 39' S., 165° 52' E.; 165 m, in sponge-coelenterate complex. John H. Dearborn, collector.	
5,7. Waldo parasiticus (Dall)	59
Fig. 5. Interior, right valve, 20X. Fig. 7. Interior, left valve, 20X. Hypotype U.S.N.M. 613095; near Deception Island, Barnsfield Strait, South Shetland Islands, Antarctica, 62° 24' S., 59° 45' W.; 167 m. Deepfreeze III.	
6. Cuspidaria infelix Thiele	78
Exterior, left valve, 5X. Hypotype U.S.N.M. 612756; Kainan Bay, Antarctica, 77° 38' S., 163° 11' W.; 640 m. Deepfreeze I.	





EXPLANATION OF PLATE 10

Figure	Page
1,4,7. <i>Laternula elliptica</i> (King and Broderip)	74
Fig. 1. Exterior, left valve, 1X. Fig. 4. Interior, left valve, 1X. Hypotype U.S.N.M. 635381; McMurdo Sound, off top of North Cape, Cape Evans, Antarctica. John H. Dearborn, collector. Fig. 7. Interior, right valve, 1X. Hypotype U.S.N.M. 653062; Anvers Island, Arthur Harbor, Antarctica, 64° 43' 03" S., 64° 04' 00" W.; 22 to 31 m, mud bottom, Waldo L. Schmitt, collector.	
2,5. <i>Thracia meridionalis</i> E. A. Smith	71
Fig. 2. Exterior, left valve, 1.5X. Fig. 5. Interior, left valve, 1.5X. Hypotype U.S.N.M. 653060; Anvers Island, Arthur Harbor, Antarctica, 64° 43' 03" S., 64° 04' 00" W.; 22 to 31 m, mud bottom, Waldo L. Schmitt, collector.	
3,6. <i>Cuspidaria tenella</i> E. A. Smith	76
Fig. 3. Exterior, left valve, 2.5X. Fig. 6. Interior, left valve, 2.5X. Hypotype U.S.N.M. 638870; off Victor Hugo Island, Antarctica, 65° 08' S., 66° 04' W.; 135 m. Deepfreeze IV.	

INDEX

Number 231

Note: Light face figures refer to the page numbers. Bold face figures refer to the plate numbers.

A		C	
Adacnarca	27, 28, 31	Carcelles, Alberto R.	39, 43
Adamussium	40	cardiformis, Kellia	54, 56, 57
Aeqviyoldia	9, 11, 12	cavernosus, Abatus	61, 69
albidum,		charcoti, Montaguia	68
Dacrydium	3 6, 9, 25- 27, 89	chilensis, Malletia	17, 18
albigena, Thyasira	63, 64	christenseni, Montacuta	59
Alexander I Land	16	Clarke, Arthur H., Jr.	21
anatina, Solen	74	closei, Limatula	45
Anisomyaria	25	colbecki, Adamussium	2, 3 6, 9, 40- 43, 66, 88, 89
anomala, Mysella	67, 69	communis, Cyamiomactra	53
antarctica, Astarte	47	concentrica, Cuspidaria	76, 77
Cyclocardia	50	consanguinea, Lasaea	8 8, 10, 66- 67, 94
Philobrya	28	corbuloidea, Thracia	71
Tellimya	68	cordatus, Abatus	61
antipodum, Notolepton	61	costulatum, Lepton	59
Anvers Island, Port Lockroy	67	Cotton, Bernard C., and Godfrey, F. K.	28
arcaeiformis, Lyonsia	71	Coulman Island	45, 63, 78
Arctica	50	crassilabrum, Cyamiocardium	58
arctica, Nucula	11	cumingi, Malletia	18
Yoldia	11	Cuspidaria	76
Arnaud, P.	38, 72	cuspidata, Tellina	76
Astarte	47, 48	Cyamiocardium	57
Astartella	50	Cyamiomactra	51
astartoides, Cyclocardia	4, 5 6, 9, 49- 51, 90, 91	Cyclocardia	49, 50
aurita, Limopsis	18	D	
Australia, southern	75	Dacrydium	25
australis, Kellyia	68	Dall, William H.	59, 60
B		Davis Sea	6, 35, 56, 71, 78
bagei, Philippiella	28	Dearborn, John H.	5, 7, 8, 13, 15, 16, 18, 24, 31, 45, 46, 47, 48, 51, 63, 66, 69, 71, 73, 75
barbata, Philobrya	30	dearborni, Thyasira	6 10, 62-63, 92
Bayer, F. M.	7		
bennetti, Lissarca	39		
bongraini, Genaxinus	6 9, 63-64, 92		
Booth Wandel Island	34		
borealis, Cardita	49		
Boss, Kenneth J.	7		
Bouvet Island	9, 20, 31, 46, 51, 59, 79		
Brown, William T.	7		
bullata, Limatula	45		
Burdwood Bank	25, 34, 59		
Burne, R. H.	24, 27, 44, 75		
Byås, W. J.	7		

INDEX

debilis, Axinopsis	64
Deception Island	40
Deepfreeze I	
Expedition	5, 63
Deepfreeze II	
Expedition	5, 35
Deepfreeze III	
Expedition	5
Deepfreeze IV	
Expedition	5
Deepfreeze 1960-1961	
Expedition	5
delicatula, Pecten	42
Dell, R. K. 9, 11, 13,	
15, 16, 20,	
26, 27, 32,	
38, 39, 40,	
46, 48, 50,	
53, 56, 57,	
60, 61, 62,	
63, 73, 78,	
79	

denticulatum,	
Cyamocardium7 9, 57-59,	
93	
donaciformis,	
Mysella	69

E

eightsi, Yoldia	
(Aeqvioldia)1 6, 9, 11-	
13, 87	
elliptica, Laternula10 9, 74-76,	
96	
Endemics	9, 10
Enderby Quadrant 6, 10, 47,	
71	
ensicula, Leda	13, 14
Eulamellibranchia	47
exasperatum, Cyamium	54

F

Falkland Islands	13, 18, 25,
39, 40, 48,	
53, 54, 59,	
62, 67, 73	
falklandica, Limatula	45
Thyasira6 8, 10, 61-	
62, 63, 92	
Felicia	22
fimbriata, Philobrya	28
flavida, Tellimya	68
flexuosa, Tellina	61
fragilis, Silicula	15, 16
Franklin Island,	
Ross Sea	43
frigida, Mysella?	72

G

Gauss Station	15, 35, 47,
56, 71, 78	
gaussensis, Notocidaris	32
Genaxinus	63
gibbosa, Tellimya	68
Glycymeris	23
gourdoni, Arca	
(Bathyarca)	36
gradata,	
Pseudokellya6, 7 8, 9, 55-	
56, 57, 92,	
93	
grandis, Limopsis	22

H

hamiltoni, Philobrya	30
hardingi, Limopsis	22
Heard Island	25, 51
Hedley, Charles14, 15, 18,	
34, 41, 43,	
45, 49, 51,	
57, 59, 75,	
76	
hirtella, Limopsis	19, 21, 24
hodgsoni, Limatula5 6, 9, 43-	
46, 91	
Hut Point	66

I

incerta, Diplodonta	51
inexpectata,	
Pseudokellya	56, 57
infelix,	
Cuspidaria9 9, 77, 78-	
79, 95	
intermedia, Cardita	
(Cyclocardia)	49
isonota, Yoldia	12

J

jousseaumi,	
Limopsis	22

K

Kainan Bay, Ross	
Sea	54, 63
Kellia	65
Kerguelen Island	9, 25, 39,
40, 43, 48,	
51, 59, 69,	
73, 76	
kerguelensis,	
Cuspidaria	77, 78
Lissarca	36
Philobrya	30

INDEX

L		
laevis, <i>Philobrya</i>	30	
laminifera, <i>Cyamiomactra</i>	7 8, 10, 51	
	53, 54, 93	
Lamy, Edouard	16, 34, 52,	
	64	
lami, <i>Kellia</i>	68	
lanceolata, <i>Poroleda</i>	13	
Lasaea	66	
lata, <i>Limopsis</i>	21	
Laternula	74	
lilliei, <i>Limopsis</i>	2 6, 9, 18-	
	20, 21, 24,	
	88	
Limatula	43	
limoides, <i>Philobrya</i>	28	
limopsis	18	
limopsoides, <i>Adacnarca</i>	3 8, 9, 28,	
	32, 34-35,	
	89	
Lissarca	36	
Littlepage, J. L.	47	
Littlewood, W. H.	5	
longicaudata, <i>Propeleda</i>	2 9, 13-15,	
	88	
longipilosa, <i>Limopsis</i>	1 8, 10, 20-	
	21, 24, 87	
longirostris, <i>Astarte</i>	5 9, 47-48,	
	91	
Lucina	50	
Lyonsia	69, 70	
Lyonsiella	69, 70	
M		
Macquarie Island	69	
macroides, <i>Cyamiomactra</i>	53	
Magellan, Straits of	13, 25, 40,	
	48, 62	
magellanica, <i>Astarte</i>	47	
Genaxinus	63	
Malletia	17	
Marguerite Bay	44	
Marion Island	24, 48, 73	
marionensis, <i>Limopsis</i>	2 6, 9, 22-	
	25, 88	
Massie, David H.	7	
mawsoni, <i>Pholadomya</i> ..	71	
McMurdo Sound	7, 20, 54,	
	59	
media, <i>Lissarca</i>	39	
Melvill, J. Cosmo, and		
Standen, Robert	38	
meridionalis, <i>Dacrydium</i>	26	
<i>Philobrya</i>	30	
<i>Thracia</i>	10 6, 9, 71-	
	74, 96	
miliaris, <i>Lasaea</i>	67	
<i>Lissarca</i>	1 8, 10, 38,	
	39-40, 66,	
	87	
minima, <i>Tellimya</i>	68	
minuscula, <i>Mysella</i>	9 9, 68-69,	
	95	
modioliforme, <i>Dacrydium</i>	25, 26	
Mortensen, Th.	32	
<i>Mysella</i>	67, 69	
<i>Mytilus</i>	29, 36	
N		
National Science		
Foundation	7	
Neolepton	60, 61	
neozelanic, <i>Lasaea</i>	67	
New South Shetland		
Island	13, 76	
Newell, Norman D.	11	
Nicol, David	50	
Nicol, David, and		
Gavenda, Alan P.	8	
nimrodiana, <i>Kellia</i>	65, 66	
nitens, <i>Adacnarca</i>	4 6, 9, 28,	
	31-33, 34,	
	35, 58, 90	
norwegica, <i>Mya</i>	69, 71	
Notolepton	60, 61	
notorecadensis, <i>Lissarca</i>	4 6, 9, 27,	
	36-39, 40,	
	90	
Nuculana	13	
nuculina, <i>Kellia</i>	66	
Nuculoida	11	
Nutt, David C.	5	
O		
obesa, <i>Philobrya</i>	30	
octodecimliratum, <i>Amussium</i>	42	
olstadi, <i>Philobrya</i>	30	
orbiculata, <i>Philippiella</i>	28	

INDEX

Orbigny, Alcide	
Desselines d'	47, 48
ovalis, Limatula	45
Mysella	69

P

Palmer Peninsula	5, 6, 7, 9, 10, 11, 40, 62, 67
Pandora	60
parasiticum, Lepton	5, 59, 60
parasiticus, Waldo	8, 9, 8, 9, 59- 61, 94, 95
Patagonia	67
Pawson, David L.	7
pellucida, Mya	69
Pelseneer, Paul	21, 25, 27, 30, 31, 33
pelseneeri, Dacrydium	26
Petermann Island	64
Pfeffer, Georg	68
Philobrya	28
planulata, Lyonsia	9 10, 69-71, 95
plicata, Cuspidaria	76, 77
Polysyringia	8, 11, 18
Poroleda	13
Poromyoida	76
Powell, A. W. B.	6, 14, 22, 26, 34, 35, 36, 38, 42, 46, 48, 51, 60, 71, 77
Prince Edward Island	25, 48, 73
Prionodonta	18, 27
problematica, Cyamiomactra	51, 52
Propeleda	13
Protobranchia	8, 11, 12
Pseudokellya	54
pudicus, Pecten	42
pygmaea, Limatula	45

R

racovitzai, Pecten	40
recta, Laternula	75
Rehder, Harald A.	7
robusta, Cyamiomactra	8 10, 52, 53- 54, 94
Rosewater, Joseph	7
Ross Quadrant	10, 53

Ross Sea	5, 6, 8, 10, 26, 46, 54, 56, 57, 63, 71
rossiana Lasaea	67
rotundatum, Cyamium	57
rouchi, Silicula	1 9, 15-16, 87
Royal Sound, Kerguelen Island	60, 61, 67
rubrofusca, Lissarca	36, 38, 39
rubrum, Cardium	66

S

sabrina, Malletia	1 6, 9, 17- 18, 87
scabra, Limopsis	21, 24
Schmitt, Waldo L.	5, 6, 7, 10, 13, 18, 19, 50, 51, 59, 62, 67, 73, 75
Scotia Bay, South Orkney Islands	39
scotia, Venus	47
Seno Reloncavi, Chile	25
Septibranchia	8, 11, 76
setosa, Philobrya	27, 28
Shag Rocks	20, 31, 61, 78
Silicula	15
simillima, Limatula	4 10, 45, 46- 47, 90
simulans, Kellia	7, 8 9, 65-66, 93, 94
Smith, Edgar A.	19, 20, 32, 43, 45, 47, 48, 52, 53, 59, 62, 65, 73, 74, 77
Smithsonian Institution	7
Soot-Ryen, Tron	13, 20, 21, 31, 32, 40, 42, 43, 45, 46, 51, 52, 53, 59, 62, 64, 74, 75, 77, 78, 79
South Georgia Island	9, 13, 15, 20, 31, 33, 34, 40, 48, 53, 61, 62, 69, 73, 76, 78, 79

INDEX

South Orkney Islands	6, 9, 13, 15, 25, 33, 34, 40, 62, 73, 76, 78	tumida, <i>Philobrya</i>	30
		turqueti, <i>Montaguia</i>	68
		Tyler, J.	5
South Sandwich Islands	9, 20, 25, 31, 33, 53, 76	U	
South Shetland Islands	6, 15, 25, 31, 33, 40, 56, 73, 78	U.S. Antarctic Service Expedition	5
Starr, R. B.	5	U.S. National Museum	5, 6, 7, 8, 10, 12, 15, 16, 17, 19, 21, 22, 24, 25, 26, 27, 30, 32, 34, 35, 38, 39, 42, 45, 46, 48, 50, 52, 53, 54, 55, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 64, 65, 67, 69, 70, 73, 74, 75, 77, 79
stillwelli, <i>Pseudokellya</i>	6, 7 8, 10, 56- 57, 92, 93	U.S. Navy (Operation Windmill)	5
straminea, <i>Limopsis</i>	22	University of Florida	7
striata, <i>Mya</i>	69	V	
subaequilateralis, <i>Yoldia</i>	11, 12	velutina, <i>Cyclocardia</i>	50
subantarctica, <i>Chlamys</i>	42	Venus	50
subauriculata, <i>Pecten</i>	43	Victoria Quadrant	6, 10, 47, 57, 66, 71
sublaevis, <i>Philobrya</i>	4 6, 9, 27, 28-31, 90	vitrea, <i>Mytilus</i>	25
suborbiculata, <i>Mya</i>	65	Thracia	73
sulcatulum, <i>Neolepton</i>	61	vixornata, <i>Limopsis</i>	21
sulcatus, <i>Pectunculus</i>	47	W	
Suter, Henry	36	Waldo	5, 59
T		Wallen, I. E.	7
tatei, <i>Philobrya</i>	28	Wandel Island	53
tenella, <i>Cuspidaria</i>	10 9, 76-78, 79, 96	wandelensis, <i>Adacnarca</i>	3 9, 28, 32, 33-34, 89
Thiele, Johannes	11, 15, 23, 26, 35, 46, 47, 55, 56, 61, 64, 70, 71, 78, 79	Weddell Quadrant	6, 10, 21, 53
Thiele, Johannes, and Jaeckel, Siegfried	26	Wiencke Island	53, 67
Thracia	71	Wilson, L.	5
Thyasira	61	woodwardi, <i>Yoldia</i> (<i>Aequiyoldia</i>)	11
Tierney, J. Q.	5	Y	
Tierra del Fuego	40, 48	Yoldia	11
transversa, <i>Thracia</i>	73		
Tressler, W. L.	5		
Trigonia	69		
Tripylus	60, 61		
truncata, <i>Mysella?</i>	72		

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OF
AMERICAN
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Vol. 51

No. 232

**GENERA OF THE BIVALVIA:
A SYSTEMATIC AND BIBLIOGRAPHIC CATALOGUE**

By
HAROLD E. VOKES

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BULLETINS
OF
AMERICAN
PALEONTOLOGY

(Founded 1895)

Vol. 51

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June 16, 1967

Palaeontological Research Institution
Ithaca, New York, U.S.A. 14850

Library of Congress Catalog Card Number: GS 66-136

Printed in the United States of America

CONTENTS

Introduction	111
Acknowledgments	112
Classification	115
Nomenclatorial notes	116
1. Article 56 (a)	117
2. Subsequent spellings	118
3. Special terminations to denote names of fossils	120
4. Authorship of names on the family-group level	121
5. Official list and official index	122
Special symbols used	123
References cited	124

SYSTEMATICS

Class Bivalvia Linnaeus, 1758	125
Subclass Palaeotaxodonta Korobkov, 1954	125
Order Nuculoidea Morton, 1963	125
Superfamily Nuculacea Gray, 1824	125
Family Ctenodontidae Wöhrmann, 1893	125
Family Nuculidae Gray, 1824	127
Superfamily Nuculanacea H. & A. Adams, 1858	128
Family Nuculanidae H. & A. Adams, 1858	128
Family Malletiidae H. & A. Adams, 1857	131
Subclass Cryptodonta Neumayr, 1884	132
Order Solemyoida Morton, 1963	132
Superfamily Solemyacea Gray, 1840	132
Family Solemyidae Gray, 1840	132
Order Praecardioida Newell, 1965	132
Superfamily Praecardiacea Hoernes, 1884	132
Family Praecardiidae Hoernes, 1884	132
Family Cardiolidae Fischer, 1886	133
Family Antipleuridae Neumayr, 1891	134
Superfamily Edmondiacea King, 1850	135
Family Edmondiidae King, 1850	135
Family Palanatinidae Miller, 1889	136
Family Sanguinolitidae Miller, 1877	136
Family Pholadellidae Miller, 1889	137
Family Orthonotidae Miller, 1877	138
Family Vlastidae Neumayr, 1891	138
Order Conocardioida Neumayr, 1891 [incertae sedis]	138
Superfamily Conocardiacea Miller, 1889	138
Family Conocardiidae Miller, 1889	138
Subclass Pteriomorphia Beurlen, 1944	139
Order Arcoida Stoliczka, 1871	139
Superfamily Cyrtodontacea Ulrich, 1893	139
Family Cyrtodontidae Ulrich, 1893	139

Superfamily Arcacea Lamarck, 1809	139
Family Parallelodontidae Dall, 1898	139
Family Cucullaeidae Stewart, 1930	141
Family Arcidae Lamarck, 1809	142
Subfamily Arcinae Lamarck, 1809	142
Subfamily Litharcinae Frizzell, 1946	145
Subfamily Anadarinae Reinhart, 1935	145
Family Noetiidae Stewart, 1930	146
Subfamily Noetinae Stewart, 1930	146
Subfamily Striarcinae MacNeil, 1937	147
Subfamily Trinacriinae MacNeil, 1937	147
Superfamily Limopsacea Dall, 1895	148
Family Glycymerididae Newton, 1922	148
Family Limopsidae Dall, 1895	149
Family Philobryidae Bernard, 1897	150
Family Manzanellidae Chronic, 1952	151
?, Family Nucinellidae Vokes, 1956	151
Order Mytiloida Férussac, 1822	151
Superfamily Mytilacea Rafinesque, 1815	151
Family Mytilidae Rafinesque, 1815	151
Superfamily Pinnacea Leach, 1819	157
Family Pinnidae Leach, 1819	157
Order Pterioda Newell, 1965	158
Suborder Pteriina Newell, 1965	158
Superfamily Ambonychiacea Miller, 1877	158
Family Ambonychiidae Miller, 1877	158
Family Myalinidae Frech, 1891	160
Family Mysidiellidae Cox, 1964	161
Family Eurydesmatidae Reed, 1936	161
Family Pergamidiidae Cox, 1964	162
Family Lunulacardiidae Fischer, 1887	162
Superfamily Pteriacea Broderip, 1839	163
Family Pteriidae Broderip, 1839	163
Subfamily Pterinae Broderip, 1839	163
Subfamily Limopteriinae Maillieux, 1931	165
Family Bakevelliidae King, 1850	165
Family Cassianellidae Ichikawa, 1958	166
Family Dattidae Healey, 1908	166
Family Isognomonidae Woodring, 1925	166
Family Inoceramidae Zittel, 1881 [ICZN 473]	168
Family Kochiidae Maillieux, 1931	171
Family Malleidae Lamarek, 1819	172
Family Pterineidae Fischer, 1887	173
Family Ahtioconchidae Ebersin, 1960	175
Family Leiopteriidae Maillieux, 1921	175
Family Pulvinitidae Stephenson, 1941	175
Superfamily Pectinacea Rafinesque, 1815	176
Family Rhombopteriidae Korobkov, 1960	176
Family Leioplectinellidae Krasitova, 1959	176
Family Aviculopectinidae Meek & Hayden, 1864	176
Family Deltopectinidae Dickins, 1957	176
Family Pectinidae Rafinesque, 1815	176
Subfamily Pectininae Rafinesque, 1815	176
Subfamily Chlamydinae Korobkov, 1960	178
Subfamily Amusinae Ridewood, 1903	181
Subfamily Pseudamussiinae Vokes, n. sf.	182
Subfamily Peopamussiinae Abbott, 1954	182
Family Buchiidae Cox, 1953 [ICZN 492]	183
Family Dimyidae Fischer, 1887	183
Family Monotidae Fischer, 1887	184
Family Halobiidae Kittl, 1912	184
Family Streblpteriidae Newell, 1938	184
Family Euchondriidae Newell, 1938	185

Family Oxytomidae Ichikawa, 1958	185
Family Pernopectinidae Newell, 1938	185
Family Placunidae Gray, 1840	186
Family Plicatulidae Watson, 1930	186
Family Posidoniidae Frech, 1909	186
Family Pseudomonotidae Newell, 1938	187
Family Pterinopectinidae Newell, 1938	187
Family Spondylidae Gray, 1826	188
Subfamily Spondylinae Gray, 1826	188
[Incertae sedis]?, Subfamily Lithiotidinae Reis, 1903	189
Family Terquemiidae Cox, 1964	189
Superfamily Anomiacea Rafinesque, 1815	189
Family Anomiidae Rafinesque, 1815	189
Superfamily Limacea Rafinesque, 1815	190
Family Limidae Rafinesque, 1815	190
Suborder Ostreina Férussac, 1822	192
Superfamily Ostreacea Rafinesque, 1815	192
Family Ostreidae Rafinesque, 1815 [ICZN 356]	192
Subclass Palaeoheterodonta Newell, 1965	198
Order Actinodontoida Douvillé, 1913	198
Superfamily Modiomorphacea Miller, 1877	198
Family Modiomorphidae Miller, 1877	198
Family Cycloconchidae Ulrich, 1893	199
[Incertae sedis] Family Chaenocardiidae Miller, 1889	200
Family Lamellodontidae Vogel, 1962	200
Family Carydiidae Hoffer, 1959	200
Order Unionoida Stoliczka, 1871	200
Superfamily Anthracosiacea Amalitzky, 1892	200
Family Nyassidae Hall, 1885	200
Family Anthracosiidae Amalitzky, 1892	200
Family Ferganoconchidae Martinson, 1956	200
Family Palaeomutelidae Weir (MS)	201
Family Procopievskiidae Ragozin, 1962	201
Family Pseudocardiiniidae Martinson, 1961	201
Superfamily Unionacea Fleming, 1828	201
Family Unionidae Fleming, 1828	201
Subfamily Unioninae Fleming, 1828	201
Subfamily Anodontinae Ortmann, 1910	211
Subfamily Lampsilinae Ortmann, 1912	217
Family Desertellidae Dechaseaux, 1946	220
Family Etheriidae Swainson, 1840	220
Family Margaritiferidae Haas, 1941 [ICZN 495]	220
Family Mutelidae Gray, 1847	221
Subfamily Mutelinae Gray, 1847	221
Subfamily Hyriinae Swainson, 1840	224
Family Pachycardiidae Cox, 1961	225
Order Trigonioida Dall, 1889	225
Superfamily Lyrodesmatacea Ulrich, 1893	225
Family Lyrodesmatidae Ulrich, 1893	225
Superfamily Trigoniacea Lamarck, 1819	226
Family Myophoriidae Bronn, 1837	226
Family Scaphellinidae Newell & Ciriaks, 1962	227
Family Trigoniidae Lamarck, 1819	227
[Incertae sedis] Family Pinzonellidae Beurlen, 1954	230
[Incertae sedis] Family Trigonioididae Cox, 1952	230
Subclass Heterodonta Neumayr, 1884	230
Order Hippuritoida Newell, 1965	230
Superfamily Megalodontacea Morris & Lycett, 1853	230
Family Megalodontidae Morris & Lycett, 1853	230
Superfamily Chamacea Blainville, 1825	231
Family Chamidae Blainville, 1825	231
Superfamily Diceratacea Dall, 1895	232
Family Diceratidae Dall, 1895	232
Family Requieridae Douvillé, 1914	233
Family Monopleuridae Munier-Chalmas, 1873	233

Family Caprotinidae Gray, 1848	234
Family Caprinidae Meek, 1864	234
Family Anomoptychidae Vokes, n.n.	235
Superfamily Hippuritacea Gray, 1848	235
Family Hippuritidae Gray, 1848 [ICZN 613]	235
Family Radiolitidae Gray, 1848	237
Subfamily Radiolitinae Gray, 1848	237
Subfamily Lapeirousiinae Kühn, 1932	238
Order Veneroida H. & A. Adams, 1858	239
Suborder Lucinina Dall, 1889	239
Superfamily Lucinacea Fleming, 1828	239
Family Babinkidae Horny, 1960	239
Family Lucinidae Fleming, 1828	240
Subfamily Paraclyasiniae Vokes, n. sf.	240
Subfamily Lucininae Fleming, 1828	240
Family Ungulinidae H. & A. Adams, 1857	244
Family Cyrenoididae H. & A. Adams, 1857	245
Family Thyasiridae Dall, 1901	245
Family Mactromyidae Cox, 1929	246
Family Unicardiopsidae Vokes, n. fam.	247
Family Fimbriidae Nicol, 1950	247
Superfamily Galeommatacea Gray, 1840	248
Family Erycinidae Deshayes, 1850	248
Family Kelliidae Sowerby, 1862	248
Family Leptonidae Gray, 1847	250
Family Montacutidae Clark, 1855	250
Family Galeommatidae Gray, 1840	252
[Incertae sedis] Family Chlamydoconchidae Dall, 1884	253
Superfamily Gaimardiacea Hedley, 1916	253
Family Gaimardiidae Hedley, 1916	253
Superfamily Cyamiacea Philippi, 1845	254
Family Cyamiidae Philippi, 1845	254
Family Perrierinidae Soot-Ryen, 1959	254
Family Sportellidae Dall, 1899	254
Family Neoleptonidae Thiele, 1934	255
Superfamily Carditacea Fleming, 1820	255
Family Carditidae Fleming, 1820	255
Subfamily Carditinae Fleming, 1820	255
Subfamily Thecaliinae Chavan (in litt.)	258
Family Myoconchidae Newell, 1957	258
Family Cypricardiiniidae Ulrich, 1897	258
Family Kalenteridae Marwick, 1953	258
Family Condyllocardiidae Bernard, 1897	259
Suborder Astartedontina Korobkov, 1953	259
Superfamily Crassatellacea Férussac, 1821	259
Family Myophoricardiidae Chaven (in litt)	259
Family Astartidae d'Orbigny, 1843	260
Subfamily Astartinae d'Orbigny, 1843	260
Subfamily Eriphyliinae Chavan, 1952	261
Subfamily Opisinae Chavan, 1952	262
Family Crassatellidae Férussac, 1821	262
Subfamily Crassatellinae Férussac, 1821	262
Subfamily Scambulinae Chavan, 1952	263
Family Cardiniidae Zittel, 1881	263
Superfamily Cardiacea Lamarck, 1809	264
Family Cardiidae Lamarck, 1809	264
Subfamily Cardiinae Lamarck, 1809	264
Subfamily Lymnocardiinae Stoliczka, 1871	268
Subfamily Didacninae Ebersin, 1962	270
Subfamily Paradacninae Ebersin, 1964	270
Subfamily Pseudocarditinae Ebersin, 1964	271
Subfamily Adacninae Von Vest, 1875	271

Family Lahilliidae Finlay & Marwick, 1937	272
[Incertae sedis] Family Archaeocardiidae Khalfin, 1940	272
Superfamily Tridacnacea Lamarck, 1819	272
Family Tridacnidae Lamarck, 1819	272
Superfamily Mactracea Lamarck, 1809	273
Family Mactridae Lamarck, 1809	273
Subfamily Mactrinae Lamarck, 1809	273
Subfamily Lutrariinae H. & A. Adams, 1856	277
Subfamily Zenatiinae Dall, 1895	277
Family Anatinellidae Gray, 1853	278
Family Mesodesmatidae Deshayes, 1839	278
Family Cardiliidae Fischer, 1887	279
Superfamily Solenacea Lamarck, 1809	279
Family Solenidae Lamarck, 1809	279
Family Novaculinidae Ghosh, 1920	280
Family Cultellidae Davies, 1935	280
Superfamily Donacacea Fleming, 1828	281
Family Sowerbyidae Cox, 1929	281
Family Tancrediidae Meek, 1864	281
Family Donacidae Fleming, 1828	281
Superfamily Tellinacea Blainville, 1824	282
Family Tellinidae Blainville, 1824	282
Family Psammobiidae Fleming, 1828	287
Family Solecurtidae d'Orbigny, 1846	289
Family Scrobiculariidae H. & A. Adams, 1856	290
Family Semelidae Stoliczka, 1870	292
Family Quenstedtiidae Cox, 1929	292
Family Icanotiidae Casey, 1961	292
Suborder Venerina Vokes, n. suborder	293
Superfamily Arcticacea Newton, 1891	293
Family Arcticidae Newton, 1891	293
Family Neomiodontidae Casey, 1955	295
Family Trapeziidae Lamy, 1920	296
Family Euloxidae Gardner, 1943	296
[Incertae sedis] Family Pollicidae Stephenson, 1953	296
Superfamily Dreissenacea Gray, 1840	296
Family Dreissenidae Gray, 1840 [ICZN Direction 41]	296
Superfamily Glossacea Gray, 1847	298
Family Glossidae Gray, 1847	298
Family Dicerocardiidae Kutassy, 1934	299
Family Vesicomysidae Lamy, 1920	299
Family Pliocardiidae Woodring, 1925	299
Family Kelliellidae Fischer, 1887	300
Superfamily Corbiculacea Gray, 1847	300
Family Corbiculidae Gray, 1847	300
Family Pisidiidae Gray, 1857 [ICZN Declaration 27]	302
Superfamily Veneracea Rafinesque, 1815	305
Family Veneridae Rafinesque, 1815	305
Subfamily Venerinae Rafinesque, 1815	305
Subfamily Circinae Dall, 1913	306
Subfamily Sunettinae Stoliczka, 1870	307
Subfamily Meretricinae Fischer, 1887	307
Subfamily Pitarinae Stewart, 1930	309
Subfamily Dosiniinae H. & A. Adams, 1857	311
Subfamily Cycliniinae Frizzell, 1936	312
Subfamily Gemminae Dall, 1902	312
Subfamily Clementiinae Frizzell, 1936	313
Subfamily Tapetinae H. & A. Adams, 1857	313
Subfamily Chioninae Frizzell, 1936	315
Veneridae incertae sedis	317
Family Petricolidae d'Orbigny, 1835	317
Family Cooperellidae Dall, 1900	318
Family Glauconomidae Gray, 1853	318

Family Rzehakiidae Korobkov, 1954	319
Order Myoida Stoliczka, 1870	319
Suborder Myina Newell, 1965	319
Superfamily Myacea Lamarck, 1809	319
Family Myidae Lamarch, 1809	319
Family Raetomyidae Newton, 1919	320
Family Corbulidae Lamarck, 1818	320
Family Spheniopsidae Gardner, 1928	322
Family Myadesmatidae Clark, 1922	322
Family Erodontidae Winckworth, 1932	322
Family Pleurodesmatidae Cossmann & Peyrot, 1909	322
Family Megadesmatidae (Pachydomidae) Fischer, 1887)	322
Superfamily Gastrochaenacea Gray, 1840	323
Family Gastrochaenidae Gray, 1840	323
Superfamily Hiatellacea Gray, 1824	324
Family Hiatellidae Gray, 1824	324
Suborder Pholadina Newell, 1965	326
Superfamily Pholadacea Lamarck, 1809	326
Family Pholadidae Lamarck, 1809	326
Family Teredinidae Latreille, 1825	330
Subclass Anomalodesmata Dall, 1889	332
Order Pholadomyoida Newell, 1965	332
Suborder Pholadomyina Newell, 1965	332
Superfamily Pholadomyacea Gray, 1847	332
Family Pholadomyidae Gray, 1847	332
Family Margaritariidae Vokes, 1964	333
Family Pleuromyidae Zittel, 1881	334
Family Ceratomyidae Arkell, 1934	334
Family Ceratomyopsidae Cox, 1964	334
Family Myopholadidae Cox, 1964	334
Family Burmesiidae Healey, 1908	334
Superfamily Pandoracea Rafinesque, 1815	335
Family Pandoridae Rafinesque, 1815	335
Family Cleidothaeridae Hedley, 1918	335
Family Laternulidae Hedley, 1918	335
Family Periplomatidae Dall, 1895	336
Family Lyonsiidae Fischer, 1887	337
Family Myochamidae Bronn, 1862	338
Family Thraciidae Stoliczka, 1871	338
Suborder Clavagellina Newell, 1965	340
Superfamily Clavagellacea d'Orbigny, 1843	340
Family Clavagellidae d'Orbigny, 1843	340
Order Septibranchioidea Pelseneer, 1889	341
Superfamily Poromyacea Dall, 1886	341
Family Poromyidae Dall, 1886	341
Family Verticordiidae Stoliczka, 1871	341
Family Cuspidariidae Dall, 1886	342
Not classified	344
Family Kitsoniidae Eames, 1957	344
Family Spirodomidae Miller, 1889	344
Paleozoic Genera	344
Mesozoic Genera	344
Tertiary and Recent genera	345
Bivalvia ?	345
<i>Nomina nuda</i>	346
Otherwise invalid names reprinted in nomenclators	346
Genera no longer assigned to the Bivalvia	348
Appendix	350
Index	354

GENERA OF THE BIVALVIA:
A SYSTEMATIC AND BIBLIOGRAPHIC CATALOGUE

HAROLD E. VOKES
Tulane University

INTRODUCTION

This catalogue represents a revision and expansion of a similar listing issued in mimeographed form to those scientists engaged in the preparation of the Bivalvia volume of the *Treatise on Invertebrate Paleontology*. It early was obvious that if the *Treatise* volume was to achieve the desired goal of including all generic names based upon animals with hard parts capable of fossilization, some relatively complete reference list of those names was essential.

The *Nomenclator Zoologicus* of Sheffield Neave (volumes 1-4 [1758-1935], 1939-1940; volume 5 [1936-1945], 1950) served as the starting point for this list. Unfortunately, in that work there is no distinction of the several classes of the phylum Mollusca, the notation "Moll." serving for all of the more than 40,000 entries referred to this major group. It was found most convenient to prepare a card catalogue of all of the Neave molluscan references and then to sort the cards according to the classes of the phylum. The Bivalve name-cards subsequently were arranged into a systematic classification and a mimeographed list of this arrangement was distributed to *Treatise* authors concerned with the preparation of the Bivalvia volume in 1951. Those who received this list were requested to transmit suggestions or corrections in the systematic assignments that had been made, and also to call to attention any omission of names from that list. As a result of the cooperation of many students it was possible to prepare supplements embodying suggestions received together with additional listings of newly proposed names, or of newly discovered older names that had not been cited by Neave and consequently had been omitted from the first list. Five supplements were issued during the years 1952 through 1955. Since that time all bivalve names that have come to attention and which have been found to be missing from these lists have been entered in the card catalogue.

In 1960 Dr. K. V. W. Palmer suggested that publication of

the list would make it useful to a wider audience and also would permit it to serve as a supplement to the *Treatise* volume when issued. Important errors in the original Neave listing having been found over the years of usage, it was concluded that publication could not be undertaken until all entries had been checked against original sources in-so-far as these could be located for consultation. All available time in 1961 and 1962 was devoted to rechecking the entries in the card catalogue against the Neave listings, followed by verification against such original sources as were found in the Howard-Tilton Memorial Library of Tulane University and in the library of the Louisiana State University at Baton Rouge. In 1963, a grant from the National Science Foundation (No. GB-1027) permitted three months uninterrupted work in the libraries of Washington, D.C., and adjacent cities. These sources have been supplemented by microfilm or Xerox copies of works not available in the libraries visited. As a result it has been possible to check all except approximately forty of the more than nine thousand names on the list against their original published record. All but seven of these forty are listed by Neave as being invalid emendations, errors, or *nomina nuda*.

In addition, search of the more recently published literature has served to add more than 500 entries to the catalogue. As now published it is believed that it is reasonably complete for names issued up to the year 1960. New names published since that date have been entered as they have come to attention, but no careful systematic search of the literature has been undertaken.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

When a work has been progressing, as has the present catalogue, over a period of many years, the indebtedness of the compiler to his scientific colleagues tends to assume monumental proportions. It is manifestly impossible to make a specific acknowledgment of all of the assistance given and the many valuable suggestions received from workers in all parts of the world. My deep gratitude for the aid so freely afforded has served to lighten the task of the preparation of the present

manuscript. Notable among those persons whose labors and assistance were of particular importance are:

Miss Gertrude Steffe, former secretary in the Department of Geology, The Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, who prepared the original card catalogue of the molluscan entries in Neave, and subsequently, cut the mimeograph stencils for the catalogue as first circulated, as well as for the several addenda.

Mr. Donald A. Myers and Mr. Druid Wilson, formerly graduate students in the Department of Geology at The Johns Hopkins University and now on the staff of the United States Geological Survey, spent many hours assisting in sorting the original cards according to the molluscan classes represented and, later, in the preparation of the initial systematic arrangement of the Bivalvia genera.

Among the scientific specialists who have been most helpful are: André Chavan (Lucinidae, Astartidae, Carditidae, Leptonacea), L. R. Cox (Mesozoic genera), Leo B. Hertlein (Pectinidae, Dreissenidae), A. Myra Keen (Veneridae, Cardidae, Corbiculidae, Pisidiidae), John Marwick (Pteriacea and some Pectinacea), H. B. Stenzel (Ostreidae), and John Weir (Paleozoic nonmarine genera).

Special mention must be made of my deep indebtedness to R. L. Merklin of the Paleontological Institute, Academy of Sciences, Moscow, U.S.S.R., who furnished many references to Russian literature that could not be located in American libraries.

The facilities and collections of many libraries have been utilized in the preparation of this catalogue. Without exception their personnel have been most cooperative. Included, in addition to the Library of Congress, Washington, D.C., and the Public Library of New York City, N.Y., are the libraries of the following institutions and organizations: The Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia; The American Museum of Natural History, New York City; The Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, Md.; Louisiana State University, Baton Rouge, La.; the Peabody Institute, Baltimore, Md.; the Paleontological Research Institution, Ithaca, N.Y.; Rice University,

Houston, Texas; United States National Museum, Washington, D.C.; United States Geological Survey, Washington, D.C.; and Yale University, New Haven, Conn. Special appreciation is due the staff of the Howard-Tilton Memorial Library of Tulane University. I am particularly deeply indebted to Mrs. Whittemore of the Inter-Library Loan Department who devoted much time and effort to the task of seeking out difficult-to-secure references.

The financial assistance afforded by the National Science Foundation (Grant No. GB-1027) which made possible the use of the library facilities in the District of Columbia, Philadelphia, New York City, and New Haven, and Ithaca, has contributed materially to the completion of the task of preparing this catalogue and is most gratefully acknowledged. It is a pleasure to record my appreciation for the courtesies extended me by the United States National Museum, and especially by Dr. Harald A. Rehder, Curator of the Division of Mollusca, who made facilities available during the period of study in Washington, D.C.

Dr. Katherine Van Winkle Palmer, Director of the Paleontological Research Institution, assumed the time-consuming and vexatious task of editing the typescript of the catalogue and of seeing it through the press. How many times must she have regretted the impulse that lead her to suggest its preparation for publication! The work has benefitted much from her labors which, with her hospitality, have been much appreciated.

Miss Sheila Coffey devoted many hours to the preparation of the Index; her care and industry in this most essential task are gratefully acknowledged.

In final analysis however, whatever merit the catalogue may possess is largely to be credited to the labors of my wife, Emily Hoskins Vokes, who also has served as my most devoted and persevering assistant. She has participated in every stage of the task of preparing the material for the present publication, and especially has she given many hours to careful readings—and rereadings—of the typescript in an effort to ensure uniformity of style and reference format. The degree of her

assistance with this text has been exceeded only by her patient encouragement through a long drawn-out task.

CLASSIFICATION

Throughout all of the years of systematic work on the representatives of the Class Bivalvia the classification of the recognized generic taxa into families has not in general been the subject of much controversy. Families, as Cox (1960) stressed, are morphologically distinctive and generally homogeneous, and Newell (1965) added the observation that many "have been astonishingly conservative, with long and continuous records that extend far back into the Paleozoic." It is the grouping of the families into superfamilies, and especially into orders and higher categories, that has been subject to uncertainty and debate. Consequently, several systems are now in use for living and fossil forms, and none has wide adoption.

Almost every structure of the animal, or of its shell, has been utilized, either singly or in combination, in one or another of these classifications. Basically, much of this lack of agreement has stemmed from the fact that the Bivalvia represent an ancient lineage (or lineages), many of whose categories were well differentiated at the time of their first appearance in the geologic record and are without known intermediate or transitional forms to indicate relationships. Evidence is accumulating that this apparent absence of intermediate types is more probably a result of polyphyletic origins of major groups rather than imperfection of the early Paleozoic record. McAlester (1964, 1965) discussed results of a most detailed study of the early Ordovician genus *Babinka* Barrande, 1881, which led him to conclude that this genus was transitional between a monoplacophora-like ancestral type and the Lucinacea. He concluded: "The transitional evolutionary position of *Babinka* indicates that the lucinoid bivalves arose independently from a non-bivalved ancestor, and raises fundamental questions regarding the evolutionary history and classification of the Bivalvia." (1965, p. 245). The recently recognized bivalved Gastropoda afford incontrovertable evidence that the bivalved condition has originated at least twice within the phylum Mol-

lusca. Modern students of the group find it not unreasonable to believe that it might have happened at other times.

Cox (1960) and Newell (1965) presented concise but detailed summaries of previous attempts to provide effective classifications of the Bivalvia. Both summaries were preludes to proposed revisionary classifications based upon the examination and interpretation of all lines of evidence available from both paleontologic and neontologic research. The arrangement of Newell is essentially similar to that proposed by Cox. The major difference between the two classifications is in the names applied to the order and suborder groupings accepted. Cox's selection of ordinal names was made primarily upon a system of nomenclatorial priority tempered by considerations of the applicability of the term to the generic groupings to which it might be applied. Newell argued that extensive emendation renders the old names obsolete and has proposed the utilization of the nomenclatorial type concept for ordinal names in the same general way that it has been applied in the formation of the family-group nomenclature.

The arrangement proposed by Newell is stated to be that which will be followed in the forthcoming *Treatise* volume on the Bivalvia. Because the value of the present work will be enhanced in proportion to the degree that it will serve as an adjunct and companion to the *Treatise* volume, the Newell arrangement and ordinal names have been adopted in the following listings. The ordinal names utilized in the Cox classification have been cited in square brackets following the terms accepted by Newell as an aid to students who may wish to understand better the historical antecedents of the new ordinal names.

NOMENCLATORIAL NOTES

The revisions and interpretations of the Règles of zoological nomenclature that accumulated over the years in the Opinions and Declarations issued by the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature, were considered, together with the rules affected, by the International Zoological Congresses at Paris, Copenhagen, and London in the years 1947 to

1958. The results were formulated into the *International Code of Zoological Nomenclature*, published in 1961. A slightly revised second edition of the Code was issued in 1964.

While most of the elements of the new Code essentially are identical with those of the now superseded Règles and their amendments, certain of the articles serve to clear up areas of uncertainty with respect to the validity of names in the genus-group category and, one at least, represents a complete reversal of previous practice.

Among the regulations that are significant in interpreting the entries in the present catalogue are:

1. Article 56(a)—“Even if the difference between two genus-group names is due to only one letter, these two names are not to be considered homonyms.” Under the previous Règles, as in the days before any nomenclatural rules had been proposed or adopted, there had been no agreement as to the amount of difference between names in the genus-group category required to avoid homonymy, and there was wide variance in interpretation in this respect.

Under the new code many genus-group names proposed as substitutes for older ones erroneously thought to have been preoccupied are now to be relegated to the status of junior objective synonyms of the names that they were intended to replace. A number of examples illustrative of the effects of this interpretation were cited in an earlier paper (Vokes, 1956).

The majority of the names involved are not of major systematic importance and cover only a few species. In such situations a return to the nomenclatorially correct terminology will involve only minor inconvenience to a few specialists. A few names present problems that may be solved by appeal to the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature for stabilization of present usage. The situation with respect to the generic names *Netastoma* Carpenter, 1864, and *Nettastomella* Carpenter, 1865, may be cited as an example. After proposing the generic name *Netastoma* for a western American pholadid in 1864, Carpenter became aware of the name *Nettastoma* Rafinesque, 1815, proposed in Pisces. Believing that the Rafinesque name invalidated his, he immediately pro-

posed the substitute *Nettastomella*, which was published early in 1865. The original *Netastoma* appears never to have been utilized after its first appearance, while the substitute *Nettastomella* has become firmly implanted in the scientific literature; nothing except ritualistic principle would be served by its replacement after one hundred years.

2. Subsequent spellings: Two types of variation in the spelling of genus-group names subsequent to their first proposal are recognized within the Code. These are referred to as "emendations" and as "incorrect subsequent spellings." Emendations are defined under Article 33 (a): "Any demonstrably intentional change in the original spelling of a name is an emendation." These are further stated [Article 33 (a) (i)] to be "justified" emendations if they constitute the correction of an "incorrect original spelling," a term defined under Article 32 (a) and (c) as either "contravening a mandatory provision of Articles 26 to 30"¹ or as being an inadvertent error, "such as a lapsus calami, or a copyist's or printer's error." Article 32 (a) (ii) further adds that "incorrect transliteration, improper latinization, and use of an inappropriate connecting vowel are not to be considered inadvertent errors." Any other *intentional* subsequent change in the original spelling is an "unjustified emendation" [Article 33 (a) (ii)]. All *unintentional* subsequent variations in spelling are to be treated as "incorrect subsequent spellings," or errors, and as such have no status in nomenclature. Thus they cannot invalidate a subsequent validly proposed name of the same spelling² and cannot be used as a replacement if the original of the name misspelled should prove to be invalid for any reason.

¹In the first, 1961, edition of the *Code* this read "Articles 26 to 31", but as a result of the deliberations of the Commission during the XVth International Congress of Zoology, Washington, 1963, Article 31 was reduced to the rank of a recommendation and Article 32 accordingly emended.

²Thus *Cryptonema* Bigsby, 1868, an "incorrect subsequent spelling" of *Cryptonella* Hall, 1861 (Brachiopoda), has no status and does not invalidate *Cryptonema* Jukes-Browne, 1914 (Veneridae: Chioninae), and the substitute name *Cryptonemella* Kuroda and Habe, 1951, is an unnecessary junior objective synonym of the Jukes-Browne name.

Emendations have status in nomenclature; if "justified" they take immediate precedence over the name emended, bearing the date and authorship of the original spelling; if "unjustified," they are junior objective synonyms of the name as originally proposed, with their own date and authorship, and have status in nomenclature in that they may serve as substitute names if the name as originally proposed proves to be invalid through homonymy. Furthermore, they may serve to pre-occupy subsequent usage of the same spelling for the same or other species-groups.

In the following pages *emendations*, whether "justified" or "unjustified," are indicated by the citation "(emend. pro . . .)" following the spelling being cited; *invalid subsequent spellings* are indicated as "(err. pro . . .)." The requirement of Article 33 (a) that the change in original spelling must be "demonstrably intentional" has been rigidly followed and unless it is clear from the context that any change was intentionally made, any variation from the original spelling is here interpreted as an invalid subsequent spelling.

The only variation from the original spelling, other than "justified emendation," that is approved in the new Code for names on the generic-group level marks a complete reversal of the practice sanctioned by the now superseded Règles. The latter had required the retention of every diacritic mark used in the original spelling of the name. The new Code provides [Article 32 (c) (i)] that a "name published with a diacritic mark, apostrophe, diaeresis, or hypen is to be corrected by the deletion of the mark concerned and any resulting parts are to be united" (except for one special case on the species-group level).³

The same article also states that "when, in a German word, the umlaut sign is deleted from a vowel, the letter 'e' is to be inserted after that vowel." This implied restriction of the addition of a letter "e" only to words of German origin from which the umlaut is deleted introduces a subjective factor

³Thus *Jukes-Brownia* Cossmann, 1920, must be "corrected" to read *Jukesbrownia*.

in that the umlaut is used in languages other than the German. In these no additional letter is to be inserted. In the present listing, therefore, the names *Asbjörnsenia* (Norwegian) and *Nordenskjöldia* (Swedish) are "corrected" by deletion of the umlaut without any addition, but *Schafhäutlia*, named by a French author (Cossmann) in a French journal, is based upon the name of a German student and is here "corrected" to read *Schafhaeutlia*.

3. Special terminations to denote names of fossils: A new and, on the whole, valuable addition presented in the Code is found in Articles 20 and 56 (b), which, while dealing with the same general topic unfortunately do not strictly agree. Article 20 states that "If an existing genus-group name has been modified by substituting *-ites*, *-ytes*, or *-ithes* for its original termination, the modified name if applied only to fossils is not available, except for the purposes of the Law of Homonymy (Art. 56b), unless there is clear evidence of intent to establish a distinct genus or subgenus." Article 56 (b) phrases it: "A genus-group name formed for use in palaeontology by substituting *-ites*, *-ytes*, or *-ithes* for the original termination of a generic name, and applied only to fossils, enters into homonymy (Art. 20)."

It will be noted that there is no equivalent of the last clause of Article 20 in the phrasing of Article 56 (b) and in this respect the latter is a much more strict phrasing of the principle, for this last clause does leave open the possibility of names so formed having been validly proposed. In the present listing the writer has interpreted Article 20 as having page priority, and hence taking precedence over Article 56 (b). There is another area of uncertainty in these articles in the phrase "applied only to fossils." I have here taken the position that this restriction was applicable only to the first use of the name. If that were not the sense of these articles, confusion could arise from the interpretations of subsequent authors. Thus the name *Crassatellites* of Krueger, 1823, formed by adding the termination *-ites* to the name *Crassatella* Lamarck, 1799, and applied to an Eocene species, was used for many years by subsequent authors to include the entire group of

Tertiary and Recent crassatellid species. Lack of restriction to the original proposal would here result in a name, invalid when first proposed [*fide* the present Code], achieving validation through the action of the subsequent author who first referred a Recent species to the genus.

4. Authorship of names on the family-group level: The Règles paid little attention to names in the family-group beyond providing (1) that they should be formed by the addition of certain specified suffixes to the stem of the name of the type genus, and (2) that the name was to be changed when the name of the type genus was changed. The Code, on the contrary, makes extensive provision for these names, no fewer than 21 of the Articles being concerned in whole or in part, with regulations relative to names on this taxonomic level.

The concept of priority is to rule in the determination of the author of the family name, but, in sharp distinction to sanctioned practice with respect to names on the genus- and species-group levels, names first proposed in the vernacular may achieve validity and be available with author and date accepted from such proposal. Article 11 (e) states:

A family-group name must, when first published, be based on a name then valid for a contained genus, and must be a noun in the nominative plural.

- (i) The name must clearly be used to denote a suprageneric taxon, and not merely be used as a plural noun or adjective referring to the members of a genus.
- (ii) A family-group name of which the suffix is incorrect is available with its original date and authorship, but in properly emended form . . .
- (iii) A family-group name published before 1900 in accordance with the above provisions of this Section, but not itself fully latinized, is available with its original date and authorship, provided that it has been latinized by later authors and that it has been generally accepted by zoologists interested in the group concerned as dating from its first publication in vernacular form.

In general the majority of scientists who have dealt with molluscan nomenclature have not been concerned with the identity of the authors of names utilized at the family level, and it has been usual practice to cite the family name without indication of source. The documenting of the family-group names here utilized has been a time-consuming task. The oldest

classification of the Bivalvia, known to the writer, that may be said to extend to the family level and to utilize names based on the name of a contained genus is that given by Lamarck in his *Philosophie Zoologique* of 1809. Here, the names are wholly in the vernacular ("Les ostracées," "Les arcacées," etc.), but many have been accepted as family or superfamily names by those subsequent authors who documented the source of their family-group nomenclature (Bucquoy, Dautzenberg, and Dollfus; Cossmann; Cossmann and Peyrot; Dautzenberg; Orlov). Ambiguity arises with respect to the phrase "generally accepted" as utilized in the Article cited above. Almost all workers in the Bivalvia over the past 150 years have distinguished groups of genera to which they have applied names similar to or based upon the same stem genus as those proposed in the vernacular of Lamarck, but, as noted above, most have not indicated the source of their name for the groups. In view of the scientific eminence of Lamarck, a strong argument could be made for concluding that these usages might all be considered as indicating "general acceptance" of the Lamarckian names. However, other groups of equally universal present usage, were first named in vernacular by Blainville and contemporary authors. In the present catalogue these names are attributed to the earliest author to whom they can be ascribed, whether or not proposed in the vernacular.

A source of possible disagreement lies in the new Article 40 of the Code. This reverses the regulations promulgated in the Règles under which the name of the family changed when the name of the type genus changed. Article 40 states: "When, after 1960, a nominal type-genus is rejected as a junior synonym (objective or subjective), a family-group name based on it is *not* [italics here added] to be changed, but continues to be the valid name of the family-group taxon that contains both the senior and junior synonyms."

5. Official List and Official Index: The International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature has been charged by the International Congress of Zoology with the task of compiling lists of accepted and rejected names and works in nomenclature. Accepted names are placed on an *Official List*, re-

jected names on an *Official Index*. These are compiled for the species-group, the genus-group, the family-group, and, those publications in which the names proposed are declared by the Commission not to be available for nomenclatorial purposes [see Article 77 (5) and 78 (f)]. The addition of names to these lists is made initially in the Opinions, or in the Declarations issued by the Commission. In the present catalogue a name added to the *Official List of Accepted Genus-Group Names in Zoology* is indicated by the addition, after the basic reference, of the citation "[valid ICZN OO]" in which the number refers to the Opinion in which the assignment to the List was made. Names that have been placed on the *Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Genus-Group Names in Zoology* carry the terminal citation "[invalid ICZN OO]."

SPECIAL SYMBOLS USED

Most of the abbreviations and methods of citation used in the following lists appear to be self-explanatory. Certain observations, however, may be pertinent to the use of the catalogue:

1. Names appearing in bold-faced type are believed to be valid nomenclatorially; names in italics are invalid, although some of them, being "unjustified emendations" could assume validity in the future if the name emended should prove unavailable through homonymy. It is to be emphasized that the appearance of a name in the lists in bold-faced type implies only nomenclatorial validity, *i.e.* that it was proposed in a fashion that satisfied the requirements of the Règles and the Code, is not a junior homonym, nor is it, to the writer's knowledge, an objective synonym of any other valid genus name. No implication of taxonomic validity is to be construed. A large number of the names that are here treated as nomenclatorially available are considered by students of the Bivalvia as subjectively synonymous with other equally valid but older names. The preparation of subjective synonymies is a matter of individual zoological judgment, not of definable rules and regulations, and no attempt will be made to suggest such relationships in this catalogue.

2. The dagger “†” placed before an entry indicates that the name preceded is based upon a fossil type species. It may contain Recent species in its hypodigm; the use of the dagger refers only to the type species.

3. The citation “[n.n.]” following a reference, means that the name is a *nomen nudum*, and hence is invalid.

4. The citation “[n.n. pro . . .]” following a reference means that the name referred to was proposed as a substitute name for the name appearing within the brackets.

5. When a name is a homonym, the reference is followed by the notation “non” followed by the author, date, and systematic position of the senior usage of the name, all within brackets. If a replacement name has been proposed for the Bivalvia homonym, it too is enclosed within the brackets, following the previous citation but being separated from it by a semicolon and the word “see.” For example: “*Crassinella* Bayle, 1878, . . . [non Guppy, 1874 (Crassatellidae); see *Neocrassina* Fischer, 1887].” If the abbreviation “cf.” follows the semicolon, the name given was not proposed specifically as a substitute name, but may have been a junior objective synonym that became valid when the homonymy of the senior name was discovered.

6. The terminal citation, within brackets, of a generic name preceded by the symbol “=” indicates that the name listed in the primary reference is an objective synonym of the name cited within the brackets.

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Class BIVALVIA Linnaeus, 1758

(*Pelecypoda* Goldfuss, 1820; *Lamellibranchiata* Blainville, 1824)

Subclass PALAEOTAXODONTA Korobkov, 1954

Order NUCULOIDEA Morton, 1963

Superfamily NUCULACEA Gray, 1824¹

Family CTENODONTIDAE Wöhrmann, 1893

†**Adranaria** Munier-Chalmas, 1876, Jour. Conchyl., 24: 105

†**Anthraconeilo** Girty, 1911, Ann. New York Acad. Sci., 21: 131

†**Anthraconeilopsis** Tasch, 1953, Jour. Paleont., 27: 391

†**Arisaigia** McLearn, 1918, Amer. Jour. Sci., (4) 45: 139

†**Bicrenula** Williams, 1916, U.S. geol. Surv. Prof. Pap. 89: 163

†**Cadomia** Goarant de Tromelin, 1877, Bull. Soc. linn. Normandie, (3) 1: 48

†**Cleidophorus** Hall, 1847, Nat. Hist. New York (Pal. 1): 300

Cleodoforus (err. pro *Cleidoph-* Hall, 1847) de Gregorio, 1930, Ann. Géol. Paléont., livr. 52: 17

Clidophorus (err. pro *Cleid-* Hall, 1847) McCoy, 1851, Ann. Mag. nat. Hist., (2) 7: 51

Clidoporos (err. pro *Cleidoph-* Hall, 1847) Ulrich, 1897, Geol. Minnesota, 3 (2): 479 (emended in errata to *Clidophorus*)

Ctenodonta (err. pro *Ctenod-* Salter, 1852) Ulrich, 1897, Geol. Minnesota, 3 (2): 592

†**Ctenodonta** Salter, 1852, Rep. Brit. Assoc., 21 (1851): Not. & Abstr., 63

†**Ctenodontella** Khalfin, 1940, Tomsk Gosydarst. Univ.; Trudy Nauchnoi Konf. po Izudirn. i Osvoen. Proizvod. Sibiri, 2: 262

¹Morphologic studies by a number of modern workers, well summarized by McAlester (1964, Jour. Paleont., 38: 397-400), leave no room for doubt that the long accepted classification of the Nuculacea and the Nuculanacea into family groupings on the basis of the presence or absence of an internal ligament results in a wholly artificial arrangement. As noted by McAlester present studies are not sufficiently advanced to permit the reassignment of many of the genera to groupings based upon other taxonomic characters. Therefore, the traditional basis of classification is maintained.

- Cucullella* (err. pro *-lrella* McCoy, 1851) Sandberger, 1889, Entw. Unter. Abt. Devon. Syst. Nassau, 26
- Cucullella* (err. pro *-lrella* McCoy, 1851) Goarant de Tromelin & Lebesconte, 1875, Note Foss. Grés Silur. Ille-et-Vilaine, 6
- †**Cucullella** McCoy, 1851, Ann. Mag. nat. Hist., (2) 7: 50
- †**Cytherodon** Hall & Whitfield, 1872, Ann. Rep. New York Cab., 23: pl. 14
- †**Deceptrix** Fuchs, 1919, Jhrb. preuss. geol. Landesanst. Berlin, 39 (1): 78
- †**Ditichia** Sandberger, 1891, N. Jhrb. Min., (1891): 104
- †**Dysodonta** Mansuy, 1913, Mém. Serv. géol. Indo-Chine, 2 (5): 8
- Eleidophorus* (err. pro *Cl-* Hall, 1847) Koninck, 1885, Ann. Mus. roy. Hist. nat. Belg., 11 (5): 88
- †**Goniodon** Herrick, 1888, Bull. Sci. Lab. Denison Univ., 3: 84 (also as *Gonoidon*)
- †**Koenenia** Beushausen, 1884, Abh. geol. Karte Preuss. Thüring. Staaten, 6: 72
- †**Ledopsis** Beushausen, 1884, Abh. geol. Karte Preuss. Thüring. Staaten, 6: 91
- †**Metapalaeoneilo** Lavacke, 1934, Z. Geschiebeforschung, 10: 186
- Metapalaeonucula* (err. pro *-neilo* Lavacke, 1934) Jaworski, 1937, Fortschr. Paläont., (1937): 142
- †**Mnataia** Prantl & Ruzicka, 1955, Sborn. narod. Mus. Praze, (B) 11 (5): 4
- Mnataria* (err. pro *-taia* Prantl & Ruzicka, 1955) [author ?], 1957, Zentrabl. Geol. Paläont., (1955), teil 2: 136
- †**Myoplusia** Neumayr, 1884, S. B. Akad. Wiss. Wien, Math.-naturw. Kl., 88 (1): 416
- †**Nuculites** Conrad, 1841, Ann. Rep. New York geol. Surv., 5: 49
- Palaeoneilo* Hall, 1869, Prelim. Not. Lamell. Shells, (2): 6 [rejected, ICZN 215; see *Palaeoneilo* Hall & Whitfield, 1873]
- †**Palaeoconcha** Miller, 1889, N. Amer. Geol. Paleont., 498
- †**Palaeoconchiella** Vologdin, 1955, Doklady Akad. Nauk SSSR, 105: 354
- †**Palaeoneilo** (emend. pro *Palaca-* Hall, 1869) Hall & Whitfield, 1873, Ann. Rep. New York Cab., 23: 241 [validated ICZN 215]
- Palaeonelo* (err. pro *-aneilo* Hall, 1869) Reed, 1922, Geol. Mag., 59: 274
- Palaeoneilo* (err. pro *Palacan-* Hall, 1869) Girty, 1910, Ann. New York Acad. Sci., 20: 227
- Paleonilo* (err. pro *Palaeaneilo* Hall, 1869) Douvillé, 1912, Bull. Soc. géol. France, (4) 12: 439
- †**Praearca** Neumayr, 1891, Denkschr. Akad. Wiss. Wien, 58: 755
- †**Praectenodonta** Philip, 1962, Proc. roy. Soc. Victoria, 75: 226
- †**Praeleda** Pfab, 1934, Palaeontographica, 80A: 231
- †**Prosoleptus** Beushausen, 1895, Abh. preuss. geol. Landesanst. Berlin, (N.F.) 17: 95
- †**Pseudarca** Goarant de Tromelin & Lebesconte, 1875, Note Foss. Grés Silur. Ille-et-Vilaine, 5; 1875, C. R. Assoc. Franç. Avanc. Sci., (1875): 685 [cf. *Siliquarca* Goarant de Tromelin & Lebesconte, 1875]
- †**Pseudocyrtodonta** Pfab, 1934, Palaeontographica, 80A: 236
- †**Pseudoledopsis** Maillieux, 1937, Mém. Mus. Hist. nat. Belg., 81: 18, 182
- †**Ptychostolis** Tullberg, 1881, Svenska Vetensk. Akad. Bihang Till, 6 (3): 14
- †**Pyrenomaeus** Hall, 1852, Nat. Hist. New York (Pal. 2): 87
- Pyrenomorus* (err. pro *-maeus* Hall, 1852) Neave, 1940, Nomen. Zool., 3: 1058
- Servitor* (pro *Stuha* Barrande, 1881) Barrande, 1881, Syst. silur. Bohême, Rech. pal., 6: 159

- Siliquarca* Goarant de Tromelin & Lebesconte, 1875, Note Foss. Grés Silur., Ille-et-Vilaine, 5; 1875, C. R. Assoc. Franç. Avanc. Sci., (1875): 686 [provisional n.n. pro *Pseudarca* Goarant de Tromelin & Lebesconte, 1875]
- †**Sluha** Barrande, 1881, Syst. silur. Bohême, Rech. pal., 6: 159 [cf. *Servitor* Barrande, 1881]
- †**Straba** Prantl & Ruzicka, 1954, Sborn. narod. Mus. Praze, (B) 10 (3): 10
- †**Strabiella** Prantl & Ruzicka, 1954, Sborn. narod. Mus. Praze, (B) 10 (3): 23
- †**Strabina** Prantl & Ruzicka, 1954, Sborn. narod. Mus. Praze, (B) 10 (3): 20
- †**Tancrediopsis** Beushausen, 1895, Abh. preuss. geol. Landesanst. Berlin, (N.F.) 17: 94
- Tellinites* (McCoy MS) Williams & Breger, 1916, U.S. geol. Surv. Prof. Pap. 89: 163 [non Schlotheim, 1813 (Tellinidae)]
- Tellinomya* Hall, 1847, Nat. Hist. New York (Pal. 1): 151 [non Agassiz, 1846 (Montacutidae)]
- Tropidonuculites* (emend. pro *Tropin-* McLearn, 1918) Cossmann, 1918, Rev. crit. Paléozool., 22: 69
- †**Tropinuculites** McLearn, 1918, Amer. Jour. Sci., (4) 45: 140
- Verrillella Williams & Breger, 1916, U.S. geol. Surv. Prof. Pap. 89: 163 [n.n.]

Family **NUCULIDAE** Gray, 1824

- Acila** H. & A. Adams, 1858, Gen. Rec. Moll., 2: 545
- Astronucula** Powell, 1939, Rec. Auckland Inst. & Mus., 2: 220
- Brevinucula** Thiele, 1934, Handbuch, 3: 786
- Deminucula** Iredale, 1931, Rec. Australian Mus., 18: 202
- Deshagesia* (err. pro *-sii* Berge, 1855) Dall, 1898, Trans. Wagner Free Inst. Philad., 3 (4): 607
- Deshagesii* Berge, 1855, Conch.-Buch, 80, expl. pl. 10, fig. 9 [changed to *Deshagesii* in errata, p. 264]
- †**Deshagesii** Berge, 1855, Conch.-Buch, 264 [usage is equivocal, context indicates possible intent to suggest species name, but phrase "fossilen Gattung *Deshagesii*" is used for explanation of an illustration of a nuculid exterior and hinge.]
- Ennucula** Iredale, 1931, Rec. Australian Mus., 18: 202
- Ennucula* (err. pro *Enn-* Iredale, 1931) Cotton, 1947, Rec. S. Australian Mus., 8 (4): 655, 656
- †**Gibbonucula** Eames, 1951, Phil. Trans. Roy. Soc. London, (B) no. 627, 235: 319
- Lamellenucula* (err. pro *Lamelli-* Schenck, 1944) Salisbury, 1947, Zool. Rec., 81 (1944), Moll.: 48
- Lamellinucula** Schenck, 1944, Jour. Paleont., 18: 97
- Leda* Schumacher, 1817, Essai Vers test., 55, 173 [unnecessary n.n. pro *Nucula* Lamarck, 1799]
- †**Leionucula** Quenstedt, 1930, Geol. Pal. Abh., (N.F.) 18 (1): 110, 112
- Lembulus* Leach in G. B. Sowerby II, 1842, Conch. Man., (ed. 2): 170 [non Risso, 1826 (Nuculanidae); = *Nucula* Lamarck, 1799]
- Lida* (err. pro *Leda* Schumacher, 1817) [Beck], 1847, Amtl. Ber. Vers. dtsh. Naturf., 24: 115
- †**Linucula** Marwick, 1931, N. Zealand geol. Surv. Paleont. Bull. 13: 49
- Lionucula* (err. pro *Leio-* Quenstedt, 1930) Thiele, 1934, Handbuch, 3: 786
- Nuclea* (err. pro *-cula* Lamarck, 1799) Turton, 1822, Conch. Insul. Brit., 176

- Nucula* (err. pro *-cula* Lamarck, 1799) Barry, 1942, Geol. Bull., Geol. Surv. Louisiana, 23: 44
- Nucula** Lamarck, 1799, Mém. Soc. H. N. Paris, 87
- †**Nuculanella** Tasch, 1953, Jour. Paleont., 27: 395
- †**Nuculavus** Tschernyshev, 1943, System. verchnjo-palaeoz. Taxodonta, In-ta geol. nauk, URSR, 29 [n.n.?]; 1947, Zborn. Prac. Paleont. Strat.; Akad. Nauk URSR (Kiev), 1 (1): 5
- Nuculigenus* Renier, 1807, Tav. Class. Anim., tab. vii [invalid ICZN 427]
- †**Nuculoidea** Williams & Breger, 1916, U.S. geol. Surv. Prof. Pap. 89: 173
- †**Nuculoma** Cossmann, 1907, Bull. Soc. Agric. Lett. Arts, Haute Saône, (1907): 124
- †**Nuculopsis** Girty, 1911, Ann. New York Acad. Sci., 21: 133
- Nuculopsis* Woodring, 1925, Carnegie Inst. Wash. Publ. 366: 14 (also, in error, as *Nucolopsis*) [non Girty, 1911, etc.]
- †**Olegija** Tschernyshev, 1948, Zborn. Prac. Paleont. Strat.; Akad. Nauk URSR (Kiev), 1 (2): 3
- †**Palaeonucula** Quenstedt, 1930, Geol. Pal. Abh., (N.F.) 18 (1): 110, 112
- †**Pectinucula** Quenstedt, 1930, Geol. Pal. Abh., (N.F.) 18 (1): 112
- Polyodonta* Megerle, 1811, Mag. Ges. Nat. Fr. Berlin, 5: 48 [= *Nucula* Lamarck, 1799]
- †**Praenucula** Pfab, 1934, Palaeontographica, 80A: 234
- Pronucula** Hedley, 1902, Mem. Australian Mus., 4: 290
- †**Quadratonicula** Dickens, 1963, Bull. Australia Bur. Min. Res., Geol. Geophys., 63: 32
- †**Stagnucula** Tschernyshev, 1943, System. verchnjo-paleoz. Taxodonta, In-ta geol. nauk URSR, 29 [n.n.?]; 1947, Zborn. Prac. Paleont. Strat.; Akad. Nauk URSR (Kiev), 1 (1): 9
- †**Trigonucula** Ichikawa, 1949, Jap. Jour. Geol. Geogr., 21 (1-4): 267
- Truncacila** Schenck, 1931, in Grant & Gale, San Diego Soc. nat. Hist., Mem. 1: 12, 115

Superfamily **NUCULANACEA** H. & A. Adams, 1858

Family **NUCULANIDAE** H. & A. Adams, 1858

- Adrana** H. & A. Adams, 1858, Gen. Rec. Moll., 2: 547
- Adranella** Verrill & Bush, 1898, Proc. U.S. natl. Mus., 20: 858
- Adroina* (err. pro *Adrana* H. & A. Adams, 1858) Schaufuss, 1869, Moll. Syst. Cat. Paetel, 22
- Aequiyoldia** Soot-Ryen, 1951, Norske Videnskaps-Akad. i Oslo, Sci. Res. Norwegian Antarctic Exped. 1927-8, 32: 6 [original as *Aeqvi-*]
- Bathyspinula** Filatova, 1958, Tr. In-ta. Okeanol., Akad. Nauk SSSR, 27: 212
- †**Borissia** Slodkevitch, 1938, Paleont. SSSR, Akad. Nauk SSSR, Paleont. In-ta, 10, Tert. Pelecypoda Far East, (1): 78 [Russian]; (2): 86 [English]
- †**Calorhadia** Stewart, 1930, Acad. nat. Sci. Philad., Spec. Publ. 3: 37, 51
- Chesterium* (err. pro *Cnest-* Dall, 1898) Ebersin (ed.), 1960, Osnovy Paleont., 3 (Bivalvia, etc.): 69
- Cnesterium** Dall, 1898, Trans. Wagner Inst. Philad., 3 (4): 595
- Comitileda** Iredale, 1924, Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. Wales, 49: 181, 185
- Costanuculana** Habe, 1951, Gen. Jap. Shells, Pelecypoda, (1): 25
- †**Costatoleda** Roth, 1914, Geol. Hungarica, 1: 52, 61
- Costelloleda** Hertlein & Strong, 1940, Zoologica, 25: 370, 398

- †**Culunana** Lintz, 1958, Jour. Paleont., 32: 106
- †**Dacryomya** Agassiz, 1840, Mém. Soc. Sci. nat. Neuchâtel, 2 (4): 34; 1842-44, in J. Sowerby, Min. Conch. (Germ. ed.): 500; (French ed.), 493
- Dacryomya* Loriol, 1899, Mém. Soc. Pal. Suisse, 26: 164 (as *Dacromya*, p. 166) [non Agassiz, 1840]
- Eptoleda** Iredale, 1939, Gt. Barrier Reef Exped. 1928-9; Sci. Rept., 5 (6): 239
- Exacholeda* (err. pro *Exo*- Iredale, 1939) Salisbury, 1957, Zool. Rec., 92 (1955), Moll.: 102
- Exocholeda** Iredale, 1939, Gt. Barrier Reef Exped. 1928-9; Sci. Rept., 5 (6): 241
- †**Ezonuculana** Nagao, 1938, Jour. Fac. Sci., Hokkaido Univ., (4, Geol. & Min.) 4 (1-2): 121
- Fortlandia* (err. pro *Port*- Mörch, 1857) Pokroskaya & Sheshukova, 1939, Bull. Soc. Nat. Moscou, (N.S.) 47 [Geol., 17 (6)]: 76
- †**Girtyana** Elias, 1956, Petrol. Geol. S. Oklahoma, 1: 127
- Glomus* Jeffreys, 1876, Ann. Mag. nat. Hist., (4) 18: 433 [non Gistel, 1848 (Coleopt.)]; see *Pristigloma* Dall, 1900]
- †**Glyptoleda** Fletcher, 1945, Rec. Australian Mus., 21: 298
- †**Hataiyoldia** Kamad, 1962, Palaeont. Soc. Japan, Spec. Pap. 8: 55
- †**Hilgardia** Harris in Harris & Palmer, 1946, Bull. Amer. Paleont., 30: 59 (no. 117: 59)
- †**Isoleda** Ryckholt, 1853, Mélanges Paleont., (2): 164
- Isoleda* Rollier, 1923, Rev. crit. Paléozool., 27: 67 [n.n. pro *Nuculopsis* Rollier, 1912] [non *Isoleda* Ryckholt, 1853; see *Rollieria* Cossmann, 1920 & *Isonuculana* Cox, 1925]
- Isonuculana* Cox, 1925, Proc. Dorset nat. Hist. Field Club, 46: 121, 124 [n.n. pro *Isoleda* Rollier, 1923] [= *Rollieria* Cossmann, 1920]
- Joldia* (err. pro *Y*- Moeller, 1842) Ansberg & Znamenskaya, 1941, Doklady Akad. Nauk SSSR, (N.S.) 30 (9): 823
- Junonia* Seguenza, 1877, Atti Accad. Lincei, Mem. (3) 1: 1175 [non Hübner, 1819 (Lepid.)]; see *Ledella* Verrill & Bush, 1897]
- †**Jupiteria** Bellardi, 1875, Mon. Nuculidi Terr. terz. Piemonte e Liguria, 20
- Kalayoldia** Grant & Gale, 1931, San Diego Soc. nat. Hist., Mem. 1: 12, 128
- Kamaleda** Iredale, 1939, Gt. Barrier Reef Exped. 1928-9; Sci. Rept., 5 (6): 241
- Katadesmia** Dall, 1908, Bull. Mus. comp. Zool. Harvard, 43 (6): 379
- Laeda* (err. pro *Leda* Auct., non Schumacher, 1817) G. B. Sowerby II, 1871, in Reeve, Conch. Icon., 18: pl. 1
- Lamelli-leda** Cotton, 1930, Rec. S. Australian Mus., 4: 227
- †**Ledaspinia** Marwick, 1931, N. Zealand geol. Surv., Paleont. Bull. 13: 53
- Ledella** Verrill & Bush, 1897, Amer. Jour. Sci., (4) 3: 54 [n.n. pro *Junonia* Seguenza, 1877]
- †**Ledina** Dall 1898 [Nov.], Trans. Wagner Free Inst. Philad., 3 (4): 580
- Ledina* Sacco, 1898 [Dec.], in Bellardi & Sacco, Moll. Terr. terz. Piemonte e Liguria, 26: 53 [non Dall, 1898, (Nov.)]; see *Saccella* Woodring, 1925]
- Lembulis* (err. pro *-lus* Risso, 1826) [Beck], 1847, Amtl. Ber. Vers. dtsh. Naturf., 24: 114
- Lembulus** (Leach MS) Risso, 1826, H. N. Europe, 4: 319
- Lembulus* Leach in Gray, 1825, Ann. Phil., [2] 9: 138 [n.n.]
- †**Limopsina** (Bigot MS.) Chavan, 1952, Mém. Suisses Paleont., 69: 5
- †**Litorhadia** Stewart, 1930, Acad. nat. Sci. Philad., Spec. Publ. 3: 37, 52

- †**Longinuculana** Saveliev, 1958, Doklady Akad. Nauk SSSR, 119 (1): 161
Magaleda Iredale, 1929, Rec. Australian Mus., 17: 158
Megayoldia Verrill & Bush, 1897, Amer. Jour. Sci., (4) 3: 55
†**Mesosaccella** Chavan, 1946, Bull. Soc. géol. France, (5) 16: 197
Microyoldia Verrill & Bush, 1897, Amer. Jour. Sci., (4) 3: 56
Moldia (err. pro *Yoldia* Moeller, 1842) Gray, 1847, in Jukes, Narr. Voy. "Fly", 2: 361
Monopleura Philippi, 1887, Tert. Quat. Verstein. Chiles, 198 [non Matheron, 1843 (Monopleuridae)]
Nuculana Link, 1807, Beschr. Nat. Samml. Univ. Rostock, (3): 155
Nuculana Cossmann, 1887, Ann. Soc. Malac. Belg., 22: 110 [non Link, 1807]
Nuculochlamys (Paul MS) Paul, 1941, Foss. Catal., (I, Anim.) 91: 38 [invalid, no descr. or desig.; not validated by usage of Demanet, 1943, Mus. d'Hist. nat. Belg., Mém. 101: 88, or of Van Leckwyck, Scheere, Demanet & Williere, 1951, Assoc. l'étud. Paleont. et Strat. Houilleres, Publ. 10, (Mons): 9, pl. A]
Nuculopsis Rollier, 1912, Abh. schweiz. pal. Ges., 38: 64 [non Girty, 1911 (Nuculidae); see *Rollieria* Cossmann, 1920, *Isoleda* Rollier, 1923, and *Isonuculana* Cox, 1925]
†**Nucundata** Waterhouse, 1965, Palaeontology, 7 (4): 641
Orthoyoldia Verrill & Bush, 1897, Amer. Jour. Sci., (4) 3: 55
Ovaleda Iredale, 1925, Rec. Australian Mus., 14: 248, 250
†**Paleyoldia** Lintz, 1958, Jour. Paleont., 32: 108
Phaselotus (err. pro *-seolus* Jeffreys, 1879) Tryon, 1884, Struct. Syst. Conch., 3: 249
Phaseolus (Jeffreys MS) Monterosato, 1875, Atti Accad. Palermo, (N.S.) 5: 4, 11 [n.n.]; Seguenza, 1877, Atti Accad. Lincei, Mem. (3) 1: 1182; Jeffreys, 1879, Proc. zool. Soc. London, (1879): 573
†**Phestia** Tschernyshev, 1943, System. verchnrjo-paleoz. Taxodonta: In-ta geol. Nauk URSS, 35 [n.n. ?]; 1951, Akad. Nauk URSS (Kiev); Tr. In-ta Geol. Nauk, Ser. Strat. i Paleont., 2: 9
†**Polidevcia** Tschernyshev, 1943, System. verchnjo-paleoz. Taxodonta: In-ta geol. Nauk URSS, 35 [n.n. ?]; 1951, Akad. Nauk URSS (Kiev); Tr. In-ta Geol. Nauk, Ser. Strat. i Paleont., 2: 25
Politoleda Hertlein & Strong, 1940, Zoologica, 25: 370, 397
†**Poroleda** Tate, 1893, Jour. roy. Soc. N. S. Wales, 27: 186; Hutton, 1893, MacLeay Mem. vol., Linn. Soc. N. S. Wales, 86
†**Portlandella** Stewart, 1930, Acad. nat. Sci. Philad., Spec. Publ. 3: 38, 61
Portlandia Mörch, 1857, Prodr. Faun. Moll. Grönland, 21
†**Praesaccella** Cox, 1940, Palaeont. Indica, (9) 3 (3): 32
Pristigloma Dall, 1900, Nautilus, 14: 44 [n.n. pro *Glomus* Jeffreys, 1876]
Propeleda Iredale, 1924, Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. Wales, 49: 181, 186
†**Pseudoportlandia** Woodring, 1925, Carnegie Inst. Wash. Publ. 366: 20
Robaia Habe, 1958, Publ. Seto Marine Biol. Lab., Kyoto Univ., 6 (3): 248
†**Rollieria** Cossmann, 1920, Rev. crit. Paléozool., 24: 82 [n.n. pro *Nuculopsis* Rollier, 1912]
†**Ryderia** Wilton, 1830, Quart. Jour. Sci. (Roy. Inst.), 72
†**Saccella** Woodring, 1925, Carnegie Inst. Wash. Publ. 366: 15 [n.n. pro *Ledina* Sacco, 1898]
Sacella (err. pro *Sacc-* Woodring, 1925) Slodkevitsch, 1938, Paleont. SSSR; Akad. Nauk SSSR, Paleont. In-ta, 10, Tert. Pelecypoda Far East, (1): 69
Sarepta Adams, 1860, Ann. Mag. nat. Hist., (3) 5: 303
Scaeoleda Iredale, 1929, Rec. Australian Mus., 17: 158
Seissula Dall, 1908, Proc. U.S. natl. Mus., 34: 256 [non Dall, 1900 (Tellinidae)]

- Silicula** Jeffreys, 1879, Proc. zool. Soc. London, (1879): 573
Siticula (err. pro *Sili-* Jeffreys, 1879) [? Kobelt], 1884, NachrBl. dtsh. malakozool. Ges., 16: 81
- Spinula** Dall, 1908, Bull. Mus. comp. Zool., Harvard, 43 (6): 377
Succella (err. pro *Sacc-* Woodring, 1925) Ozaki, 1956, Bull. Nat. Sci. Mus. [Japan], (N.S.) 3 (1): 3
- Tepidoleda** Iredale, 1939, Gt. Barrier Reef Exped. 1928-9; Sci. Rept., 5 (6): 240
- Teretileda** Iredale, 1929, Rec. Australian Mus., 17: 158, 187
- Thestyledda** Iredale, 1929, Rec. Australian Mus., 17: 158, 187
- †**Veteranella** Patte, 1926, Bull. Serv. géol. Indo-Chine, 15 (1): 158
- Yoldia** Moeller, 1842, Index Moll. Groenl., 18; 1842, Naturhist. Tidsskrift, 4 (1): 91
- Yoldiella** Verrill & Bush, 1897, Amer. Jour. Sci., (4) 3: 55
- †**Zealeda** Marwick, 1924, Proc. malac. Soc. London, 16: 25
- Zygonoledda** Iredale, 1939, Gt. Barrier Reef Exped. 1928-9; Sci. Rept., 5 (6): 239
- Family **MALLETIIDAE** H. & A. Adams, 1857
- Austrotindaria** Fleming, 1948, Trans. Roy. Soc. N. Zealand, 77 (1): 72
Chenococoncha (err. pro *Cteno-* Gray, 1840) d'Orbigny, 1845, in Froriep, Notizen, 36: 130
- Clencharia** Clarke, 1961, Bull. Mus. comp. Zool. Harvard, 125 (12): 373
- Ctenococoncha** Gray, 1840, Syn. Cont. Brit. Mus., (ed. 42): 135, 150; 1840, (ed. 42A): 139
- Malletia** Des Moulins, 1832, Act. Soc. linn. Bordeaux, 5 (26): 85
- Mallettiella** Soot-Ryen, 1957, Astarte, (16): 1
- Mallettia* (err. pro *-ctia* Des Moulins, 1832) Kuroda, 1929, Venus, 1 (4): App. p. 13
- Mellitia* (err. pro *Malletia* Des Moulins, 1832) Salisbury & Edwards, 1960, Zool. Rec., 94 (1957), Moll.: 120
- Minormalletia** Dall, 1908, Bull. Mus. comp. Zool. Harvard, 43 (6): 385
- Neilho* (err. pro *-lo* Adams, 1854) Schaufuss, 1869, Moll. Syst. Cat. Paetel, 22
- Neilo** Adams, 1854, Proc. zool. Soc. London, 20 (1852): 93
- Neilonella** Dall, 1881, Bull. Mus. comp. Zool. Harvard, 9: 125
- †**Nucularia** Conrad, 1869, Amer. Jour. Conch., 5: 44
- Perissonata* (err. pro *Perrisonota* Conrad, 1869) Gardner, 1916, Maryland geol. Surv., Upper Cret., 522
- Perissonota* (err. pro *Perriso-* Conrad, 1869) Fischer, 1886, Man. Conch., 985
- †**Perrisonota** Conrad, 1869, Amer. Jour. Conch., 5: 98
- †**Phaenodesmia** Bittner, 1894, Verh. geol. Reichsanst. Wien, 28: 188
- Protonucula** Cotton, 1930, Rec. S. Australian Mus., 4: 223
- Pseudoglomus** Dall, 1898, Trans. Wagner Inst. Philad., 3 (4): 582
- Pseudomalletia** Fischer, 1886, Man. Conch., 987
- Saturnia* Seguenza, 1877, Atti Accad. Lincei, Mem. (3) 1: 1178 [non Schrank, 1802 (Lepid.)]
- Solenarca* Herrmannsen, 1848, Ind. Gen. Malacoz., 2: 478 [= *Solenella* G. B. Sowerby I, 1833]
- Solenella** G. B. Sowerby I, 1833, Proc. Comm. Sci., zool. Soc. London, (2): 197
- †**Spineilo** Finlay & Marwick, 1937, N. Zealand geol. Surv., Paleont. Bull. 15: 17
- Tindaria** Bellardi, 1875, Monogr. Nuculidi Terr. terz. Piemonte e Liguria, 28

Tindariopsis Verrill & Bush, 1897, Amer. Jour. Sci., (4) 3: 59
Tyndaria (emend. pro *Tin-* Bellardi, 1875) Fischer, 1886, Man. Conch., 987

Incertae sedis (new family ?)

†**Isoarca** Muenster, 1842, N. Jhrb. Min., (1842): 98
Prionia Desor & Gressly, 1859, Mém. Soc. Sci. nat. Neuchâtel, 4 (1): 81
 [non Hübner, 1819 (Lepid.), etc.]

Subclass CRYPTODONTA Neumayr, 1884

Order SOLEMYOIDA Morton 1963

[Lipodontida Iredale, 1939]

Superfamily SOLEMYACEA Gray, 1840

Family SOLEMYIDAE Gray, 1840

Acharax Dall, 1908, Nautilus, 22: 2

†**Adulomya** Kuroda, 1931, in Homma, Geol. Centr. Shinano Prov. (Shinano-Chubu Chishitsu-Shi), Nagano nat. Hist. Soc., (4): 27

†**Clinopistha** Meek & Worthen, 1870, Proc. Acad. nat. Sci. Philad., 22: 43

†**Dystactella** Hall & Whitfield, 1872, Ann. Rep. New York Cab., 24: 192

†**Janeia** King, 1850, Monogr. Perm. Foss. Engl. (Palaeontogr. Soc. Monogr.), 177

Jancira (err. pro *Janeia* King, 1850) Tryon, 1884, Struct. syst. Conch., 3: 223

Petrasma Dall, 1908, Nautilus, 22: 2

†**Psiloconcha** Ulrich, 1893, Rep. geol. Surv. Ohio, 7: 665; 1897, Geol. Minnesota, 3 [Paleont. (2)]: 530

Selenomya (err. pro *Solen-* Children, 1823) Friedberg, 1934, Mieczaki miocen. ziem Polsk., 2 (Lamell.): 13

Solemia (err. pro *-mya* Lamarck, 1818) Scacchi, 1833, Oss. Zool., (1): 6

Solemya Lamarck, 1818, Anim. s. vert., 5: 488

Solemyaria (err. pro *-myarina* Iredale, 1931) Habe, 1951, Gen. Jap. Shells, Pelecypoda, (1): 17

Solemyarina Iredale, 1931, Rec. Australian Mus., 18: 202

Solenimya (err. pro *Solemya* Lamarck, 1818) Bowdich, 1822, Elem. Conch., 2: 8

Solenomya (emend. pro *Solemya* Lamarck, 1818) Children, 1823, Quart. Jour. Sci. (Roy. Inst.), 14: 300

Solenymia (err. pro *Solemya* Lamarck, 1818) Swainson, 1840, Treat. Malacol., 366

Solenymya (err. pro *-mia* Swainson, 1840) Schaufuss, 1869, Moll. Syst. Cat. Paetel, 21

Stephanopus Scacchi, 1833, Oss. Zool., (1): 5 [= *Solemya* Lamarck, 1818]

Zesolemya Iredale, 1939, Gt. Barrier Reef Exped., 1928-9; Sci. Rept., 5 (6): 233

Order PRAECARDIOIDA Newell, 1965

[Cryptodontida Neumayr, 1884]

Superfamily PRAECARDIACEA Hoernes, 1884

Family PRAECARDIIDAE Hoernes, 1884

†**Aviculomya** Holzapfel, 1889, Paleont. Abh., 5 (1): 60

- †**Cardiolaria** Munier-Chalmas, 1876, Jour. Conchyl., 24: 107
- †**Davidia** Hicks, 1873, Quart. Jour. geol. Soc., 29: 49
Filius (pro *Synek* Barrande, 1881) Barrande, 1881, Syst. silur. Bohême, Rech. pal., 6: 162
- †**Glyptarca** Hicks, 1873, Quart. Jour. geol. Soc., 29: 48
- †**Glyptocardia** Hall, 1885, Nat. Hist. New York, (Pal. 5), Lamell. 2: xxxv, 426
- †**Kralovna** Barrande, 1881, Syst. silur. Bohême, Rech. pal., 6: 93 [cf. *Regina* Barrande, 1881]
Kralovna (err. pro *-ovna* Barrande, 1881) Fischer, 1884, Jour. Conchyl., 32: 114
- Nevesta* Barrande, 1881, Syst. silur. Bohême, Rech. pal., 6: 133 [cf. *Sponsa* Barrande, 1881; = *Panenka*, fide Barrande, 1881]
- †**Opisthocoeus** Beushausen, 1895, Abh. preuss. geol. Landesanst. Berlin, (N.F.) 17: 338
- †**Panenka** Barrande, 1881, Syst. silur. Bohême, Rech. pal., 6: 128 [cf. *Puella* Barrande, 1881]
- †**Paracardium** Barrande, 1881, Syst. silur. Bohême, Rech. pal., 6: 137
Pleurodonta Conrath, 1887, S. B. Akad. Wiss. Wien, Math-naturw. Kl., 96 (1): 7 [non Férussac, 1829 (Gastr.)]
- †**Praecardiomya** Awad, 1952, Bull. Inst. Fuad., 1 (2): 7
- †**Praecardium** Barrande, 1881, Syst. silur. Bohême, Rech. pal., 6: 141
Puella (pro *Panenka* Barrande, 1881) Barrande, 1881, Syst. silur. Bohême, Rech. pal., 6: 128 [non Brullé, 1832 (Odonopt.)]
Regina (pro *Kralovna* Barrande, 1881) Barrande, 1881, Syst. silur. Bohême, Rech. pal., 6: 93 [non Baird & Girard, 1853 (Rept.)]
- †**Silurocardium** Leymerie, 1881, Descr. géol. pal. Pyrénées, 744
Sponsa (pro *Nevesta* Barrande, 1881) Barrande 1881, Syst. silur. Bohême, Rech. pal., 6: 133 [= *Panenka*, fide Barrande, 1881]
- †**Synek** Barrande, 1881, Syst. silur. Bohême, Rech. pal., 6: 162 [cf. *Filius* Barrande, 1881]

Incertae sedis

The following genera, described as bivalve mollusca and usually referred to the Praecardiidae may prove to represent branchiopod crustacea; see McAlester, 1962, Yale Peabody Mus. Bull. 16: 13.

- †**Buchiola** Barrande, 1881, Syst. silur. Bohême, Rech. pal., 6: 61
- †**Ontaria** Clarke, 1904, Mem. New York State Mus., 6: 279

Family **CARDIOLIDAE** Fischer, 1886

- Cardiela* (err. pro *-iola* Broderip, 1839) Popov, 1958, Sbornik Statei po Paleont. i Strat.; Izd. Ist. geol. Artiki, 12: 22
- †**Cardiela** Broderip, 1834, in Murchison, Proc. geol. Soc. London, 2: tab. p. 13 [n.n.]; 1839, Silur. Syst., 617
- †**Cardiopsis** Heritsch, 1929, Abh. geol. Bundesanst. Wien., 23 (2): 46
Cordiela (err. pro *Card-* Broderip, 1839) Bronn, 1848, Index Palaeont., 223
- Gloria* (pro *Slava* Barrande, 1881) Barrande, 1881, Syst. silur. Bohême, Rech. pal., 6: 154
- Isocardia* Barrande, 1881, Syst. silur. Bohême, Rech. pal. 6: 90 [non Lamarck, 1799 (Glossidae); see *Jahnia* Ruzicka & Prantl, 1960]
- †**Jahnia** Ruzicka & Prantl, 1960, Sborn. Národn. Mus. Praze, 17: 76; 1960, Zvlastni otisk časopisu Národn. Mus., oddíl prirod., 1: 50 [n.n. pro *Isocardia* Barrande, 1881]
- †**Pantata** Barrande, 1881, Syst. silur. Bohême, Rech. pal., 6: 135 [cf. *Pater* Barrande, 1881]

- Pater* (pro *Pantata* Barrande, 1881) Barrande, 1881, Syst. silur. Bohême, Rech. pal., 6: 135
 †*Slava* Barrande, 1881, Syst. silur. Bohême, Rech. pal., 6: 154 [cf. *Gloria* Barrande, 1881 + *Tiaraconcha* Frech, 1891]
Tiaraconcha Frech, 1891, Abh. geol. Karte Preuss. Thüring. Staaten, 9 (3): 251 [unnecessary n.n. pro *Slava* Barrande, 1881]
Tiariconcha (err. pro *Tiara*- Frech, 1891) Beushausen, 1895, Abh. preuss. geol. Landesanst. Berlin, (N.F.) 17: 318

The following probably are to be referred to the Notostraca; see Tasch, 1955, Jour. Paleont., 29: 554.

- †*Eopteria* Billings, 1865, Geol. Surv. Canada, Paleoz. Foss., 1: 221
 †*Euchasma* Billings, 1865, Geol. Surv. Canada, Paleoz. Foss., 1: 220
Ischyrina (err. pro *-rinia* Billings, 1866) Fischer, 1886, Man. Conch., 996
 †*Ischyrinia* Billings, 1866, Geol. Surv. Canada, Cat. silur. Foss. Anticosti, 16
 †*Technophorus* Miller, 1889, N. Amer. Geol. Paleont., 514

Family ANTIPLEURIDAE Neumayr, 1891

- Ancilla* (pro *Sluzka* Barrande, 1881) Barrande, 1881, Syst. silur. Bohême, Rech. pal., 6: 160 [non Lamarck, 1799 (Gastr.)]
 †*Antipleura* Barrande, 1881, Syst. silur. Bohême, Rech. pal., 6: 18
 †*Barcina* Sűner Coma, 1959, Est. geol. Inst. Mallada, 15 (41-44): 362
 †*Boucekia* Ruzicka & Prantl, 1956, Sborn Czechosl. Ustav. Geol., 22 (Pal.): 49
Dalila Barrande, 1881, Syst. silur. Bohême, Rech. pal., 6: 76 [non Thompson, 1858 (Coleopt.); see *Neklania* Pribyl & Ruzicka, 1953]
 †*Dexiobia* Winchell, 1863, Proc. Acad. nat. Sci. Philad., 15: 10
Dexobia (err. pro *Dexio*- Winchell, 1863) Fischer, 1887, Man. Conchyl., 1174
 †*Dualina* Barrande, 1881, Syst. silur. Bohême, Rech. pal., 6: explan. pl. 77
 †*Gibbopleura* Barrande, 1881, Syst. silur. Bohême, Rech. pal., 6: 81
 †*Hercynella* Kayser, 1878, Abh. geol. Spezialkarte Preuss. Thüring. Staaten, 2 (4): 101 [a bivalve related to *Silurina* Barrande, fide Prantl, 1958, Čas. Národn. Mus., 127: 159-162]
Maminca (emend. pro *-nka* Barrande, 1881) Gortani & Regny, 1909, Mem. Accad. Ist. Bologna, (6) 6: 195
 †*Maminka* Barrande, 1881, Syst. silur. Bohême, Rech. pal., 6: 105 [cf. *Matercula* Barrande, 1881]
Matercula (pro *Maminka* Barrande, 1881) Barrande, 1881, Syst. silur. Bohême, Rech. pal., 6: 105
 †*Neklania* Pribyl & Ruzicka, 1953, Acta rerum Natur. dist. ostraviensis, 14 (1-2): 57-9 [n.n. pro *Dalila* Barrande, 1881]
 †*Paraptyx* Clarke, 1904, Mem. New York State Mus., 6: 261
 †*Pararca* Hall, 1885, Nat. Hist. New York (Pal. 5), Lamell. 2: xxxvi, 429
Pilidion (Barrande MS) Bigsby, 1868, Thesaur. Sil., 161 [non Duméril & Bibron, 1844 (Rept.); cf. *Hercynella* Kayser, 1878]
Pilidium (emend. pro *-dion* Bigsby, 1868) Fischer, 1885, Man. Conch., 860 [non Mueller, 1846 (Vermes)]
 †*Praelima* Barrande, 1881, Syst. silur. Bohême, Rech. pal., 6: 144
 †*Praelucina* Barrande, 1881, Syst. silur. Bohême, Rech. pal., 6: 145
 †*Sestra* Barrande, 1881, Syst. silur. Bohême, Rech. pal., 6: 151 [cf. *Soror* Barrande, 1881]
 †*Silurina* Barrande, 1881, Syst. silur. Bohême, Rech. pal., 6: 153
 †*Sluzka* Barrande, 1881, Syst. silur. Bohême, Rech. pal., 6: 160 [cf. *Ancilla* Barrande, 1881]

Soror (pro *Sestra* Barrande, 1881) Barrande, 1881, Syst. silur. Bohême, Rech. pal., 6: 151

Superfamily **EDMONDIACEA** King, 1850

Family **EDMONDIIDAE** King, 1850

- †**Abiella** Ragozin, 1933, Sbornik Geol. Sibiri; Izv. Zap.-Sib. Geologo-razv. Tresta, 318
Aediculus Gisl, 1848, Nat. Thierr., ix [unnecessary n.n. pro *Edmondia* Koninck, 1841]
Allerisma (emend. pro *Allo-* King, 1844) Herrmannsen, 1846, Ind. Gen. Malacoz., 1: 29
Alloerisma (err. pro *Allor-* King, 1844) Diener, 1923, Foss. Catal., (1, Anim.) 19: 234
Alloerisma (emend. pro *Allor-* King, 1844) Schaubroth, 1856, Z. dtsch. geol. Ges., 8: 233
†**Allorisma** King, 1844, Ann. Mag. nat. Hist. 14: 313, 315
Broeckia Koninck, 1885, Ann. Mus. roy. Hist. nat. Belg., 11: 19 [non Carter, 1877 (Vermes)]
†**Cardiomorpha** Koninck, 1842, Descr. Anim. foss., (3): 101
†**Casterella** Mendes, 1952, Bol. São Paulo Univ., Fac. Filos. Cien. Letr., (Geol.) 8: 11, 100
†**Cercomyopsis** Meek, 1871, Proc. Acad. nat. Sci. Philad., 23: 71
†**Ceromyopsis** Meek, 1872, Proc. Acad. nat. Sci. Philad., 23: 328
†**Cuneamya** Hall & Whitfield, 1875, Rep. geol. Surv. Ohio, 2 (2): 90
Cuncomya (emend. pro *Cunea-* Hall & Whitfield, 1875) Fischer, 1887, Man. Conch., 1174
†**Dechenia** Spriestersbach, 1915, Abh. preuss. geol. Landesanst. Berlin, (N.F.) 80: 70 [cf. *Spriestersbachia* Mailleux, 1930]
†**Edmondia** Koninck [1841], Descr. Anim. foss., (1): 66
†**Edmondiella** Tschernyshev, 1950, Trudy Inst. Geol.-Nauk, ser. Strat. Paleont.; Akad. Nauk URSR [Kiev], 1: 74
†**Elymella** Hall, 1885, Nat. Hist. New York (Pal. 5), Lamell. 1: 1, 502
Edmondia (err. pro *Ed-* Koninck, 1841) Clarke, 1899, Arch. Mus. nac. Rio de Janeiro, 10: 123
†**Euthydesma** Hall, 1885, Nat. Hist. New York (Pal. 5), Lamell. 2: xxxii, 385
Eutydesma (err. pro *Euthy-* Hall, 1885) Neumayr, 1891, Denkschr. Akad. Wiss. Wien, 58: 719
†**Exochorhynchus** Meek & Hayden, 1864, Smithson. Contrib. Knowl., 14 (5): 42
†**Fuchsella** Dahmer, 1942, Senckenbergiana, 25 (1-3): 134, 145
Gammysia (err. pro *Gramm-* de Verneuil, 1847) Herrick, 1888, Bull. Sci. Lab. Denison Univ., 3: 75
†**Glossites** Hall, 1885, Nat. Hist. New York (Pal. 5), Lamell. 1: xlix, 494
†**Goldfussia** Castelnau, 1843, Essai Silur. Amér. sept., 43
Grammisia (err. pro *-mysia* de Verneuil, 1847) Munier-Chalmas, 1876, Jour. Conchyl., 24: 108
†**Grammysia** de Verneuil, 1847, Bull. Soc. géol. France, (2) 4: 696
†**Grammysioidea** Williams & Breger, 1916, U.S. geol. Surv., Prof. Pap. 89: 133
†**Grammysiopsis** Tschernyshev, 1950, Trudy Inst. Geol.-Nauk, ser. Strat. Paleont.; Akad. Nauk URSR [Kiev], 1: 16
Inoculia (err. pro *Iso-* McCoy, 1844) Fischer, 1887, Man. Conch., 1174

- †**Isoculia** McCoy, 1844, in Griffith, Syn. Carb. Ls. Foss. Ireland, pl. 8, fig. 15
- †**Leptodomella** Khalfin, 1940, Tomsk Gosdarstv. Univ.; Trudy Nauch. Konf. po Izudirn. i Osvoen. prozvod. Sibiri, 2: 271
Leptodomus McCoy, 1844, in Griffith, Syn. Carb. Ls. Foss. Ireland, 66 [non Schönherr, 1843 (Coleopt.)]
- †**Megagrypha** Spriestersbach, 1925, Jhrb. preuss. geol. Landesanst. Berlin, 45: 385, 417
- †**Onkogrypha** Spriestersbach, 1925, Jhrb. preuss. geol. Landesanst. Berlin, 45: 418
Palaeomya (err. pro *Proto-* Hall, 1885) Hall, 1885, Nat. Hist. New York (Pal. 5), Lamell. 2: expl. pl. lxiii [non Zittel & Goubert, 1861 (Tancrediidae)]
- †**Pentagrammysia** Tschernyshev, 1950, Trudy Inst. Geol.-Nauk, ser. Strat. Paleont.; Akad. Nauk URSS [Kiev], 1: 22
- †**Poliniya** Sergheeva, 1958, Jour. Geol., [Kiev], 18 (3): 57
- †**Protomya** Hall, 1885, Nat. Hist. New York (Pal. 5), Lamell. 1: lii
- †**Pseudemondia** Fischer, 1887, Man. Conch., 1100
Rhenania Fuchs, 1915, Abh. preuss. geol. Landesanst. Berlin, (N.F.) 79: 53 [non Waagen, 1907 (Myophoriidae)]
- †**Rhombocardia** Meek & Worthen, 1866, Proc. Acad. nat. Sci. Philad., 17: 249
- †**Salweya** Reed, 1931, Ann. Mag. nat. Hist., (10) 8: 298
- †**Scaldia** Ryckholt, 1842, Mém. cour. Acad. Belg., [1]: pl. 10, figs. 24, 25, 26
Sedgewickia (err. pro *Sedgw-* McCoy, 1844) Carpenter, 1861, Ann. Rep. Smithson. Instn., (1860): 251
Sedgewikia (err. pro *-gwickia* McCoy, 1844) Paetel, 1875, Fam. Gatt. Moll., 188
- †**Sedgewickia** McCoy, 1844, in Griffith, Syn. Carb. Ls. Foss. Ireland, 61
- †**Siphogrammysia** Tschernyshev, 1950, Trudy Inst. Geol.-Nauk, ser. Strat. Paleont.; Akad. Nauk URSS [Kiev], 1: 25
- †**Sphenomya** Hall, 1885, Nat. Hist. New York (Pal. 5), Lamell. 1: pl. lxii
Spriestersbachia Maillieux, 1930, Bull. Soc. géol. Belg., 39: 62 [unnecessary n.n. pro *Dechenia* Spriestersbach, 1915, not preocc. in botany] [non *Spriestersbachia* Cossmann, 1922 (Gastr.)]
- †**Tellinopsis** Hall, 1869, Prelim. Not. Lamell. Shells, (2): 80
- †**Tripleura** Sandberger, 1889, Jhrb. Nassau Ver. Naturk., 42: 13

Family PALANATINIDAE Miller, 1889

- Palaeonatina* (emend. pro *Palan-* Hall, 1870) Hall, 1885, Nat. Hist. New York (Pal. 5), Lamell. 1: 489
- †**Palanatina** Hall, 1870, Prelim. Not. Lamell. Shells, (2): 84
Palaeonatina (err. pro *Palaea-* Hall, 1885) Dall, 1913, in Eastman-Zittel, Text-Book Paleont., (ed. 2): 439

Family SANGUINOLITIDAE Miller, 1877

- †**Alula** Girty, 1912, Ann. New York Acad. Sci., 22: 3
Arcomopsis (err. pro *-myopsis* Zittel, 1895) Zittel, 1903, Grundz. Palaeont., 546
Arcomyopsis (err. pro *Cercomyopsis* Sandberger, 1887) Zittel, 1895, Grundz. Palaeont., 303

- Cercomyopsis* Sandberger, 1887, N. Jhrb. Min. Geol. Paläont., (1887): 247 [non Meek, 1871 (Edmondiidae)]
- †*Endodesma* Ulrich, 1894, Geol. Minnesota, 3 (2): 525
- †*Holdhausiella* Mendes, 1952, Bol. São Paulo Univ., Fac. Filos. Cien. Letr., (Geol.) 8: 11, 94
- †*Jacquesia* Mendes, 1944, Bol. São Paulo Univ. Fac. Filos. Cien. Letr., (Geol.) 1: 61
- †*Palaeosolen* Hall, 1885, Nat. Hist. New York (Pal. 5), Lamell. 2: xlvii, 483
- Palaeosolen* (err. pro *Palaeo-* Hall, 1885) Tolmachoff, 1926, Norweg. Arctic Exped., Rep. 2nd "Fram", (38): 77
- †*Paleodora* Fleming, 1957, Trans. roy. Soc. N. Zealand, 84: 943; 1957, 85: 137
- Palcosolen* (err. pro *Palaeo-* Hall, 1885) Dall, 1900, Trans. Wagner Inst. Philad., 3 (5): 949
- †*Paraprothyris* Clarke, 1913, Monogr. Serv. Geol. Min. Brasil, 1: 187
- Parathyris* Ruzicka & Réhor, 1964, Vestn. Ustred. ustavu Geol., 39 (2): 137 [non Huebner, 1819 (Lepid.), etc.]
- Promacra* (err. pro *-crus* Meek, 1871) Herrick, 1888, Bull. Sci. Lab. Denison Univ., 3: 60
- †*Promacrus* Meek, 1871, Amer. Jour. Conch., 7: 4
- †*Prothyris* Meek, 1869, Proc. Acad. nat. Sci. Philad., 21: 172
- †*Sanguinolites* McCoy, 1844, in Griffith, Syn. Carb. Ls. Foss. Ireland, 47
- Sanguinolites* (err. pro *-nolites* McCoy, 1844) Ivanov, 1926, Bull. Soc. Nat. Moscou, (N.S.) 34 (Geol. 4): 175
- Solenella* Ryckholt, 1847, Mélanges Paléont., (1): 176 [non G.B. Sowerby I, 1833 (Malletiidae), etc.]
- †*Solenomorpha* Cockerell, 1903, Nature, 67: 559 [n.n. pro *Solenopsis* McCoy, 1844]
- Solenopsis* McCoy, 1844, in Griffith, Syn. Carb. Ls. Foss. Ireland, 47 [non Westwood, 1840 (Hymen.); see *Solenomorpha* Cockerell, 1903]
- †*Sphenotus* Hall, 1885, Nat. Hist. New York (Pal. 5), Lamell. 2: xxxiii
- †*Tellinomorpha* Koninck, 1885, Ann. Mus. roy. Hist. nat. Belg., 11: 90

Family PHOLADELLIDAE Miller, 1889

- Allorisma* King, 1850, Monogr. Perm. Foss. Engl. (Palaeontogr. Soc. Monogr.), 163 [non King, 1844, (Edmondiidae); see *Wilkingia* Wilson, 1959]
- †*Allorismiella* Astafieva-Urbajtis, 1962, Izv. Vysshikh Uchebmykh Zavedeni; Geol. i Rasv., 1962 (12): 36
- †*Chaenomya* Meek, 1865, in Meek & Hayden, Smithsonian. Contrib. Knowl., 14 (5): 42
- Choenomya* (err. pro *Chae-* Meek, 1865) Laseron, 1910, Jour. Proc. roy. Soc. N. S. Wales, 44: 194
- †*Cimitaria* Hall, 1869, Prelim. Not. Lamell. Shells, (2): 66
- †*Pholadella* Hall, 1869, Prelim. Not. Lamell. Shells, (2): 63
- †*Physetomya* Ulrich, 1893, Rep. geol. Surv. Ohio, 7 (2): 693 (also as *Pysetomya*)
- †*Rhytimya* Ulrich, 1893, Rep. geol. Surv. Ohio, 7 (2): 688
- †*Roxoa* Mendes, 1952, Bol. São Paulo Univ., Fac. Filos. Cien. Letr., (Geol.) 8: 11, 103
- †*Stolidotus* Hede, 1915, Acta Univ. Lund., (N.F.) 11 (2), no. 6: 34
- †*Wilkingia* Wilson, 1959, Palaeontology, 1 (4): 401 [n.n. pro *Allorisma* King, 1850, et auct.]

Family **ORTHONOTIDAE** Miller, 1877

- †**Orthodesma** Hall & Whitfield, 1875, Geol. Surv. Ohio, Rep. Pal. 2 (2): 93
Orthonota (err. pro *-nota* Conrad, 1841) Hall, 1843, Nat. Hist. New York, Rep. 4th Distr., 205
- †**Orthonota** Conrad, 1841, Ann. Rep. New York Geol. Surv., 5: 50
- †**Orthonotella** Miller, 1882, Jour. Cincinnati Soc. nat. Hist., 5: 117
Orthonotus (emend. pro *-nota* Conrad, 1841) McCoy, 1854, Brit. Paleoz. Rocks Foss., 274 [non Westwood, 1829 (Hemipt.)]
- †**Paraphthonia** Khalfin, 1950, Trudy Gorno-geol. In-ta.; Akad. Nauk SSSR, Zap.-Sib. filial, 9, (Ordov. Kazakstan III): 182
- †**Phthonia** Hall, 1869, Prelim. Not. Lamell. Shells, (2): 70
Phtonia (err. pro *Phth-* Hall, 1869) Khalfin, 1958, Trudy Gorno-geol. In-ta.; Akad. Nauk SSSR, Zap.-Sib. filial, 9 (Ordov. Kazakstan III): 184
- Plithonia* (err. pro *Phth-* Hall, 1869) Williams & Breger, 1916, U.S. geol. Surv. Prof. Pap. 89: 149
- †**Taimyra** Lutkevich, 1956, Trudy Vses. nauch-issled. geol. In-ta, (VSEGEI), (N.S.) 12, Nov. semeistva i rody: 71

Family **VLASTIDAE** Neumayr, 1891

- †**Dux** Barrande, 1881, Syst. silur. Bohême, Rech. Pal., 6: 166 [cf *Vevoda* Barrande, 1881]
- †**Hippomya** Salter, 1864, Quart. Jour. geol. Soc. London, 20: 299
- †**Shanina** Reed, 1915, Palaeont. Indica, (N.S.) 6 (1): 18
- †**Shaninopsis** Isberg, 1934, Stud. Lamell. Leptaenakalkes Dalarna, 10, 336
Vevoda (pro *Dux* Barrande, 1881) Barrande, 1881, Syst. silur. Bohême, Rech. Pal., 6: 166
- †**Vlasta** Barrande, 1881, Syst. silur. Bohême, Rech. Pal., 6: 167

Order **CONOCARDIOIDA** Neumayer, 1891

[Rostroconchida Cox, 1960]

Superfamily **CONOCARDIACEA** Miller, 1889Family **CONOCARDIIDAE** Miller, 1889

As noted by Cox, (1960, Proc. malac. Soc. London, 34: 78) *Conocardium* represents a "unique combination of morphological features, and it evidently represented an early [Middle Ordovician] differentiated branch of descent which eventually died out [in the Permian]." There has been no agreement among molluscan students as to its systematic position.

Bilobites DeKay, 1824, Lyceum nat. Hist. New York, Annals, 1 (1): 45 [vernacular]; Bronn, 1848, Index Palaeont., 1 (1): 169 [non Rafinesque, 1831 (Trilobita)]

Chonocardium (err. pro *Con-* Bronn, 1834) Keyes, 1894, Missouri geol. Surv., 5 (Paleont., 2): 124

†**Conocardiopsis** Beushausen, 1895, Abh. preuss. geol. Landesanst. Berlin, (N.F.) 17: 378

†**Conocardium** Bronn, 1834, Lethaea Geogn., 1 (1): 92

Hippocardia Brown, 1843, Elem. foss. Conch., 97 [= *Conocardium* Bronn, 1834]

Lichas Steininger, 1837, Bull. Soc. géol. France, 8: 231 [non Dalman, 1827 (Trilobita)]

Lychas (err. pro *Li-* Steininger, 1837) Paetel, 1875, Fam. Gatt. Moll., 117

Pleuorhynchus Phillips, 1836, Geol. Yorkshire, 2: 210 [non Rudolphi, 1801, an invalid emend. pro *Pleuorinchus* Nau, 1787] [= *Conocardium* Bronn, 1834]

Pleyrorhynchus (err. pro *Pleuro-* Phillips, 1836) Eichwald, 1860, Lethaea Ross., 1021

†**Pseudoconocardium** Zawodowsky, [1961], Nov. vidy drevn. rast. i bespozvonchnykh, SSSR; Vses geol. In-ta. (VSEGEI), 31

†**Rhipidocardium** Fischer, 1887, Man. Conch, 1036

Subclass PTERIOMORHIA Beurlen, 1944

Order ARCOIDA Stoliczka, 1871

[Eutaxodontida Grobben, 1892]

Superfamily CYRTODONTACEA Ulrich, 1893

Family CYRTODONTIDAE Ulrich, 1893

†**Angellum** Miller, 1878, Jour. Cincinnati Soc. nat. Hist., 1: 105

†**Bodmania** Miller & Faber, 1894, Jour. Cincinnati Soc. nat. Hist., 17: 23
Cryptodonta (err. pro *Cyr-* Billings, 1858) Twenhofel, 1928, Geol. Surv. Canada, Mem. 154: 227

Cyntodonta (err. pro *Cyrt-* Billings, 1858) Salisbury, 1948, Zool. Rec., 82 (1945), Moll.: 78

Cypricardites (err. pro *-cardites* Conrad, 1841) Meek, 1871, Proc. Acad. nat. Sci. Philad., 23: 164

†**Cypricardites** Conrad, 1841, Ann. Rep. New York geol. Surv., 5: 51

Cypricerdis (err. pro *-cardites* Conrad 1841) Preston, 1919, Zool. Rec., 53 (1916), Moll.: 51

†**Cyrtodonta** Billings, 1858, Prog. Rep., Geol. Surv. Canada, (1857): 178; 1858, Canad. Natural., 3: 431

†**Cyrtodontula** Tomlin, 1931, Proc. malac. Soc. London, 19: 175 [n.n. pro *Whitella* Ulrich, 1890]

†**Heikea** Isberg, 1934, Stud. Lamell. Leptaenakalkes Dalarna, 9, 273

†**Macrodesma** Isberg, 1934, Stud. Lamell. Leptaenakalkes Dalarna, 8, 226

†**Ortonella** Ulrich, 1893, Rep. Geol. Surv. Ohio, 7: 669

†**Palaearca** Hall, 1859, Nat. Hist. New York (Pal. 3): 27

Palaeoarca (err. pro *Palaearca* Hall, 1859) Paetel, 1875, Fam. Gatt. Moll., 150

Palaearca (err. pro *Palaea-* Hall, 1859) Dall, 1900, in Eastman-Zittel, Text-Book Paleont., 1: 365; 1913, (ed. 2): 442

†**Rhynchotropis** Meek, 1872, Proc. Acad. nat. Sci., Philad., 23: 327

†**Sowferia** Whiteaves, 1908, Ottawa Natural., 22: 112

†**Sufia** Prantl, 1954, Sborn. Czechosl. Ustav Geol., 21 (Pal.): 103

†**Thorslundia** Isberg, 1934, Stud. Lamell. Leptaenakalkes Dalarna, 9, 315

†**Vanuxemia** Billings, 1858, Canad. Natural., 3: 438; 1858, Prog. Rep., Geol. Sur. Canada, (1857): 186

†**Vigorniella** Reed, 1934, Quart. Jour. geol. Soc. London, 90 (4): 578

†**Warburgia** Isberg, 1934, Stud. Lamell. Leptaenakalkes Dalarna, 9, 263
Whitella Ulrich, 1890, Amer. Geol., 6 (3): 176 [non Spinola, 1850 (Hemipt.); see *Cyrtodontula* Tomlin, 1931]

Superfamily ARCACEA Lamarck, 1809

Family PARALLELODONTIDAE Dall, 1898

†**Aptolinter** Casey, 1961, Palaeontology, 3: 575

- Arcoptera* Bittner, 1895, Abh. geol. Reichsanst. Wien., 18 (1): 126 [non Heilprin, 1887 (Arcidae); see *Bittnerella* Dall, 1898 + *Elegantarca* Tomlin, 1930]
- †*Areocuculla* Cossmann, 1923, Assoc. Franc. Avanc. Sci., Descr. Pélécyp. jurass. France, (2) art. 2: 17
- Beushausenia* Cossmann, 1897, Rev. crit. Paléozool., 1: 93 [n.n. pro *Macrodon* Buckman, 1844] [= *Parallelodon* Meek & Worthen, 1866]
- †*Bittnerella* Dall, 1898, Science, (N.S.) 8: 613 [n.n. pro *Arcoptera* Bittner, 1895; cf. *Elegantarca* Tomlin, 1930]
- †*Carbonarca* Meek & Worthen, 1870, Proc. Acad. nat. Sci. Philad., 22: 39
- †*Catella* Healey, 1908, Palaeont. Indica, (N.S.) 2 (4): i, 13
- †*Cosmetodon* Branson, 1942, Jour. Paleont., 16: 248
- Cucularia* (err. pro -llaria Conrad, 1869) Ihering, 1897, Rev. Mus. Paulista, 2: 237
- Cucullaia* (err. pro -aria Conrad, 1869) Clarke, 1962, Bull. Natl. Mus. Canada, 181: 56
- †*Cucullaria* Conrad, 1869, Amer. Jour. Conch., 5: 97
- †*Cucullopsis* Chao, 1927, Palaeont. Sinica, (B) 9 (3): 10
- †*Curvirostrum* Buckman, 1882, Proc. Dorset nat. Hist. Antiq. Field Club, 4: 102
- Elegantarca* Tomlin, 1930, Proc. malac. Soc. London, 19: 23 [n.n. pro *Arcoptera* Bittner, 1895; see *Bittnerella* Dall, 1898]
- †*Gilbertwhitea* Crickmay, 1930, Univ. Calif. Publ., Bull. Dept. geol. Sci. 19 (2): 44
- Höferia* (err. pro *Hof-* Bittner, 1894) Neave, 1939, Nomen. Zool., 2: 668
- †*Hoferia* Bittner, 1894, Verh. geol. Reichsanst. Wien, (1894): 190
- Macrodon* (Lycett MS) Buckman, 1844, in Murchison, Outlines Geol. Cheltenham, 98 [non Schinz, 1822 (Pisces); see *Parallelodon* Meek & Worthen, 1866, + *Beushausenia* Cossmann, 1897]
- †*Macrodontella* Assmann, 1916, Jhrb. preuss. geol. Landesanst. Berlin, 36 (1), Heft. 3: 616
- Macrodon* (err. pro -don Buckman, 1844) Beushausen, 1895, Abh. preuss. geol. Landesanst. Berlin, 17: 37
- †*Nemodon* Conrad, 1869, Amer. Jour. Conch., 5: 97
- Oligodonta* (Paul MS) Paul, 1941, Foss. Catal., (1, Anim.) 91: 130 [invalid, no descr. or type desig.]
- †*Palaeocucullaea* Tokuyama, 1960, Jap. Jour. Geol. Geogr., 31 (2-4): 205
- Paralledon* (err. pro -lledon Meek & Worthen, 1866) Cossmann, 1910, Bull. Soc. Sci. Hist. nat. Yonne, 63: 263
- †*Parallelodon* Meek & Worthen, 1866, Proc. Chicago Acad. Sci., 1 (1865-66): 17 [n.n. pro *Macrodon* Buckman, 1844; cf. *Beushausenia* Cossmann, 1897]
- Parallerodon* (err. pro -elodon Meek & Worthen, 1866) Nomura & Hatai, 1935, Saito Ho-on Kai Mus. Res. Bull., (5): 5
- †*Pichleria* Bittner, 1894, Verh. geol. Reichsanst. Wien, (1894): 189
- †*Porterius* Clark, 1925, Univ. Calif. Publ., Bull. Dept. geol. Sci., 15 (4): 79
- †*Torinosucatella* Tamura, 1959, Trans. Paleont. Soc. Japan, (N.S.) no. 34 (359): 55

Incertae sedis

- †*Omalia* Ryckholt, 1853, Mélanges Paleont., 2: 72 [considered a "section" of *Parallelodon* Meek & Worthen, 1866, by Fischer, 1886, Man. Conch., 978, but the hinge appears not to have been described.]

Family CUCULLAEIDAE Stewart, 1930

- †**Archaeodon** Crickmay, 1930, Univ. Calif. Publ., Bull. Dept. geol. Sci., 19 (2): 42
- †**Ashcroftia** Crickmay, 1930, Univ. Calif. Publ., Bull. Dept. geol. Sci., 19 (2): 43
- †**Cryptochasma** Casey, 1961, Palaeontology, 3 (4): 576
Cucullaea (err. pro *Cucull-* Lamarck, 1801) Tenison-Woods, 1876, Pap. Proc. roy. Soc. Tasmania, (1875): 15
Cucullaea (err. pro *-lla* Lamarck, 1801) Fleming, 1828, Hist. Brit. Anim., 399 (as *Cucullea*, p. 382)
- Cuculea* (err. pro *-lla* Lamarck, 1801) Djanelidzé, 1933, Bull. Inst. Géol. Géorgie, 1 (1): 2
- Cuculeaca* (err. pro *-lla* Lamarck, 1801) Zaharo, 1964, Referat. Zhurn., Geol., 1964 (8), Paleozool.: 39
- Cuculina* (emend. pro *Cucullaea* Lamarck, 1801) Rafinesque, 1815, Analyse Nat., 147
- Cucullites* Herrmannsen, 1847, Ind. Gen. Malacoz., 1: 332 (as *Cucullites*, p. 333) [= *Cucullaea* Lamarck, 1801]
- Cucullaec* (err. pro *-aea* Lamarck, 1801) White, 1887, Arch. Mus. nac. Rio de Janeiro, 7: 21
- Cucullaea** Lamarck, 1801, Syst. Anim. s. vert., 116
- Cucullaegenus* Renier, 1807, Tav. Class. Anim., tab. vii [invalid ICZN 427]
- Cucullana* Lichtenstein, 1818, Zool. Mus. Univ. Berlin, (ed. 2): 112
 [= *Cucullaea* Lamarck, 1801]
- †**Cucullastis** Finlay & Marwick, 1937, N. Zealand geol. Surv., Paleont. Bull. 15: 20
- Cucullea* (err. pro *-lla* Lamarck, 1801) Rafinesque, 1815, Analyse Nat., 147
- Cucullia* (err. pro *-lla* Lamarck, 1801) [Beck], 1847, Amtl. Ber. Vers. dtsh. Naturf., 24: 118 [non Schrank, 1802 (Lepid.)]
- Cuculloca* (err. pro *-lla* Lamarck, 1801) Meek & Worthen, 1860, Proc. Acad. nat. Sci. Philad., 12: 419
- †**Cucullona** Finlay & Marwick, 1937, N. Zealand geol. Surv., Paleont. Bull. 15: 19
- †**Dicranodonta** Woods, 1899, Monogr. Cret. Lamell. Engl. (Palaeontogr. Soc. Monogr.), 53
- Eusebia* Maury, 1930, Monogr. Serv. Geol. Min. Brasil, 8: 207 [non Duponchel, 1845 (Lepid.)]
- Gammotodon* (err. pro *Gramm-* Meek & Hayden, 1860) Yabe & Nagao, 1926, Sci. Rep. Tohoku imp. Univ., (2, Geol.) 9 (2): 44 (12)
- †**Gammotodon** Meek & Hayden, 1860, Proc. Acad. nat. Sci. Philad., 12: 419
- †**Idonearca** Conrad, 1862, Proc. Acad. nat. Sci. Philad., 14: 289
- †**Indogrammatodon** Cox, 1937, Proc. malac. Soc. London, 22: 194
- †**Latiarca** Conrad, 1862, Proc. Acad. nat. Sci. Philad., 14: 289
- †**Lopatinia** Schmidt, 1872, Verh. Russ. min. Ges., (2) 7: 282
- †**Megacucullaea** Rennie, 1936, Ann. S. African Mus., 31 (3): 305
Megacucullaea Agraway, 1955, Bull. Soc. géol. France, (6) 6: 14 [non Rennie, 1936 (Cucullaeidae)]
- †**Nanonavis** Stewart, 1930, Acad. nat. Sci. Philad., Spec. Publ. 3: 37, 68
- †**Noramya** Casey, 1961, Palaeontology, 3 (4): 575
- †**Nordenskjöldia** Wilkens, 1910, Wiss. Ergeb. Schwed. Südpolar-Exped., 3 (12): 26 [original as *Nordenskjöldia*]
- †**Peruarca** Olsson, 1944, Bull. Amer. Paleont., 28: 190 (no. 111: 32)

- †**Pleurogrammatodon** Ichikawa & Maeda, 1958, Jour. Inst. Polytech., Osaka City Univ., (G) 3: 63
 †**Protarca** Stephenson, 1923, N. Carolina geol. econ. Survey, 5: 103
 †**Pseudocucullaea** Solger, 1903, Z. dtsch. geol. Ges., 55, Protok.: 76
 †**Pseudomacrodon** Stoll, 1934, Abh. geol. Paläont. Inst. Ernest Moritz Arndt-Univ. Greifswald, 13: 9
 †**Trigonarca** Conrad, 1862, Proc. Acad. nat. Sci. Philad., 14: 289
Trigonoarca (err. pro *-narca* Conrad, 1862) Conrad, 1867, Amer. Jour. Conch., 3: 9

Incertae sedis

The following names are based upon species that show some characters more or less intermediate between the Cucullaeidae and the Glycymerididae. They are here regarded as being more closely related to the Cucullaeidae (see also Nicol, 1954, Jour. Paleont., 28: 96-101).

- †**Arcullaea** Vokes, 1946, Bull. Amer. Mus. nat. Hist., 87 (3): 144, 150
 †**Pettersia** Nicol, 1953, Jour. Wash. Acad. Sci., 43: 103
 †**Spinarcullaea** Chavan, 1952, Mém. Suisses Paléont., 69: 10 (of separate)

Family **ARCIDAE** Lamarck, 1809

Subfamily **ARCINAE** Lamarck, 1809

- Abarbatia** Dall, Bartsch & Rehder, 1938, Bull. Bishop Mus., Honolulu, 153: 8, 29
Acar Gray, 1857, Ann. Mag. nat. Hist., (2) 19: 369
Arca Linnaeus, 1758, Syst. Nat. (ed. 10): 693 [valid ICZN 189]
Arcacites Schlotheim, 1820, Die Petref., 201 [invalid, Code Z.N., art. 20; = *Arca* Linnaeus, 1758]
Arcaria (emend. pro *Arca* Linnaeus, 1758) Rafinesque, 1815, Analyse Nat., 147
Archa (err. pro *Arca* Linnaeus, 1758) Rang, 1829, Man. Moll., 287
Archigenus Renier 1807, Tav. Class. Anim., tab. vii [invalid ICZN 427]
 †**Arclites** Schlaepfer, 1821, N. Alpina, 1: 268
 †**Arcopsis** Koenen, 1885, Abh. Ges. Wiss. Göttingen, 32: 86
 †**Arcoptera** Heilprin, 1887, Trans. Wagner Inst. Philad., 1: 98
Aracula (emend. pro *Arca* Linnaeus, 1758) Rafinesque, 1815, Analyse Nat., 147
Aroa (err. pro *Arca* Linnaeus, 1758) Paetel, 1875, Fam. Gatt. Moll., 66
 †**Asperarca** Sacco, 1898, in Bellardi & Sacco, Moll. Terr. terz. Piemonte e Liguria, 26: 10
Barbarca Dall, Bartsch & Rehder, 1938, Bull. Bishop Mus., Honolulu, 153: 8, 23
Barbatia Gray, 1840, Syn. Cont. Brit. Mus., (ed. 42): 151 [n.n.]; 1842, (ed. 44): 81; 1847, Proc. zool. Soc. London, 15: 197
Barbatirus Iredale, 1939, Gt. Barrier Reef Exped., 1928-9; Sci. Rept., 5 (6): 248, 259
Barbotia (err. pro *-batia* Gray, 1842) Dalton, 1880, Geol. Rec., (1887): 392
Bathyarca Kobelt, 1891, Syst. Conch.-Cab., (N.F.) 8 (2): 213, 214
Batiarca (err. pro *Bathy-* Kobelt, 1891) Patrini, 1930, Riv. ital. Paleont., 36: tav. 3 (as *Batjarca*, p. 34)
Bentharca Verrill & Bush, 1898, Proc. U.S. natl. Mus., 20: 842
Bissoarca (err. pro *Byss-* Swainson, 1833) d'Orbigny, 1852, Prodr. Paléont., 3, Tab. alphab.: 25

- Byssorarca** Swainson, 1833 [March], Zool. Illust., (2) 3 (26): pl. 118
Byssorarca Swainson, 1833 [May]. Proc. zool. Soc. London, (1833): 16
 [non Swainson, March, 1833 (Arcidae)] [= *Arca* Linnaeus, 1758]
Calliarca (? err. pro *Callo-* Gray, 1857) Conrad, 1866, Smithson. misc.
 Coll., 7 (6): 23
Calloacar (err. pro *-arca* Gray, 1857) Zittel, 1879, Handb. Palaeont., 2
 (1): 47
Calloarca Gray, 1857, Ann. Mag. nat. Hist., (2) 19: 369
Canabina (err. pro *Canna-* Gray, 1840) Paetel, 1875, Fam. Gatt. Moll.,
 33
Cannabina Gray, 1840, Syn. Cont. Brit. Mus., (ed. 42): 151 [n.n.] [non
 Brehm, 1831 (Aves)]
Cibota Mörch, 1853, Cat. Conch. Yoldi, (2): 39 [= *Arca* Linnaeus, 1758]
†**Cucullaearca** Conrad, 1865, Amer. Jour. Conch., 1: 11
Cucullarca (err. pro *-laearca* Conrad, 1865) Conrad, 1866, Smithson.
 misc. Coll., 7 (6): 4
Cyphoxis Rafinesque, 1818, Amer. mon. Mag., 4: 107 [n.n.]; 1819,
 Journ. de Phys., 88: 427 [= *Arca* Linnaeus, 1758]
Cyphoxus (err. pro *-axis* Rafinesque, 1819) Paetel, 1875, Fam. Gatt.
 Moll., 64
Cyphoxys (emend. pro *-axis* Rafinesque, 1819) Agassiz, 1846, Nomen.
 Zool. Index Univ., 113
Daphnaea (err. pro *-ne* Poli, 1791) Herrmannsen, 1847, Ind. Gen.
 Malacoz., 1: 370
Daphnacoderma (err. pro *-noderma* Poli, 1795) Herrmannsen, 1847, Ind.
 Gen. Malacoz., 1: 370
Daphne Poli, 1791, Test. Sicil., 1, Introd.: 33 [non Mueller, 1776
 (Crust.)]
Daphneoderma (err. pro *-noderma* Poli, 1795) Paetel, 1875, Fam. Gatt.
 Moll., 66
Daphnoderma Poli, 1795, Test. Sicil., 2: 255, 260
Daphnoderma Mörch, 1853, Cat. Conch. Yoldi, (2): 40 [non Poli, 1795]
Destacar Iredale, 1936, Rec. Australian Mus., 19: 268
†**Eonavicula** Arkell, 1929, Monogr. Brit. Corall. Lamell. (Palaeontogr. Soc.
 Monogr.), 36; 1930, Quart. Jour. geol. Soc. London, 87: 346
Epideisis (err. pro *Epitrisis* Iredale, 1939) Salisbury, 1957, Zool. Rec.,
 92 (1955), Moll.: 102
Epitrisis Iredale, 1939, Gt. Barrier Reef Exped., 1928-9; Sci. Rept., 5
 (6): 270
†**Fossularca** Cossmann, 1887, Ann. Soc. malac. Belg., 22: 138 [possibly=
Quadrilatera Sandberger, 1863]
Frisis (err. pro *Tr-* Oken, 1815) Schaufuss, 1869, Moll. Syst. Cat.
 Paetel, 22
†**Fugleria** Reinhart, 1937, Jour. Palaeont., 11: 184
†**Gignouxiarca** Ibrahim, 1952, C. R. Soc. géol. France, (1952): 119; 1955,
 Publ. Inst. Desert Egypte, (8): 117
Granaria (err. pro *Granoarca* Conrad, 1862) Paetel, 1875, Fam. Gatt.
 Moll., 89 [non Held, 1837 (Gastr.)]
†**Granoarca** Conrad, 1862, Proc. Acad. nat. Sci. Philad., 14: 290
Hawaiiarca Dall, Bartsch & Rehder, 1938, Bull. Bishop Mus., Honolulu,
 153: 8, 27
Indacar Iredale, 1939, Gt. Barrier Reef Exped., 1928-9; Sci. Rept., 5
 (6): 261
†**Jacksonarca** Harris in Harris & Palmer, 1946, Bull. Amer. Paleont., 30:
 45 (no. 117: 45)

- MaBellarca** Iredale, 1939, Gt. Barrier Reef Exped., 1928-9; Sci. Rept., 5 (6): 248, 264
- Mesocibota** Iredale, 1939, Gt. Barrier Reef Exped., 1928-9; Sci. Rept., 5 (6): 249, 295
- Microcucullaea** Iredale, 1929, Rec. Australian Mus., 17: 159
- Mimarcaria** Iredale, 1939, Gt. Barrier Reef Exped., 1928-9; Sci. Rept., 5 (6): 248, 267
- Miratacar** Iredale, 1939, Gt. Barrier Reef Exped., 1928-9; Sci. Rept., 5 (6): 248, 266
- †**Modiolarca** Barbot de Marny, 1869, Esquisse géol. gouv. de Cherson, 150 (original as *Modiola-arca*)
- Modiolarca* (emend. pro *Modiola-arca* Barbot de Marny, 1869) Friedberg, 1933, Jour. Conchyl., 77: 37 [non Gray, 1843 (Mytilidae)]
- †**Modioliformia** Deshayes, 1860, Anim. s. Vert. Bassin Paris, 1: 893 [probably should be considered a nomen oblitum; cf. *Obliquarca* Sacco, 1898]
- Navicula* (err. pro *-cula* Blainville, 1825) Morais, 1941, Mem. Notic., Mus. Min. Geol., Univ. Coimbra, (10): 4
- Navicula* Blainville, 1825, Dict. Sci. Nat., 34: 319 [= *Arca* Linnaeus, 1758]
- Nipponarca** Habe, 1951, Gen. Jap. Shells, Pelecypoda, (1): 34
- Noactia* Sacco, 1898, in Bellardi & Sacco, Moll. Terr. terz. Piemonte e Liguria, 26: 3 [= *Arca* Linnaeus, 1758]
- †**Obliquarca** Sacco, 1898, in Bellardi & Sacco, Moll. Terr. terz. Piemonte e Liguria, 26: 16 [cf. *Modioliformia* Deshayes, 1860]
- Opularca** Iredale, 1939, Gt. Barrier Reef Exped., 1928-9; Sci. Rept., 5 (6): 248, 269
- Paragrammatodon** Nomura & Niino, 1940, Rec. Oceanogr. Works Japan, 12: 42
- Parallepipedium** (ex Klein) Mörch, 1850, Cat. Conch. Kierulf, 25, 33
- Parallepipedium* H. & A. Adams, 1857, Gen. Rec. Moll., 2: 538 [non Mörch, 1850] [= *Trisidos* Röding, 1798]
- Parallepipedium* (ex Klein) Agassiz, 1845, Nomen. Syst. gen. Moll., 65 [n.n.]
- Parallellipedium* (err. pro *-elepipedum* Adams, 1857) Grasset, 1884, Index Test. Viv., 297
- Parallelopipedum* (err. pro *-epipedum* Adams, 1857) Jousseau, 1888, Mém. Soc. zool. France, 1: 214 (also as *Parallepipedium*)
- Parallipipedon* (Megerle MS) Scudder, 1882, Nomen. Zool. Suppl. List, 248 [n.n.] [U.S. natl. Mus. Bull. 19]
- Parrallelepipedum* (err. pro *Para-* Adams, 1857) Horusitzky, 1927, Földtani Közlöny, 57: 64
- †**Pectinatarca** Sacco, 1898, in Bellardi & Sacco, Moll. Terr. terz. Piemonte e Liguria, 26: 26 (also as *Pectinarca*)
- Pectinatarea* (err. pro *-arca* Sacco, 1898) Cossmann, 1899, Rev. crit. Paléozool., 3: 189
- †**Plagiarca** Conrad, 1873, App. A, p. 4, in Kerr, Geol. Sur. N. Carolina, 1 (Separate, publ. 1873; vol., 1875)
- Plaziarca* (err. pro *Plag-* Conrad, 1873) Salisbury, 1953, Zool. Rec., 88 (1951), Moll.: 69
- Polynema* Conrad, 1873, App. A, p. 4, in Kerr, Geol. Surv. N. Carolina, 1 [see note under *Plagiarca*] [non Haliday, 1833 (Hymen.)]
- †**Pseudogrammatodon** Arkell, 1930, Geol. Mag., 67: 307
- †**Pugilarca** Marwick, 1929, Trans. N. Zealand Inst., 58: 441
- †**Quadrilatera** Sandberger, 1863, Conch. Mainzer Tertiär-beckens, 354 [Probably should be considered a nomen oblitum; cf. *Fossularca* Cossmann, 1887]

- Samacar** Iredale, 1936, Rec. Australian Mus., 19: 268
Savignyarca Joussemae, 1891, Le Naturaliste, (2) 5: 222
Scaphula Benson, 1834, Proc. zool. Soc. London, 2: 91
Scaphura (err. pro *-ula* Benson, 1834) Gray, 1842, Syn. Cont. Brit. Mus., (ed. 44): 81, 92 [non Kirby, 1825, Orthopt.]
Soldania Stefani & Pantanelli, 1878, Bull. Soc. malac. Ital., 4: 38 [non d'Orbigny, 1826 (Prot.)]
†**Taeniarca** Olsson, 1964, Neog. Moll. Northwestern Ecuador, 25
Thronacar Iredale, 1939, Gt. Barrier Reef Expd., 1928-9; Sci. Rept., 5 (6): 248, 267
Thyas Gray, 1857, Fig. Moll. Anim., 5: 24 [non Hübner, 1824 (Lepid.), etc.]
Trisidos Röding, 1798, Mus. Bolten., 175
Trisis Oken, 1815, Lehrb. Nat., 3 (1): 236 [invalid ICZN 417]
Trysidus (err. pro *Tris-* Röding, 1798) Paetel, 1890, Cat. Conch.-Samml., (ed. 4) 3: 217
Ustularca Iredale, 1939, Gt. Barrier Reef Exped., 1928-9; Sci. Rept., 5 (6): 248, 268
Vitracar Iredale, 1939, Gt. Barrier Reef Exped., 1928-9; Sci. Rept., 5 (6): 248, 263

Subfamily LITHARCINAE Frizzell, 1946

- Litharca** Gray, 1842, Syn. Cont. Brit. Mus., (ed. 44): 81; 1847, Proc. zool. Soc. London, 15: 197
Litharca Gray, 1840, Syn. Cont. Brit. Mus., (ed. 42): 151 [n.n.]
Lithoarca (err. pro *Litharca* Gray, 1842) Paetel, 1875, Fam. Gatt. Moll., 113

Subfamily ANADARINAE Reinhart, 1935

- Anadara** Gray, 1847, Proc. zool. Soc. London, 15: 198, 206
Anadara (Adanson) Deshayes, 1830, Encycl. Méth. (Vers), 2 (1): 37 [invalid, a pre-Linnaean name not accepted by Deshayes]
Anadarca (err. pro *-dara* Gray, 1847) Finlay, 1926, Trans. N. Zealand Inst., 57: 447
Anadaria (err. pro *-dara* Gray, 1847) [Kobelt], 1910, NachrBl. dtsch. malakozool. Ges., 42: 90
Anadura (err. pro *-dara* Gray, 1847) Paetel, 1890, Cat. Conch.-Samml., (ed. 4) 3: 214
Anomalocardia (err. pro *-cardia* Adams, 1857) Desmarest, 1859, in Chenu, Encycl. Hist. nat., Tabl. Crust. Moll., 4: 222
Anomalocardia Mörch, 1853, Cat. Conch. Yoldi, (2): 41 [non Schumacher, 1817 (Veneridae); cf. *Tegilarca* Iredale, 1939]
Anomalocardia H. & A. Adams, 1857, Gen. Rec. Moll., 2: 535 [non Schumacher, 1817 (Veneridae)] [= *Anadara* Gray, 1847]
Anomolocardia (err. pro *Anomal-* Adams, 1857) Conrad, 1862, Proc. Acad. nat. Sci. Philad., 14: 580
Argina Gray, 1840, Syn. Cont. Brit. Mus., (ed. 42): 151 [n.n.]; 1842, (ed. 44): 81; 1847, Proc. zool. Soc. London, 15: 197 [non Hübner, 1816, (Lepid.); cf. *Lunarca* Gray, 1842]
Arginarca McLean, 1951, Sci. Surv. Porto Rico & Virgin Is., 17 (1): 17
†**Caloosarca** Olsson, 1961, Panama-Pacific Pelecypoda, 98
Cara Gray, 1857, Ann. Mag. nat. Hist., (2) 19: 371
Cunearca Dall, 1898, Trans. Wagner Inst. Philad., 3 (4): 618
Cuneoarca (err. pro *Cuncarca* Dall, 1898) Ihering, 1907, An. Mus. nac. Buenos Aires, (3) 7: 590

- Diluvarca** Woodring, 1925, Carnegie Inst. Wash. Publ. 366: 40
Esmerarca Olsson, 1961, Panama-Pacific Pelecypoda, 99
Grandiarca Olsson, 1961, Panama-Pacific Pelecypoda, 93
Imparilarca Iredale, 1929, Mem. Queensland Mus., 9: 263
†**Larkinia** Reinhart, 1935, Bull. Mus. Hist. nat. Belg., 11 (13): 10, 12, 41
Lunarca Gray, 1842, Syn. Cont. Brit. Mus., (ed. 44): 81, 92 [n.n.]; 1857, Ann. Mag. nat. Hist., (2) 19: 372
Lunaria (err. pro *-arca* Gray, 1842) Gray, 1847, Proc. zool. Soc. London, 15: 198 [n.n.]
Lunilarca (err. pro *Lunarca* Gray, 1842) Paetel, 1875, Fam. Gatt. Moll., 116
†**Nemoarca** Conrad, 1869, Amer. Jour. Conch., 5: 97
Potiarca Iredale, 1939, Gt. Barrier Reef Exped., 1928-9; Sci. Rept., 5 (6): 284
Rasia Gray, 1857, Ann. Mag. nat. Hist., (2) 19: 371
Rhomboides Anton, 1838, Verz. Conch., 12 [non Goldfuss, 1820 (Pisces)] [= *Anadara* Gray, 1847]
Scaphara (err. pro *-arca* Gray, 1847) Maury, 1917, Bull. Amer. Paleont., 5: 331 (no. 29: 167)
Scapharca Gray, 1847, Proc. zool. Soc. London, 15: 198, 206 (also as *Scapharea*)
Scopharca (err. pro *Scaph-* Gray, 1847) Toulou, 1909, Jhrb. geol. Reichsanst. Wien, 58: 683
Sectiarca Olsson, 1961, Panama-Pacific Pelecypoda, 97 (as *Sectarca*, expl. pl. 8, fig. 2)
Senilia Gray, 1840, Syn. Cont. Brit. Mus., (ed. 42): 151 [n.n.]; 1842, (ed. 44): 81; 1847, Proc. zool. Soc. London, 15: 198
Tegilarca Iredale, 1939, Gt. Barrier Reef Exped., 1928-9; Sci. Rept., 5 (6): 248, 274, 281
Verilarca Iredale, 1939, Gt. Barrier Reef Exped., 1928-9; Sci. Rept., 5 (6): 248, 288

Family **NOETIIDAE** Stewart, 1930

Subfamily **NOETIINAE** Stewart, 1930

- Arginella** MacNeil, 1938, U.S. geol. Surv. Prof. Pap. 189A: 28 [non Forsius, 1926 (Hymenopt.); see *Samanoetia* MacNeil, 1940]
†**Arginopsis** MacNeil, 1938, U.S. geol. Surv. Prof. Pap. 189A: 27
Barbatiella (Jousseaume MS) Lamy, 1917, Bull. Mus. Hist. nat. Paris, 33: 112 [cf. *Paranoetia* Thiele, 1934]
Eontia MacNeil, 1938, U.S. geol. Surv. Prof. Pap. 189A: 11
†**Incanopsis** Olsson, 1944, Bull. Amer. Paleont., 28: 192 (no. 111: 34)
Licarca (err. pro *-rea* Gray, 1840) Paetel, 1875, Fam. Gatt. Moll., 109
Licareia Gray, 1840, Syn. Cont. Brit. Mus., (ed. 42): 151 [n.n.]
†**Matsumotoa** Okada, 1958, Mem. Fac. Sci. Kyushu Univ., (Geol.) 8: 36
Noetia Gray, 1840, Syn. Cont. Brit. Mus., (ed. 42): 151 [n.n.]; Gray, 1857, Ann. Mag. nat. Hist., (2) 19: 371; H. & A. Adams, 1857, Gen. Rec. Moll., 2: 536
†**Noetiopsis** MacNeil, 1938, U.S. geol. Surv. Prof. Pap. 189A: 26
Paranoetia Thiele, 1934, Handbuch, 3: 793 [= *Barbatiella* (Jousseaume MS) Lamy, 1917]
†**Profonoetia** MacNeil, 1938, U.S. geol. Surv. Prof. Pap. 189A: 25
†**Samanoetia** MacNeil, 1940, Jour. Paleont., 14: 509 [n.n. pro *Arginella* MacNeil, 1938]

- †**Scapularca** Cossmann, 1913, Act. Soc. linn. Bordeaux, 66: 312
 †**Sheldonella** Maury, 1917, Bull. Amer. Paleont., 5: 330 (no. 29: 166)

Subfamily **STRIARCINAE** MacNeil, 1937

- †**Breviarca** Conrad, 1872, Proc. Acad. nat. Sci. Philad., 24: 55
 †**Didimacar** Iredale, 1939, Gt. Barrier Reef Exped. 1928-9; Sci. Rept., 5 (6): 249, 289
Estellacar Iredale, 1939, Gt. Barrier Reef Exped., 1928-9; Sci. Rept., 5 (6): 248, 288
Gabinarca Iredale, 1939, Gt. Barrier Reef Exped., 1928-9; Sci. Rept., 5 (6): 248, 285
Galactella Cossmann, 1912, Act. Soc. linn. Bordeaux, 66: 312
Mulinarca Iredale, 1939, Gt. Barrier Reef Exped., 1928-9; Sci. Rept., 5 (6): 248, 287
Noetiella Thiele & Jaekel, 1931, Wiss. Ergebn. dtsch. Tief-See Exped. 1898-99, 21: 176 (16)
 †**Rectangularca** Eames, 1957, Bull. Brit. Mus. (Nat. Hist.), (Geol.) 3 (2): 54
 †**Sanoarca** Stephenson, 1953, U.S. geol. Surv. Prof. Pap. 242: 61
Spinearca Iredale, 1939, Gt. Barrier Reef Exped., 1928-9; Sci. Rept., 5 (6): 248, 286
 †**Striarca** Conrad, 1862, Proc. Acad. nat. Sci. Philad., 14: 290
Venusta Paetel, 1890, Cat. Conch.-Samml., 3: 312 (as "*Venusta* Gray") [non Barrande, 1881 (Lunulacardiidae)]
Venusta Melvill & Standen, 1899, Jour. linn. Soc., Zool., 27: 185 [non Barrande, 1881 (Lunulacardiidae)] [= *Galactella* Cossmann, 1913]

Subfamily **TRINACRIINAE** MacNeil, 1937

- †**Halonanus** Stewart, 1930, Acad. nat. Sci. Philad., Spec. Publ. 3: 37, 78
 †**Linter** Stephenson, 1937, Jour. Wash. Acad. Sci., 27: 449
 †**Nanohalus** Stenzel & Twining, 1957, Univ. Texas Publ. 5704: 9, 71
Nuculella (emend. pro *-cunella* d'Orbigny, 1849) Fischer, 1886, Man. Conch., 979
Nuculella (err. pro *-cunella* d'Orbigny, 1849) Chenu, 1862, Man. Conchyl. et Paléont. Conch., 2: 181
 †**Nucunella** d'Orbigny, 1849, Cours élém. Paléont., 1: 66; 1850, Prodr. Paléont., 2: 389
 †**Pachecoa** Harris, 1919, Bull. Amer. Paleont., 6: 46 (no. 31: 46)
 †**Palestinarca** Vokes, 1946, Bull. Amer. Mus. nat. Hist., 87 (3): 144, 154
 †**Stenzelia** MacNeil, 1954, Jour. Paleont., 28: 217 [n.n. pro *Trinacriella* MacNeil, 1937]
 †**Trigonocaelia** Gray, 1840, Syn. Cont. Brit. Mus., (ed. 42): 151 [n.n.]; Nyst, 1846, Foss. Tert. Belg., 239
Trigonocaelix (err. pro *-lia* "Gray" Nyst, 1846) Conrad, 1865, Amer. Jour. Conch., 1: 12 (corrected to *-caelia*, p. 190a)
Trigonocoelia (err. pro *-caelia* Nyst, 1846) Eichwald, 1850, Paleont. Rossica, 52 [non Nyst & Galeotti, 1835 (Limopsidae)]
 †**Trigonodesma** Wood, 1864, Monogr. Eocene Moll. (Palaeontogr. Soc. Monogr.), 1, Bivalves: 86
 †**Trinacria** Mayer, 1868, Vierteljahrsschr. naturf. Ges. Zürich, 13: 27, 77, 81, 179
Trinacriella MacNeil, 1937, Jour. Wash. Acad. Sci., 27: 456 [non Del-Guerico, 1913 (Hemip.)]; see *Stenzelia* MacNeil, 1954]

Twinaeriella (err. pro *Tri-* MacNeil, 1937) Salisbury & Edwards, 1959, Zool. Rec., 93, (1956), Moll: 124

Superfamily **LIMOPSACEA** Dall, 1895

Family **GLYCYMERIDIDAE** Newton, 1922

- †**Africarca** Eames, 1957, Bull. Brit. Mus. (Nat. Hist.), (Geol.) 3 (2): 53
Aximea (err. pro *Axinaea* Poli, 1791) Griffith & Pidgeon, 1834, in Cuvier's Anim. Kingd., 12: 103
Axinactis Mörch, 1861, Malak. Bl., 7: 203
Axinaea Poli, 1791, Test. Sicil., 1, Introd.: 32
Axinaeoderma Poli, 1795, Test Sicil., 2: 254, 260 [= *Axinaea* Poli, 1791]
Axinea (err. pro *-naea* Poli, 1791) Rafinesque, 1815, Analyse Nat., 147
Axinia (err. pro *-naea* Poli, 1791) Dautzenberg, 1893, Jour. Conchyl., 41: 27
Axinoderma (err. pro *Axinaeo-* Poli, 1795) Herrmannsen, 1845, Ind. Gen. Malacoz., 1: 100
Glycymeris (err. pro *Glycy-* Da Costa, 1778) Maury, 1925, Monogr. Serv. Geol. Min. Brasil, 4: 411
Glycemeris (err. pro *Glycy-* Da Costa, 1778) Parkinson, 1811, Organ. Rem., 3: 193
Glycimeria (err. pro *-cymeris* Da Costa, 1778) Morais, 1941, Mem. Notic., Mus. Min. Geol., Univ. Coimbra, (10): 4
Glycymerella Woodring, 1925, Carnegie Inst. Wash. Publ. 366: 26
Glycymeris Da Costa, 1778, Brit. Conch., 168
†**Glycymerita** Finlay & Marwick, 1937, N. Zealand geol. Surv., Paleont. Bull. 15: 22
Glycymerula Finlay & Marwick, 1937, N. Zealand geol. Surv., Paleont. Bull. 15: 23
Grandaxinaea Iredale, 1931, Rec. Australian Mus., 18: 202
†**Hanaia** Hayami, 1965, Mem. Fac. Sci. Kyushu Univ., (D, Geol.) 15 (2): 250
†**Manaia** Finlay & Marwick, 1937, N. Zealand geol. Surv., Paleont. Bull. 15: 22
Melanaxinaea (err. pro *Melax-* Iredale, 1930) Habe, 1951, Gen. Jap. Shells, Pelecypoda, (1): 42
Melaxinaea Iredale, 1930, Mem. Queensland Mus., 10: 73
Pectunculigenus Renier, 1807, Tav. Class. Anim., tab. vii [invalid ICZN 427]
Pectunculis (err. pro *-lus* Lamarck, 1799) Conrad, 1860, Jour. Acad. nat. Sci. Philad., (2) 4: 278
Pectunculites Krueger, 1823, Gesch. Umwelt, 2: 458 [invalid, Code Z. N., art. 20; = *Pectunculus* Lamarck, 1799]
†**Pectunculopsis** Ebert, 1890, S. B. Ges. Nat. Fr. Berlin, (1890): 25
Pectunculus Lamarck, 1799, Mém. Soc. H. N. Paris, 87 [non Da Costa, 1778 (Veneridae)] [= *Glycymeris* Da Costa, 1778]
Pectundulus (err. pro *-culus* Lamarck, 1799) Tate, 1882, Proc. roy. Soc. Tasmania, (1881): 32
Pertunculus (err. pro *Pect-* Lamarck, 1799) [author ?], 1817, Encycl. Brit., (ed. 5) 10: 333
Petunculus (err. pro *Pectunc-* Lamarck, 1799) Desmarest, 1858, in Chenu, Encycl. Hist. nat. Crust. Moll. Zooph., 4: 207
Petunculites (? err. pro *Pect-* Krueger, 1823) Defrance, 1826, Dict. Sci. Nat., 39: 335
Petunculus (err. pro *Pect-* Lamarck, 1799) Quoy & Gaimard, 1835, in d'Urville, Voy. "Astrolabe", Zool., 3: 466

- †**Postligata** Gardner, 1916, Maryland geol. Surv., Upper Cret., 543
Postligata (err. pro *-ligata* Gardner, 1916) Ebersin (ed.), 1960, Osnovy Paleont., 3 (Bivalvia, etc.): 72
Pseudaxinaca (err. pro *-inea* Monterosato, 1892) Pallary, 1900, Jour. Conchyl., 48: 386
Pseudaxinea Monterosato, 1892, Natural. Sicil., 11: 151
Tuceta Röding, 1798, Mus. Bolten., 172 [= *Axinaca* Poli, 1791]
Tucetilla Iredale, 1939, Gt. Barrier Reef Exped. 1928-9; Sci. Rept., 5 (6): 300, 301
Tucetoma (err. pro *-tona* Iredale, 1931) Salisbury & Edwards, 1959, Zool. Rec., 93 (1956), Moll.: 124
Tucetona Iredale, 1931, Rec. Australian Mus., 18: 202
Tucetonella Habe, 1961, Coloured Ill. Shells Japan, 2: 112; App. p. 36 [invalid, no type designation]
Tucetopsis Iredale, 1939, Gt. Barrier Reef Exped., 1928-9; Sci. Rept., 5 (6): 302
Veletuceta Iredale, 1931, Rec. Australian Mus., 18: 203

Family LIMOPSIDAE Dall, 1895

- Aspalima** Iredale, 1929, Rec. Australian Mus., 17: 160
Aupouria Powell, 1937, Discovery Repts., 15: 164
Austrosarepta Hedley, 1899, Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. Wales, 24: 430
Boussacia Cossmann, 1911, Rev. crit. Paléozool., 15: 226, 227 [unnecessary n.n. pro *Vasconella* Boussac, 1911; non *Vasconiella* Dall, 1899]
Circlimopa Iredale, 1939, Gt. Barrier Reef Exped., 1928-9; Sci. Rept., 5 (6): 243
†**Cnisma** Mayer, 1868, Vierteljahrschr. naturf. Ges. Zürich, 13: 27, 73, 80, 193
†**Cosmetopsis** Rovereto, 1898, Atti Soc. Ligustica, 9: 162, 177
†**Cyrenolimopsis** Habe, 1953, in Kuroda, Ill. Cat. Jap. Shells, (25): 207
Empleconia Dall, 1908, Bull. Mus. comp. Zool. Harvard, 43: 393
Felicia Mabille & Rochebrune, 1889, Miss. Sci. Cap. Horn, 6 (2), Moll.: 115
Glycilima Iredale, 1931, Rec. Australian Mus., 18: 204
Limnopsis (err. pro *Limo-* Sassi, 1827) Gray, 1840, Syn. Cont. Brit. Mus., (ed. 42): 151
Limonopsis (err. pro *Limop-* Sassi, 1827) W[eyenbergh], 1875, Period. Zool., Buenos Aires, 2: 299
Limopis (err. pro *-opsis* Sassi, 1827) Kobelt, 1881, NachrBl. dtsh. malakozool. Ges., 13: 115
†**Limopsis** Sassi, 1827, Giorn. Ligustico, 1 (5): 476
†**Limopsista** Finlay & Marwick, 1937, N. Zealand geol. Surv., Paleont. Bull. 15: 24
Limopsis (err. pro *-opsis* Sassi, 1827) Noetling, 1902, N. Jhrb. Min. Geol. Paläont. (Beil.), 15: 418
Limpsis (err. pro *Limop-* Sassi, 1827) Crosse, 1868, Jour. Conchyl., 16: 211
Lissarca Smith, 1877, (sep.), Phil. Trans. roy. Soc., 168: 185 (vol. dated 1879); 1877, Zool. Transit Venus Exped., Moll., 2: 19
Loringella Iredale, 1929, Rec. Australian Mus., 17: 160
†**Lunopsis** d'Orbigny, 1850, Prodr. Paléont., 2: 243
Lymnopsis (err. pro *Limop-* Sassi, 1827) Gray, 1842, Syn. Cont. Brit. Mus., (ed. 44): 81
Nipponolimopsis Habe, 1951, Gen. Jap. Shells, Pelecypoda, (1): 45

- Oblimopa** Iredale, 1939, Gt. Barrier Reef Exped., 1928-9; Sci. Rept., 5 (6): 242
- †**Ovalarca** Woodring, 1925, Carnegie Inst. Wash. Publ., 366: 52
- Pectonculina* (err. pro *Pectun*-d'Orbigny, 1844) Paetel, 1875, Fam. Gatt. Moll., 154
- †**Pectunculina** d'Orbigny, 1844, Paléont. Franç., Crét., 3 (Lam.): 182
- Phrynelima** Iredale, 1929, Rec. Australian Mus., 17: 160
- Senectidens** Iredale, 1931, Rec. Australian Mus., 18: 204
- Trigonocaelia* (err. pro *-coelia* Nyst & Galeotti, 1835) Dall, 1908, Bull. Mus. comp. Zool. Harvard, 43 (6): 392
- Trigonocelia* (err. pro *-coelia* Nyst & Galeotti, 1835) G. B. Sowerby I, 1846 in Darwin, Geol. Obs. "Beagle", 3: 252
- Trigonocelius* (err. pro *-coelia* Nyst & Galeotti, 1835) Paetel, 1875, Fam. Gatt. Moll., 212
- Trigonococlia* Nyst & Galeotti, 1835, Bull. Acad. roy. Bruxelles, 2: 289 [= *Limopsis* Sassi, 1827]
- Trigonococlia* Bronn, 1838, Leth. Geogn., 2: 807 (as *Trigonocoelius* in index, p. 934) [? non Nyst & Galeotti, 1835]
- †**Vasconella** Boussac, 1911, Ann. Hebert (Ann. Strat. Paléont. Lab. Géol. Fac. Sci., Univ. Paris), 5: 42 [cf. *Boussacia* Cossmann, 1911]
- Versipella** Iredale, 1931, Rec. Australian Mus., 18: 203
- †**Vetoarca** Stephenson, 1947, U.S. geol. Surv. Prof. Pap. 210E: 165

Incertae sedis

- Deltaodon** Barnard, 1962, Ann. Natal Mus., 15 (19): 249

Family **PHILOBRYIDAE** Bernard, 1897

- Adacnarca** Pelseneer, 1903, Résult. Voy. "Belgica", Zool., Moll., 24, 41
- Briophila* (err. pro *Bryo*- Carpenter, 1864) Fischer, 1886, Man. Conch., 964
- Bryophila* Carpenter, 1864, Ann. Mag. nat. Hist., (3) 13: 314, [non Treitschke, 1825 (Lepid.); see *Philobrya* Carpenter, 1872]
- Cosa** Finlay, 1926, Trans. N. Zealand Inst., 57: 449
- Cosatova** Iredale, 1939, Gt. Barrier Reef Exped. 1928-9; Sci. Rept., 5 (6): 304
- Cratis** Hedley, 1915, Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. Wales, 39: 698
- Denticosa** Iredale, 1930, Rec. Australian Mus., 17: 385
- Hochstetteria** Vélain, 1877, Arch. Zool. exp. gén. Paris, 6: 129
- Hochstetterina** Thiele, 1934, Handbuch, 3: 796
- †**Limarca** Tate, 1886, Trans. roy. Soc. S. Australia, 8: 135
- Limopsilla** Thiele, 1923, Zool. Anz., 55: 289
- Lissarcula** Thiele, 1923, Zool. Anz., 55: 290
- Micromytilus** Cotton, 1931, Rec. S. Australian Mus., 4: 335
- Notomytilus** Hedley, 1916, Australasian Antarctic Exp., (C — Zool. & Bot.) 4 (1): 20
- Philippiella** Pfeffer, 1886, Jhrb. Wiss. Anst. Hamburg, 3: 119
- Philippiellus* (err. pro *-iella* Pfeffer, 1886) Salisbury, 1934, Zool. Rec., 70 (1933), Moll.: 100
- Philobrya** Carpenter, 1872, Smithson. misc. Coll., no. 252: Index p. 21 [n.n. pro *Bryophila* Carpenter, 1864]
- Stempelleria** Clasing, 1918, Mitt. zool. Inst. Münster, 1: 22
- Stempelleria* Odhner, 1921, in Skottsberg, Nat. Hist. Juan Fernandez, 3: 221 [non Leger & Hesse, 1910 (Prot.)]

Incertae sedis

The two families immediately below are here tentatively assigned to the Limopsacea following Newell's classification. It seems desirable to

suggest that they may represent persistent, long-ranging cyrtodontid forms. The hinge of *Manzanella* is, in all of its components, strikingly like that of some Ordovician cyrtodontid species. It has been earlier noted (Vokes, 1956) that the presently accepted orientation of the nucinellids, which makes them in all basic features essentially reversed *Manzanellas*, is not based upon anatomical information. When this is available it may be that the accepted orientation will prove to be erroneous, in which case there will be no basis for separation of the two families.

Family **MANZANELLIDAE** Chronic, 1952

†**Manzanella** Girty, 1909, Bull. U. S. geol. Surv., 389: 75

? Family **NUCINELLIDAE** Vokes, 1956

Cyrilla Adams, 1860, Ann. Mag. nat. Hist., (3) 5: 478 [unnecessary n.n. pro *Huxleyia* Adams, 1860]

Cyrillista Iredale, 1929, Rec. Australian Mus., 17: 160

Cyrillona Iredale, 1929, Rec. Australian Mus., 17: 160

Diabolica Jousseume, 1897, Le Naturaliste, 11: 265

Huxleyia Adams, 1860, Ann. Mag. nat. Hist., (3) 5: 303 [cf. *Cyrilla* Adams, 1860]

Neopleurodon Hertlein & Strong, 1940, Zoologica, 25: 419

†**Nucinella** Wood, 1851, Monogr. Crag Moll. (Palaeontogr. Soc. Monogr.) (2): 72 [n.n. pro *Pleurodon* Wood, 1840]

Nuculina d'Orbigny, 1844, Paléont. Franç. Cret., 3 (Lam.): 161 [non Porro, 1837 (? Crust. or Moll.)]

Pleurodon Wood, 1840, Mag. nat. Hist., (N.S.) 4: 230 [non Harlan, 1834 (Mamm.); see *Nucinella* Wood, 1851]

Order MYTILOIDA Férussac, 1822

[Isofilibranchida Iredale, 1939]

Superfamily **MYTILACEA** Rafinesque, 1815

Family **MYTILIDAE** Rafinesque, 1815

Adipicola Dautzenberg, 1927, Rés. Camp. Sci. Prince de Monaco, 72: 274 [n.n. pro *Myrina* Adams, 1854]

Adula H. & A. Adams, 1857, Gen. Rec. Moll., 2: 517

Aeidimylus Olsson, 1961, Panama-Pacific Pelecypoda, 120

Amygdalum (err. pro *Amyg-* Megerle, 1811) Rovereto, 1898, Atti Soc. Ligustica, 9: 173

Amygdalum Megerle, 1811, Mag. Ges. Nat. Fr. Berlin, 5: 69

†**Antetrichomya** Iredale, 1951, Australian Zool., 11 (4): 348

†**Arcomytilus** Agassiz, 1842-44, in J. Sowerby, Min. Conch. (German ed.): 318 (as *Acromytilus*, French ed.: 320)

†**Arcoperna** Conrad, 1865, Amer. Jour. Conch., 1: 10 [n.n.], 140

†**Arcuatula** (Jousseume MS) Lamy, 1919, Bull. Mus. Hist. nat. Paris, 25 (2): 114; 25 (3): 174

Arcuatula Moazzo, 1939, Mém. Inst. Egypte, 38: 44 [non Lamy, 1919]

Arcuatula Soot-Ryen, 1955, Rept. Allan Hancock Pacific Exped., 20 (1): 55 [non Lamy, 1919; see *Geukensia* Van der Poel, 1959]

Arvella (Bartsch MS) Scarlato, 1960, Opr. faun. SSSR., Isv. Zool. Ist., Akad. Nauk SSSR, 71: 67

- Aulacomya** Mörch, 1853, Cat. Conch. Yoldi, (2): 53
Aulacomya (err. pro *Aulaco-* Mörch, 1853) Martens, 1873, Crit. List Moll. N. Zealand, 47
- Austromytilus** Laseron, 1956, Australian Zool., 12: 265
Bithophagus (err. pro *Litho-* Megerle, 1811) Duarte, 1938, Bol. Serv. geol. Univ. Brasil, 74: 9
- Botula** Mörch, 1853, Cat. Conch. Yoldi, (2): 55
Botulina Dall, 1889, Bull. U.S. natl. Mus., 37: 38
Botulopa Iredale, 1939, Gt. Barrier Reef Exped., 1928-9; Sci. Rept. 5 (6): 414
- †**Botulopsis** Reis, 1926, Geogn. Jahreshefte, 39: 124
Brachidontes (err. pro *-dontes* Swainson, 1840) Salisbury & Edwards, 1959, Zool. Rec., 93 (1956), Moll.: 124
- Brachidontes** Swainson, 1840, Treat. Malacol., 384
Brachydonta (err. pro *-idontes* Swainson, 1840) Bucquoy, Dautzenberg & Dollfus, 1890, Moll. Mar. Roussillon, 2: 151
Brachyodontes (err. pro *Brachi-* Swainson, 1840) Gray, 1847, Proc. zool. Soc. London, 15: 199
Brachyodon (emend. pro *Brachidontes* Swainson, 1840) Jukes-Browne, 1905, Proc. malac. Soc. London, 6: 222 [non Lartet, 1868 (Mamm.)]
Brachyodontes (emend. pro *Brachidontes* Swainson, 1840) Agassiz, 1846, Nomen. Zool. Index Univ., 51; Herrmannsen, 1846, Ind. Gen. Malacoz., 1: 121
Brachyodontes (err. pro *Brachid-* Swainson, 1840) Carpenter, 1901, Nautilus 15: 96
Callistriche (err. pro *Callit-* Poli, 1791) Meek, 1865, Smithson. Contrib. Knowl., 14 (5): 85
Callistrichoderma (err. pro *Callitrico-* Poli, 1795) Meek, 1865, Smithson. Contrib. Knowl., 14 (5): 85
- Callitriche** Poli, 1791, Test. Sicil., 1, Introd.: 32
Callitrichoderma (err. pro *Callitrico-* Poli, 1795) Okeñ, 1818, Isis (Oken), (1818): 1882
Callitrichus (err. pro *-che* Poli, 1791) Deshayes, 1830, Encycl. Méth. (Vers), 2 (1): 164
Callitricoderma Poli, 1795, Test. Sicil., 2: 254, 259 [= *Callitriche* Poli, 1791]
- Caloromya** (err. pro *Chlo-* Mörch, 1853) Tryon, 1884, Struct. syst. Conch., 3: 262
Cerenella (err. pro *Cren-* Brown, 1827) Hall, 1867, Ann. Rep. New York Cab., 20: 21
Chloromya Mörch, 1853, Cat. Conch. Yoldi, (2): 52 [= *Perna* Philips-son, 1788]
- Choromytilus** Soot-Ryen, 1952, Rev. Soc. Malac. "Carlos de la Torre", 8 (3): 121
- Cibotocola** Iredale, 1939, Gt. Barrier Reef Exped., 1928-9; Sci. Rept., 5 (6): 425
Collitrichoderma (err. pro *Callitrico-* Poli, 1795) Deshayes, 1830, Encycl. Méth. (Vers.), 2 (1): 164
- Crenella** Brown, 1827, Ill. Conch. G. B. & I., pl. xxxi
Crenellodon (Edwards MS) Newton, 1891, Syn. List Edwards Coll. Brit. Olig. Eoc. Moll. Brit. Mus., 14
- Crenomytilus** Soot-Ryen, 1955, Rept. Allan Hancock Pacific Exped., 20 (1): 23
- †**Cruciella** Koken, 1913, Abh. geol. Reichsanst. Wien, 16 (4): 35
†**Cuneolus** Stephenson, 1941, Univ. Texas Publ. 4101: 156
Dacridium (err. pro *Dacry-* Torell, 1859) Tryon, 1884, Struct. syst. Conch., 3: 264

- Dacrydium** Torell, 1859, Bidr. Spitzberg. Moll., 138
Dactylus Mörch, 1861, Malak. Bl., 7: 206 [non Schumacher, 1817 (Gastr.)]
Dactylus Jousseaume, 1898, Le Naturaliste, (2) 16: 201 [non Schumacher, 1817 (Gastr.)]
Dalacia Gray, 1825, Ann. Phil., [2] 9: 139
Dentimodiolus Iredale, 1939, Gt. Barrier Reef Exped., 1928-9; Sci. Rept., 5 (6): 414
Diberus Dall, 1898, Trans. Wagner Inst., Philad., 3 (4): 799
Doliolabis Iredale, 1939, Gt. Barrier Reef Exped., 1928-9; Sci. Rept., 5 (6): 417
Eumodiolus Ihering, 1900, Proc. malac. Soc. London, 4: 87 [= *Modiolus* Lamarck, 1799]
Eumyltilus Ihering, 1900, Proc. malac. Soc. London, 4: 86 [= *Mytilus* Linnaeus, 1758]
Exodiberus Iredale, 1939, Gt. Barrier Reef Exped., 1928-9; Sci. Rept., 5 (6): 417
Exosiperna Iredale, 1929, Rec. Australian Mus., 17: 166
†**Falcimyltilus** Cox, 1937, Proc. malac. Soc. London, 22: 343
Fulgida (Jousseaume MS) Lamy, 1919, Bull. Mus. Hist. nat. Paris, 25 (2): 111
Geukensia Van der Poel, 1959, Bull. Inst. roy. Sci. nat. Belg., 35 (15): 26 [n.n. pro *Arcuatula* Soot-Ryen, 1955]
†**Gibbomodiola** Sacco, 1898, in Bellardi & Sacco, Moll. Terr. Terz. Piemonte e Liguria, 25: 41
Gregariella Monterosato, 1883, Natural. Sicil., 3: 90; 1884, Nomen. Conch. Medit., 11
†**Hilgardella** Stephenson, 1957, Jour. Paleont., 31: 795 [n.n. pro *Hilgardia* Stephenson, 1956]
Hilgardia Stephenson, 1956, Jour. Paleont., 30 (3): 752 [non Harris in Harris & Palmer, 1946 (Nuculanidae); see *Hilgardella* Stephenson, 1957]
†**Hippagus** Lea, 1833, Contrib. to Geol., 72 (as *Hyppagus*, pl. ii)
Hormomya Mörch, 1853, Cat. Conch. Yoldi, (2): 53
Horomya (err. pro *Hormomya* Mörch, 1853) Coates, 1925, Trans. Proc. Perthshire Soc. nat. Sci., 8 (2): 79
Idas Jeffreys, 1876, Ann. Mag. nat. Hist., (4) 18: 428 [non Mulsant, 1876 (Aves)—a nude name; see *Idasola* Iredale, 1915]
Idasola Iredale, 1915, Proc. malac. Soc. London, 11: 340 [unnecessary n.n. pro *Idas* Jeffreys, 1876]
†**Inoperna** Conrad, 1873, App. A, p. 5, in Kerr, Rep. Geol. Surv. N. Carolina, 1 (separate, 1873; vol. 1875)
Ischadium Jukes-Browne, 1905, Proc. malac. Soc. London, 6: 222
Labis Dall, 1916, Proc. U.S. natl. Mus., 52: 405 [not invalidated by *Labis* G. B. Sowerby II, 1842, err. pro *Labio* Oken, 1815]
Lamy Soot-Ryen, 1958, Ann. Natal Mus., 14 (2): 342
Lanistes Swainson, 1840, Treat. Malacol., 385 [non Montfort, 1810 (Gastr.)] [= *Musculus* Röding, 1798]
Lanistina Gray, 1847, Proc. zool. Soc. London, 15: 199 [= *Musculus* Röding, 1798]
Lanistria (err. pro *Lanistina* Gray, 1847) Korobkov, 1954, Sprav. Metod. Rukov. po Tert. Moll.: Lamell., 204
†**Lecompteus** Van de Poel, 1959, Bull. Inst. roy. Sci. nat. Belg., 35 (16): 12, 14
Leiosolenus Carpenter, 1856, Cat. Mazatlán Shells, 130
Lihophagus (err. pro *Lith-* Megerle, 1811) Stoppani, 1865, Géol. Paléont. Lombardie, 263

- Limnoperna** Rochebrune, 1882, Bull. Soc. philom. Paris, (7) 6: 102
Lioberis Dall, 1898, Trans. Wagner Inst. Philad., 3 (4): 805
Liosolen (emend. pro *Leiosolenus* Carpenter, 1856) Cossmann, 1914, Act. Soc. linn. Bordeaux, 68 (1): 18
Liosolena (err. pro *-nus* Mörch, 1861) Paetel, 1875, Fam. Gatt. Moll., 113
Liosolenus (err. pro *Lei-* Carpenter, 1856) Mörch, 1861, Malak. Bl., 7: 207
†**Liromytilus** La Rocque, 1950, Contr. Paleont., Univ. Mich., 7 (10): 294
Lithodoma Blainville, 1823, Dict. Sci. nat., 27: 66 [= *Lithophaga* Röding, 1798]
†**Lithodomina** Waagen, 1881, Palaeont. Indica, (13) 1 (3): 264
Lithodomus Cuvier, 1817, Règne Anim., 2: 471 [= *Lithophaga* Röding, 1798]
Lithophaga Röding, 1798, Mus. Bolten., 156
Lithophagus Megerle, 1811, Mag. Ges. Nat. Fr. Berlin, 5: 69 [= *Lithophaga* Röding, 1798]
Lithotomus (err. pro *-thodomus* Cuvier, 1817) Nitzsch, 1825, in Ersch & Gruber, Allg. Ency., 14: 175
Lithotornus (err. pro *-thodomus* Cuvier, 1817) Schweigger, 1820, Handb. Naturges., 712
†**Lycettia** Cox, 1937, Proc. malac. Soc. London, 22: 345
Lythodomus (err. pro *Lith-* Cuvier, 1817) d'Orbigny, 1850, Prodr. Paléont., 2: 391
Madiola (err. pro *Mo-* Lamarck, 1801) Fischer, 1888, Jour. Conchyl., 36: 272
Madiolus (err. pro *Mo-* Lamarck, 1799) Chen, 1960, Tunghai Univ. Fac. Sci., Biol. Bull. (2): 13
†**Mauricia** Harris, 1919, Bull. Amer. Paleont., 6: 32' (no. 31: 32)
Megacrenella Habe & Ito, 1965, Venus, 24 (1): 28, 44
Miridas Iredale, 1939, Gt. Barrier Reef Exped., 1928-9; Sci. Rept., 5 (6): 425
Mitilus (err. pro *Myt-* Linnaeus, 1758) Corsi, 1900, An. Mus. nac. Montevideo, 2: 424
Mitylus (err. pro *Mytilus* Linnaeus, 1758) d'Orbigny [1850], Prodr. Paléont. 1 (1849): 236
Modeolus (err. pro *Modio-* Lamarck, 1799) [author?], 1817, Encycl. Brit., (ed. 5), 10: 333
Modiella Monterosato, 1884, Nomen. Conch. Medit., 12 [non Hall, 1883 (Ambonychiidae)]
Modiola Lamarck, 1801, Syst. Anim. s. vert., 113 [invalid ICZN 325] [= *Modiolus* Lamarck, 1799]
Modiolacea (err. pro *-laria* Lovén, 1846) Liénard, 1877, Cat. Faune malac. Maurice, 66
Modiolacera (err. pro *-larca* Gray, 1843) Hutton, 1873, Cat. mar. Moll. N. Zealand, 78
Modiolarca Gray, 1840, Syn. Cont. Brit. Mus., (ed. 42): 151 [n.n.]
Modiolarca Gray, 1843, in Dieffenbach, Travels N. Zealand, 2: 259
Modiolaria Lovén, 1846 (ex Beck MS.), Öfvers K. VetenskAkad. Förh., 3(6): 187 [= *Musculus* Röding, 1798]
Modiolafus Jousseaume, 1893, Le Naturaliste, (2) 7: 192
Modioligenus Renier, 1807, Tav. Class. Anim., tab. vii [invalid ICZN 427]
Modiolina Giebel, 1852, Allgem. Pal., 167 [n.n.]
Modiolites Krueger, 1823, Gesch. d. Urwelt, 2: 441 [invalid, Code Z. N. art. 20; = *Modiolus* Lamarck, 1799]

- Modiolla* (err. pro *-ola* Lamarck, 1801) Stephanoff, 1932, Trav. Soc. Bulgar. Sci. nat., Sofia, (15-16): 231
- Modioloria* (err. pro *-laria* Lovén, 1846) [Beck], 1847, Amtl. Ber. Vers. dtsh. Naturf., 24: 115
- Modiolotus* (err. pro *-latus* Jousseaume, 1893) Haas, 1912, NachrBl. dtsh. malakozool. Ges., 44: 86
- Modiolula** Sacco, 1898, in Bellardi & Sacco, Moll. Terr. terz. Piemonte e Liguria, 25: 41
- Modiolus** Lamarck, 1799, Mém. Soc. H. N. Paris, 87 [valid ICZN 325]
- Modiolusia** Yamamoto & Habe, 1958, Bull. Asamushi Mar. Stat., Tohoku Univ., 9 (1): 8
- Musculista** Yamamoto & Habe, 1958, Bull. Asamushi Mar. Stat., Tohoku Univ., 9 (1): 9
- Musculus** Röding, 1798, Mus. Bolten., 156
- Myapalmula** Iredale, 1939, Gt. Barrier Reef Exped., 1928-9; Sci. Rept., 5 (6): 417
- Myaparo* (err. pro *Myo-* Lea, 1833) Paetel, 1875, Fam. Gatt. Moll., 131
- Mytilus* (err. pro *Myt-* Linnaeus, 1758) Roeder, 1882, Beitr. Kennt. Terr. Chailles (Inaug. Diss.), 107
- Myoforceps** Fischer, 1886, Man. Conch., 969
- Myopara* (err. pro *-paro* Lea, 1833) Férussac, 1835, Bull. Zool., 10
- †**Myoparo** Lea, 1833, Contrib. to Geol., 73
- Myrina* Adams, 1854, Ann. Mag. nat. Hist., (2) 14: 76 [non Fabricius, 1807 (Lepid.); see *Adipicola* Dautzenberg, 1927]
- Myrtilus* (err. pro *Myt-* Linnaeus, 1758) Loudon, 1844, Glimpses of Nature, 173, 200
- Mytella** Soot-Ryen, 1955, Rept. Allan Hancock Pacific Exped., 20 (1): 47
- Mytelus* (err. pro *Mytil-* Linnaeus, 1758) Meek & Hayden, 1856, Proc. Acad. nat. Sci. Philad., 8: 276
- Mythilus* (err. pro *Mytil-* Linnaeus, 1758) Anić, 1952, Geol. vjesnik, (2-4): 9
- Mythus* (err. pro *Mytilus* Linnaeus, 1758) de Serres, 1838, Ann. Sci. Nat., [2] (Zool.), 9: 288
- Mytilarius* (emend. pro *Mytilus* Linnaeus, 1758) Froriep, 1806, Dumeril's Anal. Zool., 169
- Mytilas* (err. pro *-lus* Linnaeus, 1758) Mayer, 1872, Beitr. Geol. Karte Schweiz, 11: 492
- Mytilaster** Monterosato, 1883, Natural. Sicil., 3: 89
- Mytiligenus* Renier, 1807, Tav. Class. Anim., tab. vii [invalid ICZN 427]
- Mytilis* (err. pro *-lus* Linnaeus, 1758) Whitelegge, 1889, Jour. roy. Soc. N.S. Wales, 23: 244
- Mytilisepta** Habe, 1951, Gen. Jap. Shells, Pelecypoda, (1): 53
- Mytilites* Wahlenberg 1819, N. Acta Soc. Sci. Uppsal., 8: 57 (sep. 1819, Journal, 1821) [invalid, Code Z.N., art. 20; = *Mytilus* Linnaeus, 1758]
- Mytillus* (err. pro *-tilus* Linnaeus, 1758) Say, 1822, Jour. Acad. nat. Sci. Philad., 2: 263
- †**Mytiloconcha** Conrad, 1862, Proc. Acad. nat. Sci. Philad., 14: 290 (as *Mytiliconcha*, p. 579)
- Mytilidonta** Coen, 1935, Acta Pont. Acad. nov. Lyncei, 88 (Suppl.): 298; Brunelli & Cannecci, 1944, Mem. Real. Accad. Ital., Roma, 14: 680
- Mytiloida* "Brongniart" Griffith & Pidgeon, 1834, in Cuvier's Anim. Kingd. 12: 105 [n.n.]
- Mytilus** Linnaeus, 1758, Syst. Nat. (ed. 10): 704 [valid ICZN 94]
- Mytulites* Schlothheim, 1813, Taschenb. Min., 7: 105 [invalid, Code Z. N. art. 20, = *Mytilus* Linnaeus, 1758]
- Mytulus* (err. pro *Mytil-* Linnaeus, 1758) Mueller, 1780, Zool. Dan. Icon., 2: 3

- Nodiolus* (err. pro *Mod-* Lamarck, 1799) Nevesskaya, 1964, Referat. Zhurn., Geol., 1964 (8), Paleozool.: 40
- †*Notobotula* Fleming, 1959, Trans. roy. Soc. N. Zealand, 87: 170
- †*Nuculocardia* d'Orbigny [? 1853] in Sagra, Hist. phys. Cuba [2], Moll. 2 (2): 310
- Nudiola* Monterosato, 1917, Boll. Soc. zool. Ital., (3) 4: 5
- †*Pachymytilus* Zittel, 1881, Handb. Paläont., 2 (1): 42
- †*Paychoya* Lutkevich & Lobanova, 1956, Trudy vses. nauch-issled. geol. In-ta, (VSEGEI), (N.S.), 12, Nov. semeistva i rody: 72
- Perna* Philipsson⁵, 1788, Diss. Nova Test. Gen., 20
- Perna* Oken, 1815, Lehrb. Naturg., 3 (1): 240 [invalid ICZN 417]
- Pernites* Kreuger, 1823, Gesch. d. Urwelt, 2: 441 [invalid, Code Z.N., art. 20; = *Perna* Philipsson, 1788]
- †*Pernomytilus* Rollier, 1914, Mém. Soc. Pal. Suisse, 40: 356
- Perumytilus* Olsson, 1961, Panama-Pacific Pelecypoda, 116
- †*Pharomytilus* Rollier, 1914, Mém. Soc. Pal. Suisse, 40: 338
- Pisina* Mörch, 1854, Prof. R. af D. C. L. Henck's Conchyliensaml. [invalid, fide Tomlin, 1942, Proc. malac. Soc. London, 25: 97, the work being a sales catalogue.]
- Pisina* Paetel, 1875, Fam. Gatt. Moll., 163 [n.n.]
- †*Planimodiola* Cossmann, 1887, Ann. Sic. malac. Belg., 22: 155
- †*Praemytilus* Anderson & Cox, 1948, Proc. Roy. Physic. Soc., 23: 105
- †*Promytilus* Newell, 1942, Kansas geol. Surv. Publ., 10 (2): 37
- Propetilus* Iredale, 1937, Australian Zool., 4: 235
- †*Pseudopachymytilus* Krumbeck, 1923, Paläont. Timor, 12: 87
- Quendreda* Iredale, 1936, Rec. Australian Mus., 19: 271
- Rhombodiella* (err. pro *-boidella* Monterosato, 1884) Ebersin (ed.), 1960, Osnovy Paleont., 3, (Bivalvia etc.): 92
- Rhomboidella* Monterosato, 1884, Nomen. Conch. Medit., 13
- †*Rhynchomytilus* Rollier, 1914, Mém. Soc. Pal. Suisse, 40: 355
- Rupiphaga* Olsson, 1961, Panama-Pacific Pelecypoda, 138
- Ryenella* Fleming, 1959, Trans. roy. Soc. N. Zealand, 87: 172
- Salebrolabis* Iredale, 1939, Gt. Barrier Reef Exped., 1928-9; Sci. Rept., 5 (6): 417
- Scolimytilus* Olsson, 1961, Panama-Pacific Pelecypoda, 118
- †*Semimodiola* Cossmann, 1887, Ann. Soc. malac. Belg., 22: 154
- Semimytilus* Soot-Ryen, 1955, Rept. Allan Hancock Pacific Exped., 20 (1): 25
- Septifer* Récluz, 1848, Rev. Zool. (Soc. Cuv.), 11: 275
- Septiger* (err. pro *-ifer* Récluz, 1848) Mörch, 1853, Cat. Conch. Yoldi, (2): 53
- †*Septiolo* Bittner, 1895, Abh. geol. Reichsanst. Wien., 18 (1): 45
- Solamen* Iredale, 1924, Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. Wales, 49: 181, 198
- Stablia* (err. pro *-hlia* Fischer, 1915) Preston, 1924, Zool. Rec., 59 (1922), Moll.: 76
- †*Stahlia* Fischer, 1915, Beitr. Pal. geol. Oesterr.-Ung., 27: 219
- Stalagmium* Conrad, 1833, Foss. Shells Tert. N. Amer., (4): 39
- Stalagmum* (err. pro *-mium* Conrad, 1833) Conrad, 1865, Amer. Jour. Conch., 1: 10
- Stalagnium* (err. pro *-gmium* Conrad, 1833) Schaufuss, 1869, Moll. Syst. Cat. Paetel, 22

⁵It seems well established (see ICZN Opinion 495) that Philipsson, the student, not Retzius, the professor, was author of the Diss. Nova Test. Gen., 1788, and is to be credited with the names that first appear in that work.

- Stavelia** Gray, 1858, Proc. zool. Soc. London, 26: 90
Stenolena Dall, Bartsch & Rehder, 1938, Bull. Bishop Mus., Honolulu, 153: 60
Stumpiella Soot-Ryen, 1955, Rept. Allan Hancock Pacific Exped., 20 (1): 93
Terua Dall, Bartsch & Rehder, 1938, Bull. Bishop Mus., Honolulu, 153: 57
Tibialectus Iredale, 1939, Gt. Barrier Reef Exped., 1928-9; Sci. Rept., 5 (6): 424
Trichomusculus Iredale, 1924, Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. Wales, 49: 181, 196
Trichomya Ihering, 1900, Proc. malac. Soc. London, 4: 87
†**Undatimusculus** Eames, 1951, Phil. Trans. roy. Soc. London, (B) no. 627, 235: 369
Vilasina (Bartsch MS) Scarlato, 1960, Opr. faun. SSSR, izdv. zool. In-ta, Akad. Nauk. SSSR., 71: 69
Volsella Scopoli, 1777, Introd. Hist. Nat., 397 [invalid ICZN 325]
Volsella Modeer, 1793, K. VetenskAkad. Nya Handl., 14: 179 [non Scopoli, 1777 (Mytilidae)] [invalid ICZN 325]
†**Volsellina** Newell, 1942, Kansas geol. Surv. Publ., 10 (2): 42
Zelithophaga Finlay, 1927, Trans. N. Zealand Inst., 57: 451

Incertae Sedis

The following genus, of uncertain systematic position and possibly to be referred to a family of its own, is here tentatively referred to the Mytilacea.

- †**Chondrodonta** Stanton, 1901, Proc. U.S. natl. Mus., 24: 301

Superfamily **PINNACEA** Leach, 1819

Family **PINNIDAE** Leach, 1819

- Atrina** Gray, 1840, Syn. Cont. Brit. Mus., (ed. 42): 151 [n.n.]; 1842, (ed. 44): 83; 1847, Proc. zool. Soc. London, 15: 199
Aviculipinna (emend. pro *-lopinna* Meek, 1864) Girty, 1904, Amer. Geol., 33: 296
†**Aviculopinna** Meek, 1864, Amer. Jour. Sci., (2) 37: 212
Chimaera Poli, 1791, Test. Sicil., 1 Introd.: 31 [non Linnaeus, 1758 (Pisces)]
Chimaeroderma Poli, 1795, Test. Sicil., 2: 253, 259
Chimera (err. pro *-maera* Poli, 1791) Rafinesque, 1815, Analyse Nat., 147
†**Curvula** Rafinesque, 1818, Amer. mon. Mag., 4: 107 [n.n.]; 1819, Journ. de Phys., 88: 427
Cyrtopinna Mörch, 1853, Cat. Conch. Yoldi, (2): 51
Exitopinna Iredale, 1939, Gt. Barrier Reef Exped., 1928-9; Sci. Rept., 5 (6): 308, 315
Laevipinna (Paul MS) Paul, 1941, Foss. Catal., (1, Anim.): 244 [invalid, no diagnosis or type design.]
Otysma (err. pro *Oxy-* Herrmannsen, 1847) Paetel, 1875, Fam. Gatt. Moll., 148
Oxisma Rafinesque, 1818, Amer. mon. Mag., 4: 107 [n.n.]; 1819, Journ. de Phys., 88: 427; 1831, Enum. obj. Cab., 3
Oxysma (emend. pro *Oxi-* Rafinesque, 1818) Herrmannsen, 1847, Ind. Gen. Malacoz., 2: 184

- †**Palaeopinna** Hall, 1870, Prelim. Not. Lamell. Shells, (2): 97
Paleopinna (err. pro *Palaeo-* Hall, 1870) Kindle, 1904, Indiana Dep. Geol. nat. Res., 28 (1903): 449
Pennaria (ex Browne) Mörch, 1853, Cat. Conch. Yoldi (2): 51 [non Blainville, 1818 (Vermes)]
Pina (err. pro *Pinna* Linnaeus, 1758) Koch, 1922, Glasnik Hrvatsko Prirod. Drustvo, Zagreb, 34: 186
Pinna Linnaeus, 1758, Syst. Nat. (ed. 10): 707
Pinnaria (err. pro *Penn-* Mörch, 1853) Paetel, 1890, Cat. Conch.-Samml., 208
Pinnarius Froriep, 1806, Dumérils' Anal. Zool., 169 [= *Pinna* Linnaeus, 1758]
Pinnigena (err. pro *Pinno-* Bronn, 1836) Agassiz, 1846, Nomen. Zool. Index Univ., 292
Pinnigenus Renier, 1807 Tav. Class. Anim., tab. vii [invalid ICZN 427]
Pinnogena (ex Saussure) Bronn, 1836, Leth. Geogn., 1: 341 [= *Trichites* Thurmann, 1833]
Pinula (emend. pro *Pinna* Linnaeus, 1758) Rafinesque, 1815, Analyse Nat., 147
Pinua (err. pro *Pinna* Linnaeus, 1758) Seguenza, 1877, Boll. R. Comit. Geol. Ital., 8: 98
Pinnigena (err. pro *Pinnog-* Bronn, 1836) Cossmann, 1915, Rev. crit. Paléozool., 19: 115
†**Plesiopinna** Amano, 1956, Kumamoto Jour. Sci., (B), Sec. 1, Geol. 2 (1): 70
Quantulopinna Iredale, 1939, Gt. Barrier Reef Exped., 1928-9; Sci. Rept., 5 (6): 308, 310
Servatrina Iredale, 1939, Gt. Barrier Reef Exped., 1928-9; Sci. Rept., 5 (6): 309, 317
†**Stegoconcha** Böhm, 1907, Z. dtsch. geol. Ges., 59 (MonatsBer.): 148
Streptopinna Martens, 1880, in Moebius, Beitr. Meeresfauna Mauritius, 318
Subitopinna Iredale, 1939, Gt. Barrier Reef Exped., 1928-9; Sci. Rept., 5 (6): 308, 312
Sulcatipinna (emend. pro *Sulcato-* Hyatt, 1892) Girty, 1915, Bull. U.S. geol. Surv., 593: 87
†**Sulcatopinna** Hyatt, 1892, Proc. Boston Soc. nat. Hist., 25: 341
†**Trichites** (Voltz MS) Thurmann, 1833, Mém. Soc. Hist. nat. Strassbourg, 1 (2): 13; Bronn, 1837, Leth. Geogn., 1: 341

Order PTERIOIDA Newell, 1965

[Pteroconcha Cox, 1960]

Suborder PTERIINA Newell, 1965

Superfamily **AMBONYCHIACEA** Miller, 1877

Family **AMBONYCHIIDAE** Miller, 1877

- †**Allonychia** Ulrich, 1893, Rep. Geol. Surv. Ohio, 7: 640
Ambonichia (err. pro *-nychia* Hall, 1847) Worthen & Meek, 1875, Geol. Surv. Illinois, 6: 495
†**Ambonychia** Hall, 1847, Nat. Hist. New York (Pal. 1): 163
†**Ambonychinia** Isberg, 1934, Stud. Lamell. Leptaenakalkes Dalarna, 5, 29

- †**Ambonychiopsis** Isberg, 1934, Stud. Lamell. Leptaenakalkes Dalarna, 6, 82
- †**Amphicoelia** Hall, 1867, Ann. Rep. New York Cab., 20: 339
- †**Anomalocoelia** Isberg, 1934, Stud. Lamell. Leptaenakalkes Dalarna, 6, 98
- †**Anomalodonta** Miller, 1874, Cincinnati Quart. Jour. Sci., 1: 16
- †**Anoptera** Ulrich, 1893, Rep. geol. Surv. Ohio, 7: 649
Arctonychia (emend. pro *Ambonychia* Hall, 1847) Roemer, 1848, N. Jhrb. Min. (1848): 177
Bissonychia (err. pro *Bysso-* Ulrich, 1893) Cossmann, 1898, Rev. crit. Paléozool., 2: 136
- †**Boiomytilus** Ruzicka & Prantl, 1961, Sbornik narodn. Mus. Praze, 17: 76
- †**Byssonychia** Ulrich, 1893, Rep. Geol. Surv. Ohio, 7: 629
- †**Byssopteria** Hall, 1883, Nat. Hist. New York (Pal. 5), Lamell. 1: pl. xxxii
- †**Cleionychia** Ulrich, 1892, Amer. Geol., 10: 97
Clyonychia (emend. pro *Cleio-* Ulrich, 1892) Miller, 1892, N. Amer. Geol. Paleont., 1, App.: 699
Clyonichia (err. pro *Cleiony-* Ulrich, 1892) Khalfin, 1958, Trudy, Geol. In-ta., Akad. Nauk SSSR, 9 (3): 145
- †**Congeriomorpha** Stoyanow, 1948, Jour. Paleont., 22: 784
- †**Cyrtodontopsis** Frech, 1891, Abh. geol. Karte Preuss. Thüring. Staaten, 9 (3): 323 (125)
- †**Demanetia** Maillieux, 1937, Mém. Mus. Hist. nat. Belg., 81: 104
- †**Dvorecia** Ruzicka, 1949, Sbornik vys. Skoly Banske v Ostrave, Priloha Prirodov. Sborn. Ostrav. Kraje, 10 (3): 104, 116
Ectenoptera Ulrich, 1897, Geol. Minnesota, 3 (2): 485 [n.n.] [= *Opisthoptera* Meek, 1872, fide Ulrich, sup. cit., p. 628]
- †**Elasmodophora** Isberg, 1934, Stud. Lamell. Leptaenakalkes Dalarna, 6, 87
- †**Enkebergia** (Wedekind MS) Schindewolf, 1924, N. Jhrb. Min. Geol. Paläont. (Beil.), 49: 274
- †**Eridonychia** Ulrich, 1893, Rep. geol. Surv. Ohio, 7: 639
- †**Follmannia** Drevermann, 1907, Ber. Senckenb. naturf. Ges., (1907): 132
- †**Gosseletia** Barrois, 1882, Mém. Soc. géol. Nord., 2 (1): 273
- †**Joachymia** Ruzicka, 1949, Sbornik vys. Skoly Banske v Ostrave, Priloha Prirodov. Sborn. Ostrav. Kraje, 10 (3): 102, 112
- †**Lophonychia** Pohl, 1929, Bull. Publ. Mus. City Milwaukee, 11: 48
Megaptera Meek & Worthen, 1868, Proc. Chicago Acad. nat. Sci., 1: 22 [non Gray, 1846 (Mamm.); see *Opisthoptera* Meek, 1872]
Megapteria (err. pro *-ptera* Meek & Worthen, 1868) Paetel, 1875, Fam. Gatt. Moll., 122
- †**Modiella** Hall, 1885, Nat. Hist. New York (Pal. 5), Lamell. 2: pl. lxxvi
- †**Myalinopterella** Khalfin, 1940, Tomsk Gosydarst. Univ., Trudy Nauchnoi Konf. po izudirn. i Osvoen. Prosvod. Sibiri, 2: 261
- †**Mytilarca** Hall & Whitfield, 1869, Prelim. Not. Lamell. Shells, (2): 19
- †**Mytilops** Hall, 1870, Prelim. Not. Lamell. Shells, (2): 97 [n.n.]; 1883, Nat. Hist. New York (Pal. 5), Lamell. 1: xiv, pl. xxxiii
Mytilarca (err. pro *Mytil-* Hall & Whitfield, 1869) Crosse, 1886, Jour. Conchyl., 34: 168
- †**Nathorstella** Kayser, 1901, Svenska VetenskAkad. Bihang Till, 27 (4), no. 2: 10
Opistholoba (Ulrich (MS) Hussey, 1926, Contrib. Mus. geol. Univ. Michigan, 2: 165 [non Mik, 1891 (Dipt.)])
- †**Opisthoptera** Meek, 1872, Proc. Acad. nat. Sci. Philad., 23: 320 [n.n. pro *Megaptera* Meek & Worthen, 1868]

- †*Palaeocardia* Hall, 1867 [sep. 1865], Ann. Rep. New York Cab., 20: 341
Paleocardia (err. pro *Palaeo-* Hall, 1867) Dall, 1900, in Eastman-Zittel, Text-Book Paleont., 1: 368; 1913, (ed. 2): 445
- †*Paramytilarca* Isberg, 1934, Stud. Lamell. Leptaenakalkes Dalarna, 6, 129
Pianomya (err. pro *Pya-* Miller, 1881) Fischer, 1887, Man. Conch., 1186
Plethomytilus (err. pro *-mytilus* Hall, 1883) Maillieux, 1937, Mém. Mus. Hist. nat. Belg., 81: 83
- †*Plethomytilus* Hall, 1883, Nat. Hist. New York (Pal. 5), Lamell. 1: pls. & expl., 4; 1884, text, 253
- †*Praeanomalodonta* Isberg, 1934, Stud. Lamell. Leptaenakalkes Dalarna, 6, 91
- †*Psilonychia* Ulrich, 1893, Rep. geol. Surv. Ohio, 7: 648
- †*Pyanomys* Miller, 1881, Jour. Cincinnati Soc. nat. Hist., 4: 318
- †*Stappersella* Maillieux, 1920, Bull. Soc. géol. Belg., 29: 144
- †*Streptomytilus* Kindle, 1904, Ann. Rep. Geol. & nat. Res. Indiana, 28: 452

Family MYALINIDAE Frech, 1891

- †*Anningella* Cox, 1958, Proc. geol. Soc. London, (1958): 44 [n.n. pro *Anningia* Cox, 1936]
Anningia Cox, 1936, Quart. Jour. geol. Soc. London, 92: 468 [non Broom, 1927 (Rept.)]; see *Anningella* Cox, 1958]
- Anthracomya* Salter, 1861, Mem. geol. Surv. Gr. Brit., Iron Ores, (3): 229 [non Rondani, 1856 (Dipt.)]; see *Anthraconaia* Trueman & Weir, 1946 + *Saltermys* Palmer, 1946]
- †*Anthraconaia* Trueman & Weir, 1946 (April), Monogr. Brit. Carb. non-mar. Lamell. (Palaeontogr. Soc. Monogr.): xv
- †*Anthraconauta* Pruvost, 1930, Mém. Mus. Hist. nat. Belg., 44: 247
- †*Anthracoptera* Salter, 1862, Mem. geol. Surv. Gr. Brit., Iron Ores, (4): 293-294; 1863, Quart. Jour. geol. Soc. London, 19: 79, 80
- †*Aphanaia* Koninck, 1877, Mém. Soc. Sci. Liège, (2) 6: 302
Aphania (err. pro *Aphanaia* Koninck, 1877) Tryon, 1884, Struct. Syst. Conch., 3: 291
- †*Aviculomyalina* Assmann, 1916, Jhrb. pruess. Geol. Landesanst. Berlin, 36 (3): 608
- †*Coxesia* Mendes, 1952, Bol. São Paulo Univ. Fac. Filos. Cien. Letr., (Geol.) 8: 11, 109
- †*Curvirimula* Weir, 1960, Monogr. Brit. Carb. non-mar. Lamell. (Palaeontogr. Soc. Monogr.), (10): 297
- †*Dictys* Khalfin, 1950, Trudy Gorno-geol. In-ta, Akad. Nauk SSSR, Zap.-Sibiri filial, 9: 32
- †*Hoplomytilus* Sandberger, 1856, Verstein. Rhein. Schichtensyst. Nassau, 281
- †*Intomodesma* Popov, 1957, Sbornik statei Paleont. i Biostratigr.; Nauchno-issled. In-ta. geol. Arktiki, 1: 49
- †*Joannina* Waagen, 1907, Abh. geol. Reichsanst. Wien, 18 (2): 94
- †*Kolymia* Licharev & Einor, 1941, Doklady Akad. Nauk URSR (Kiev), (N.S.) 31 (2): 151
Leibeia (err. pro *Liebea* Waagen, 1881) Branson, 1948, Geol. Soc. Amer., Mem. 26: 615
- †*Leiomyalina* Frech, 1891, Abh. geol. Karte Preuss. Thüring. Staaten, 9 (3): 201
- †*Liebea* Waagen, 1881, Palaeont. Indica, (13) 1 (3): 292
- †*Maitaia* Marwick, 1934, Proc. Fifth Pacific Sci. Congr. (Canada, 1933), 2: 948
- Mochovia* Ragozin, 1962, Doklady Akad. Sci. SSSR., 142 (6): 1374 [n.n.]

- †**Modioptera** Schindewolf, 1924, N. Jhrb. Min. Geol. Paläont. (Beil.), 49: 275
- †**Myalina** Koninck, 1842, Descr. Anim. foss., (3): 125
- †**Myalinella** Newell, 1942, Kansas geol. Surv. Publ., 10 (2): 60
- †**Myalinoptera** Frech, 1891, Abh. geol. Karte Preuss. Thüring. Staaten, 9 (3): 137
- Myalinoptera* (err. pro *-tera* Frech, 1891) Williams & Breger, 1916, U.S. geol. Surv. Prof. Pap. 89: 199
- Naiadita* (err. pro *-dites* Dawson, 1860) Richardson, 1903, Proc. Cotteswold Nat. Field Club, 14 (2): tabl. 1
- Naiaditas* (err. pro *-dita* Richardson, 1903) Neave, 1940, Nomén. Zool., 3: 259
- †**Naiadites** Dawson, 1860, Acadian Geol., (ed. 1), Suppl.: 43
- †**Naiadopsis** Mendes, 1952, Bol. São Paulo Univ., Fac. Filos. Cien. Letr., (Geol.) 8: 11, 111
- Najadites* (err. pro *Naiia-* Dawson, 1860) Amalitzky, 1892, Palaeontographica, 39: 183
- Nayadites* (err. pro *Naiia-* Dawson, 1860) Netschajew, 1894, Trudy Obschch. Univ. Kazan, 27 (4): 278
- †**Orthomyalina** Newell, 1942, Kansas geol. Surv. Publ., 10 (2): 56
- †**Orthonaia** Khalfin, 1950, Trudy Gorno-geol. In-ta.; Akad. Nauk SSSR, Zap.-Sibiri filial, 9: 27
- Ossinoviella* Ragozin, 1962, Doklady Akad. Nauk SSSR, 142 (6): 1374 [n.n.]
- †**Pompeckijina** (Wedekind MS) Schindewolf, 1924, N. Jhrb. Min. Geol. Paläont., (Beil.) 49: 275
- Posidionella* (err. pro *-doniella* Koninck, 1885) Airaghi, 1907, Atti Soc. ital. Sci. nat. Mus. Civ. Milano, 46: 46
- †**Posidoniella** Koninck, 1885, Ann. Mus. Roy. nat. Belg., 11: 184
- †**Promyalina** Kittl, 1904, Jhrb. geol. Reichsanst. Wien, 53: 690
- †**Pseudomyalina** Dickens, 1956, Bull. Australia Bur. Min. Res., Geol. Geophys., 29: 25
- †**Ptychodesma** Hall & Whitfield, 1872, Ann. Rep. New York Cab., 24: 192
- Saltermya* Palmer, 1946 (Sept.), Jour. Paleont., 20: 518 [n.n. pro *Anthracomya* Salter, 1861; cf. *Anthraconaia* Trueman & Weir, 1946 (Apr.)]
- †**Selenimyalina** Newell, 1942, Kansas geol. Surv. Publ., 10 (2): 63
- †**Septimyalina** Newell, 1942, Kansas geol. Surv. Publ., 10 (2): 64
- Yavorskia* Fedotov, 1938, Trudy Akad. Nauk USSR. (Biol. Ser.), (1939): 249 [non Fomichev, 1931 (Coel.)]; see *Yavorskiella* Khalfin, 1950]
- †**Yavorskiella** Khalfin, 1950, Trudy Gorno-geol. In-ta, Akad. Nauk SSSR., Zap.-Sibiri filial, 9: 33 [n.n. pro *Yavorskia* Fedotov, 1938]

Family **MYSIDIELLIDAE** Cox, 1964

- Mysidia* Bittner, 1891, Jhrb. geol. Reichsanst. Wien, 41: 113 [non Westwood, 1840 (Hemipt.)]; see *Mysidiella* Cox, 1964]
- †**Mysidiella** Cox, 1964, Proc. malac. Soc. London, 36: 44 [n.n. pro *Mysidia* Bittner, 1891]
- †**Mytiliconcha** Tommasi, 1911, Paleontogr. Ital., 17: 35 [not pre-occ. by *Mytilo-* Conrad, 1862 (Mytilidae); cf. *Tommasina* Cox, 1964]
- †**Protomis** Kittl, 1904, Jhrb. geol. Reichsanst. Wien, 53: 718
- Tommasina* Cox, 1964, Proc. malac. Soc. London, 36: 44 [unnecessary n.n. pro *Mytiliconcha* Tommasi, 1911]

Family **EURYDESMATIDAE** Reed, 1936

- †**Atomodesma** Beyrich, 1865, Abh. Akad. Wiss. Berlin, (1864. Phys.): 68, 71

†**Eurydesma** Morris, 1845, in de Strzelecki, Phys. descr. N. S. Wales, 275

Family **PERGAMIDIIDAE** Cox, 1964

- †**Krumbeckiella** Ichikawa, 1958, Palaeontographica, 111A: 196 [n.n. pro *Timoria* Krumbeck, 1924]
Pergamidea (err. pro *-dia* Bittner, 1891) Dall, 1900, in Eastman-Zittel, Text-Book Paleont., 1: 372
 †**Pergamidia** Bittner, 1891, Jhrb. geol. Reichsanst. Wien, 41: 103
 †**Semuridia** Melville, 1956, Bull. geol. Surv. Gt. Brit., 11: 116
Timoria Krumbeck, 1924, Paläont. Timor, 13: 218 (360) [non Kaye, 1819 (Lepid.); see *Krumbeckiella* Ichikawa, 1958]

Incertae sedis

- †**Manticula** Waterhouse, 1960, Trans. roy. Soc. N. Zealand, 88: 428 [cf. *Maoria* Wilckens, 1927]
Maoria Wilckens, 1927, N. Zealand geol. Surv., Paleont. Bull. 12: 12 [non Laporte, 1868 (Coleopt.); = *Manticula* Waterhouse, 1960]

Family **LUNULACARDIIDAE** Fischer, 1887

- Amita* (pro *Tetinka* Barrande, 1881) Barrande, 1881, Syst. silur. Bohême, Rech. pal., 6: 164
 †**Burriera** Laseyron, 1910, Jour. Proc. roy. Soc. N. S. Wales, 44: 194, 209
 †**Cardiopsis** Meek & Worthen, 1861, Proc. Acad. nat. Sci. Philad., 13: 144
 †**Chaenocardiola** Holzapfel, 1889, Palaeont. Abh., 5 (1): 61
Dilecta (pro *Mila* Barrande, 1881) Barrande, 1881, Syst. silur. Bohême, Rech. pal., 6: 106
Goniophorella Frech, 1891, Abh. geol. Karte Preuss. Thüring. Staaten, 9 (3): 249 (447); [unnecessary n.n. pro *Tetinka* Barrande, 1881]
Hemicardium Barrande, 1881, Syst. silur. Bohême, Rech. pal., 6: pl. 244, figs. 1, 3-7 [non Schweigger, 1820 (Cardiidae); see *Patrocardia* Fischer, 1887]
 †**Honeoyea** Clarke, 1904, Mem. New York State Mus., 6: 255
Leptynoconcha Frech, 1891, Abh. geol. Karte Preuss. Thüring. Staaten, 9 (3): 249 (451); [unnecessary n.n. pro *Tenka* Barrande, 1881]
 †**Lunulacardium** Muenster, 1840, Beitr. zur Petref., (3): 69
Lunulicardium (emend. pro *Lunulac-* Muenster, 1840) Sandberger, 1846, N. Jhrb. Min., (1846): 61
Lunulocardium (emend. pro *Lunulac-* Muenster, 1840) Sandberger, 1845, N. Jhrb. Min., (1845): 176
Lunulicardium (err. pro *Lunulac-* Muenster, 1840) Zamjatin, 1911, Mém. com. Géol. St. Petersb. (N.S.) 67: 5
 †**Mila** Barrande, 1881, Syst. silur. Bohême, Rech. pal., 6: 106 [cf. *Dilecta* Barrande, 1881]
 †**Onychocardium** Whitfield, 1905, Bull. Amer. Mus. nat. Hist., 21: 18
 †**Oracardia** Herrick, 1888, Bull. Sci. Lab. Denison Univ., 4: 41
Oracardia (err. pro *Orac-* Herrick, 1888) Miller, 1892, N. Amer. Geol. Paleont., App. 1: 701
 †**Patrocardia** Fischer, 1887, Man. Conch., 1041 [n.n. pro *Hemicardium* Barrande, 1881]
Patrocardium (err. pro *-dia* Fischer, 1887) Dall, 1900 in Eastman-Zittel, Text-Book Paleont., 1: 367; 1913, (ed. 2) 1: 444
 †**Pinnopsis** Hall, 1843, Nat. Hist. New York (Geol. 4th dist.), 244
Prochasma (err. pro *Prosoch-* Beushausen, 1895) Clarke, 1904, Mem. New York State Mus., 6: 228

- †**Prosoclasma** Beushausen, 1895, Abh. preuss. geol. Landesanst. Berlin, (N.F.) 17: 369
- †**Spanila** Barrande, 1881, Syst. silur. Bohême, Rech. pal., 6: 161 [cf. *Venusta* Barrande, 1881]
- †**Tenka** Barrande, 1881, Syst. silur. Bohême, Rech. pal. 6: 163 [cf. *Tenuis* Barrande, 1881, +*Leptynoconcha* Frech, 1891]
Tenuis (pro *Tenka* Barrande, 1881) Barrande, 1881, Syst. silur. Bohême, Rech. pal., 6: 163 [cf. *Leptynoconcha* Frech, 1891]
- †**Tetinka** Barrande, 1881, Syst. silur. Bohême, Rech. pal., 6: 164 [cf. *Amia* Barrande, 1881, +*Goniophorella* Frech, 1891]
Venusta (pro *Spanila* Barrande, 1881) Barrande, 1881, Syst. silur. Bohême, Rech. pal., 6: 161

Superfamily **PTERIACEA** Broderip, 1839

Familiy **PTERIIDAE** Broderip, 1839

Subfamily **PTERIINAE** Broderip, 1839

- Anomia* (err. pro *Anonica* Oken, 1815) Deshayes, 1830, Encycl. Méth. (Vers), 2 (1): 51 [non *Anomia* Linnaeus, 1758 (*Anomiidae*)]
Anonica Oken, 1815, Lehrb. Zool., (3): 830 [invalid ICZN 417] [= *Pteria* Scopoli, 1777]
- †**Arcavicula** Cox, 1964, Proc. malac. Soc. London, 36: 47 [cf. *Arcuatula* Gugenberger, 1934]
Arcuatula Gugenberger, 1934, Anz. Akad. Wiss. Wien, 71: 45 [non Lamy, 1919 (*Mytilidae*); cf. *Arcavicula* Cox, 1964]
Aricula (err. pro *Av-* Bruguière, 1791) Oken, 1823, Isis (Oken), 458 (Litt. Anz.)
- Austropteria** Iredale, 1931, Rec. Australian Mus., 18: 205
Avicula Bruguière, 1791, Encycl. Méth. (Tabl. Vers), 1: pl. 177; Lamarck, 1799, Mém. Soc. H. N. Paris, 82 [= *Pteria* Scopoli, 1777]
- †**Avicularca** Bubnoff, 1921, Verh. naturh.-med. Ver. Heidelberg, (N.F.) 14: 281
- †**Aviculoperna** Cossmann, 1887, Ann. Soc. malac. Belg., 22: 164
Aviculoperna Pčelintsev, 1931, Trans. geol. prosp. Serv. SSSR, 91: 16 [non Cossmann, 1887]
- †**Bittneria** Broili, 1904, Paläontographica, 50: 168
Electrina (err. pro *-troma* Stoliczka, 1871) Martens, 1872, Zool. Rec., 8 (1871): 171
- Electroma** Stoliczka, 1871, Palaeont. Indica, (6) 3: 391
- †**Eopinctada** Tamura, 1961, Trans. Proc. Palaeont. Soc. Japan, (44): 147
- †**Euptera** Dartevelle, Freneix & Sornay, 1957, Ann. Mus. Congo Belg., Sec. Geol., 20: 65
Glaucoderma Poli, 1795, Test. Sicil., 2: 254, 260 [= *Pteria* Scopoli, 1777]
Glaucus Poli, 1795, Test. Sicil., 2: 148; Mörch, 1853, Cat. Conch. Yoldi, (2): 51 [non Gmelin, 1791 (*Gastr.*)]
- †**Hokonua** Trechmann, 1918, Quart. Jour. geol. Soc. London, 73: 202
- Magnavicula** Iredale, 1939, Gt. Barrier Reef Exped., 1928-9; Sci. Rept., 5 (6): 327, 331
Maleagrina (err. pro *Meleagrina* Lamarck, 1819) Agassiz, 1839, Bull. Soc. imp. Nat. Moscou, 12 (3): 417
Maleagrina (err. pro *Mel-* Lamarck, 1819) Monterosato, 1877, Ann. Mus. Stor. nat. Genova, 9: 409
Margarita Leach, 1814, Zool. Miscell., 1: 107 [= *Pinctada* Röding, 1798]
Margaritifera (emend. pro *-tiphora* Megerle, 1811) Schmidt, 1818, Versuch. Conch.-Samml., 75, 195 [non Schumacher, 1816 (*Margaritiferidae*)]

- Margaritifera* (ex Browne) Jameson, 1901, Proc. zool. Soc. London, (1901): 372 [= *Pinctada* Röding, 1798]
- Margaritiphora* Megerle, 1811, Mag. Ges. Nat. Fr. Berlin, 5: 66 [= *Pinctada* Röding, 1798]
- Margaritites* Agassiz, 1845, Nomen. syst. gen. Moll., 53 [n.n.]
- Margaritophora* (emend. pro *-tiphora* Megerle, 1811) Agassiz, 1846, Nomen. Zool. Index Univ., 219
- †**Mclearnia** Crickmay, 1930, Bull. Canad. Dept. Mines (Nat. Mus. Canada), 63: 45
- Melcagrina* Lamarck, 1819, Anim. s. vert., 6: 150 [= *Pinctada* Röding, 1798]
- Meleagris* (err. pro *-grina* Lamarck, 1819) Fischer von Waldheim, 1835, Bull. Soc. imp. Nat. Moscou, 8: 118
- Nuggetia* Wilckens, 1927, N. Zealand geol. Surv., Paleont. Bull. 12: 29 [= *Hokonua* Trechmann, 1918]
- †**Oretia** Marwick, 1953, N. Zealand geol. Surv., Paleont. Bull. 21: 62
- †**Oxypteria** Waagen, 1907, Abh. geol. Reichsanst. Wien, 18 (2): 93
- Pentadina* (err. pro *Pin-* Blainville, 1826) Griffith & Pidgeon, 1834, in Cuvier's Anim. Kingd., 12: 599
- Perlamarer* Schumacher, 1817, Essai Vers. test., 38, 107 [= *Pinctada* Röding, 1798]
- †**Phelopteria** Stephenson, 1953, U. S. geol. Surv. Prof. Pap. 242: 68
- Pinctada** Röding, 1798, Mus. Bolten., 166
- Pintada* (err. pro *Pinet-* Röding, 1798) Gray, 1847, Proc. zool. Soc. London, 15: 199
- Pintadina* Blainville, 1826, Dict. Sci. nat., 41 [ed. 2]: 93 [= *Pinctada* Röding, 1798]
- †**Preavicula** Williams & Breger, 1916, U.S. geol. Surv. Prof. Pap. 89: 205
- Ptenia* (err. pro *Pteria* Scopoli, 1777) Paetel, 1875, Fam. Gatt. Moll., 174
- Pterelectroma** Iredale, 1939, Gt. Barrier Reef Exped., 1928-9; Sci. Rept., 5 (6): 332
- Pteria** Scopoli, 1777, Intr. Hist. Nat., 397
- Pterinoperna* (emend. pro *Pterop-* Lycett, 1850) Whitfield, 1891, Bull. Amer. Mus. nat. Hist., 3: 384, 393
- †**Pterochaenia** Clarke, 1904, Mem. New York. State Mus., 6: 247
- †**Pteroperna** Lycett, 1850, Ann. Mag. nat. Hist., (2) 6: 421; Morris & Lycett, 1853, Monogr. Moll. Gt. Oolite (Palaeontogr. Soc. Monogr.), 2 (Bivalves): 16
- †**Rhaetavicula** Cox, 1962, Palaeontology, 4 (4): 594
- †**Rhynchopterus** Gabb, 1864, Geol. Surv. Calif., Paleont., 1 (2): 31
- †**Somapteria** Tamura, 1960, Trans. Palaeont. Soc. Japan, (N.S.) no. 37 (379): 224
- †**Stephaninia** Venzo, 1934, in Migliorini & Venzo, Palaeontogr. Ital., 34: 165, 168
- †**Tenuipteria** Stephenson, 1955, U.S. geol. Surv. Prof. Pap. 274E: 110
- †**Triaxus** Brown, 1849, Ill. Foss. Conch. G. B. & I., 269 (expl. pl. 72, fig. 3) [probably should be treated as nomen oblitum]
- †**Turkmenia** Krimholz, 1936, Trav. Soc. Natural. Leningrad, Sect. Geol., 65 (1): 96
- Unionidium* (err. pro *-nium* Link, 1807) Gray, 1851, List Brit. Anim. Coll. Brit. Mus., 7, 105
- Unionium* Link, 1807, Besch. Nat. Samml. Univ. Rostock, (3): 155 [= *Pinctada* Röding, 1798]

- Unionum* (err. pro *-nium* Link, 1807) Dall, 1898, Trans. Wagner Inst. Philad., 3 (4): 572
Wolfartaria (err. pro *Wolfat-* Gray, 1840) Neave, 1940, Nomen. Zool., 4: 658
Wolfataria Gray, 1840, Syn. Cont. Brit. Mus., (ed. 42): 151 [n.n.]

Subfamily LIMOPTERINAE Maillieux, 1931

- †*Limoptera* Hall, 1869, Prelim. Not. Lamell. Shells, (2): 15
 †*Monopteria* Meek & Worthen, 1866, Proc. Chicago Acad. nat. Sci., 1: 20
Myalinadonta (err. pro *-linodonta* Oehlert, 1881) Tryon, 1884, Struct. Syst. Conch., 3: 276
 †*Myalinodonta* Oehlert, 1881, Mém. Soc. géol. France, (3) 2: 29
 †*Paropsis* Oehlert, 1888, Bull. Soc. géol. France, (3) 16: 647
 †*Stainieria* Maillieux, 1930, Bull. Soc. Belg. Géol., 39 (1): 63

Family BAKEVELLIIDAE King, 1850

- †*Aguilerella* Chavan, 1951, C. R. Soc. géol. France, (1951): 211
 †*Aguileria* White, 1887, Proc. Acad. nat. Sci. Philad., 39: 34, 35
 †*Angustella* Waagen, 1907, Abh. geol. Reichsanst. Wien, 18 (2): 98
 †*Bakevellia* King, 1848, Cat. Org. Rem. Perm., 10
 †*Bakevelloides* Tokuyama, 1959, Trans. Palaeont. Soc. Japan, (N.S.) no. 35 (370): 148
Bakewellia (emend. pro *Bakev-* King, 1848) Gruenewalt, 1851, Z. dtsh. geol. Ges., 3: 263
Bakwellia (err. pro *Bakew-* Gruenewalt, 1851) Paetel, 1875, Fam. Gatt. Moll., 22
 †*Barbosaia* Mendes, 1952, Bol. São Paulo Univ., Fac. Filos. Cien. Letr., (Geol.) 8: 11, 70
 †*Costigervillia* Cox & Arkell, 1948, Survey Brit. Gt. Oolite Moll. (Palaeontogr. Soc. Monogr.), 9
 †*Cultripsis* Cossmann, 1904, Bull. Soc. géol. France, (4) 3: 510
 †*Cuneigervillia* Cox, 1954, Proc. malac. Soc. London, 31: 48 (n.n. pro *Edentula* Waagen, 1907; cf. *Waagenoperna* Tokuyama, 1959]
 †*Dalliconcha* White, 1887, Proc. Acad. nat. Sci. Philad., 39: 34
Edentula Waagen, 1907, Abh. geol. Reichsanst. Wien, 18 (2): 96 [non Nitzsch, 1820 (Anodontidae); see *Cuneigervillia* Cox, 1954, + *Waagenoperna* Tokuyama, 1959]
 †*Ensigerilleia* Dietrich, 1910, Centralbl. Min., (1910): 236
Gervilla (err. pro *-llia* DeFrance, 1820) Rang, 1829, Man. Moll., 284
Gervilla (err. pro *-llia* DeFrance, 1820) Pethő, 1906, Palaentographica, 52: 231
 †*Gervillaria* Cox, 1954, Proc. malac. Soc. London, 31: 49
Gervillea (emend. pro *-llia* DeFrance, 1820) Fleming, 1828, Hist. Brit. Anim., 381
Gervillea (emend. pro *-llia* DeFrance, 1820) Rominger, 1846, N. Jhrb. Min., (1846): 296
 †*Gervilleioperna* Krumbeck, 1923, Paläont. Timor, 12: 76
Gervillela (err. pro *-llia* Waagen, 1907) Gillet, 1922, Bull. Soc. Sci. Hist. nat. Yonne, 75 (2): 105
 †*Gervillella* Waagen, 1907, Abh. geol. Reichsanst. Wien, 18 (2): 98, 171
 †*Gervillia* DeFrance, 1820, Dict. Sci. nat., 18: 502
 †*Gervilliopsis* Whitfield, 1885, U.S. geol. Surv., Monogr. 9: 73
Gervilla (err. pro *Gerv-* DeFrance, 1820) Dubois de Montpéreux, 1843, Voy. Caucase, 6: tab. p. 350

- Goniodus* Dunker, 1848, Progr. höh. Gewerbsch. Cassel, 9; 1851, Palaeontographica, 1 (6): 292 [non Agassiz, 1838 (Pisces)]
- Haernesia* (err. pro *Hoer-* Laube, 1866) Dussault, 1920, Bull. Serv. géol. Indo-Chine, 9 (2): 41
- †*Hoernesia* Laube, 1866, Denkschr. Akad. Wiss. Wien, 25 (2): 52
- Hydrodaetes* Gistel, 1848, Nat. Thierr., ix [unnecessary n.n. pro *Gervillia* Defrance, 1820]
- †*Kobayashites* Hayami, 1959, Trans. Palaeont. Soc. Japan, (N.S.) no. 35, (368): 138
- †*Langsonella* Patte, 1926, Bull. Serv. géol. Indo-Chine, 15 (1): 139
- †*Leproconcha* Giebel, 1856, Abh. naturw. Ver. Halle, 1: 67
- †*Maizuria* Nakazawa, 1959, Mem. Coll. Sci., Univ. Kyoto, (B, Geol. & Min.) 26 (2): 201
- †*Neobakevella* Nakazawa, 1959, Mem. Coll. Sci., Univ. Kyoto, (B, Geol. & Min.) 26 (2): 200
- †*Panis* Stephenson, 1953, U.S. geol. Surv. Prof. Pap. 242: 67
- †*Pseudogervillia* Gillet, 1922, Bull. Soc. Sci. Hist. nat. Yonne, 75 (2): 106
- †*Pterinella* Toulou, 1882, Denkschr. Akad. Wiss. Wien, Math.-naturw. Kl., 44 (2): 31
- †*Virgellia* Freneix & Busson, 1963, C. R. Seances Acad. Sci., 257 (9): 1632 [n.n.]; Freneix, 1965, Ann. Paléont., 51: 13
- Waagenoperna* Tokuyama, 1959, Trans. Palaeont. Soc. Japan, (N.S.) no. 35: 147, 151 [n.n. pro *Edentula* Waagen, 1907; = *Cuneigervillia* Cox, 1954]

Family CASSIANELLIDAE Ichikawa, 1958

- Acinophorus* (err. pro *Actino-* Meek, 1864) Ebersin (ed.), 1960, Osnovy Paleont., 3 (Bivalvia, etc.): 74
- Actinophorus* Meek, 1864, Amer. Jour. Sci., (2) 37: 218 [non Creutzer, 1799 (Coleopt.)]
- †*Burckhardtia* Frech, 1907, C. R. Congr. géol. Internat., Mexico, 10: 334
- Cassanella* (err. pro *-ianella* Beyrich, 1862) H. & G. Termier, 1960, Paléont. stratigr., 225
- †*Cassianella* Beyrich, 1862, Z. dtsch. geol. Ges., 14: 9
- †*Gryphorhynchus* Meek, 1864, Amer. Jour. Sci., (2) 37: 217
- †*Hoernesella* Gugenberger, 1935, S. B. Akad. Wiss. Wien, Math.-naturw. Kl., 144: 250 [invalid, no type design.]; Ichikawa, 1958, Palaeontographica, 111A: 195 (fft. no. 84)
- †*Lilangina* Diener, 1906, S. B. Akad. Wiss. Wien, Math.-naturw. Kl., 115 (1): 768; 1908, Palaeont. Indica, (15) 5, Mem. 3: 62
- Lilangula* (err. pro *-gina* Diener, 1906) Gugenberger, 1935, S. B. Akad. Wiss. Wien, Math.-naturw. Kl., 144: 242
- †*Reubenia* Cox, 1924, Ann. Mag. nat. Hist. (9) 14: 61
- †*Septihoernesia* Cox, 1964, Proc. malac. Soc. London, 36: 40

Family DATTIDAE Healey, 1908

- †*Datta* Healey, 1908, Palaeont. Indica, (N.S.) 2 (4): ii, 63

Family ISOGNOMONIDAE Woodring, 1925

- Anisoperna* Iredale, 1939, Gt. Barrier Reef Exped., 1928-9; Sci. Rept., 5 (6): 322
- †*Casteria* Tucker & Wilson, 1933, Bull. Amer. Paleont., 18: 65 (no. 66: 3)
- Crenatula* Lamarek, 1803, Ann. Mus. Hist. nat. Paris, 3 (13): 28

- Crenatuligenus* Renier, 1807, Tav. Class. Anim., tab. vii [invalid ICZN 427]
- †**Dentoperna** Okuneva, 1960, Trudy Geol. Muz. Karpinskogo, Akad. Nauk SSSR, (N.S.) 2: 57
- Hippochaeta** Sangiovanni, 1844, in Philippi, Enum. Moll. Sicil., 2: 55
- Hypochaeta* (err. pro *Hippo*- Sangiovanni in Philippi, 1844) Korobkov, 1954, Sprav. Metod. Rukov. po tert. Moll., Lamell., 183
- Isognomon** Solander in Lightfoot⁶, 1786, Catal. Portland Mus., 9, 41, 52, 115, 137 (also as *Isognoma*, p. 9)
- Isognomon* Link, 1807, Besch. Nat. Samml. Univ. Rostock, (3): 155 [non Solander in Lightfoot, 1786]
- Isognomum* (ex Klein) Mörch, 1853, Cat. Conch. Yoldi, (2): 49 [= *Isognomon* Solander in Lightfoot, 1786]
- Isognomum* (err. pro *-gnomon* Link, 1807) Mörch, 1857, Cat. Conch. Suenson, 48
- Isognomum* Röding, 1798, Mus. Bolten., 168 [= *Isognomon* Solander in Lightfoot, 1786]
- Linscallia* (err. pro *-dallia* Cox, 1949) Ebersin (ed.), 1960, Osnovy Paleont., 3 (Bivalvia): 80
- †**Linsdallia** Cox, 1948, in Cox & Arkell, Survey Brit. Gt. Oolite Moll., (Palaeontogr. Soc. Monogr), 48 [n.n.]; 1949, Proc. malac. Soc. London, 27: 251
- Malleoperna** Iredale, 1939, Gt. Barrier Reef Exped., 1928-9; Sci. Rept., 5 (6): 323
- Melina** Philipsson, 1788, Diss. Nova Test. Gen., 22
- †**Mulletia** Fischer, 1886, Man. Conch., 956
- †**Mytiloperna** Ihering, 1903, Rev. chilena Hist. nat., 7: 123 (as *Mytiloperma*, p. 361)
- Mytiloperna* Rollier, 1914, Mém. Soc. Pal. Suisse, 40: 426 [non Ihering, 1903]
- †**Odontoperna** Frech, 1902, Centralbl. Min. Geol. Paläont., (1902): 613
- †**Pachyperna** Oppenheim, 1900, Z. dtsch. geol. Ges., 52: 237
- Parviperna** Iredale, 1939, Gt. Barrier Reef Exped., 1928-9; Sci. Rept., 5 (6): 322
- Pedalion* Dillwyn, 1817, Descr. Cat. Shells, 282; Gray, 1847, Proc. zool. Soc. London, 15: 200 [= *Isognomon* Solander in Lightfoot, 1786]
- Perna* Bruguière, 1789, Encycl. Méth. (Vers), 1 (1): xiii [non Philipsson, 1788 (Mytilidae)] [= *Isognomon* Solander in Lightfoot, 1786]
- Perna* Lamarck, 1799, Mém. Soc. H. N. Paris, 82 [non Philipsson, 1788 (Mytilidae)] [= *Isognomon* Solander in Lightfoot, 1786]
- Pernaria* (emend. pro *Pernae* Bruguière, 1789) Rafinesque, 1815, Analyse Nat., 147
- Pernaridea* (err. pro *-ria* Rafinesque, 1815) Paetel, 1875, Fam. Gatt. Moll., 157
- Pernigens* Renier, 1807, Tav. Class. Anim., tab. vii [invalid ICZN 427]
- Plagia* Philippi, 1899, Fös. secund. Chile, 1: 41 [non Meigen, 1838 Dipt.)]
- †**Pseudoptera** Meek, 1873, Ann. Rep. U.S. geol. Surv. Terr., 6: 489
- †*Pseudopteria* (err. pro *-ptera* Meek, 1873) Whitfield, 1877, Prelim. Rep. Paleont. Black Hills, 29
- †**Rostroperna** Cox, 1964, Proc. malac. Soc. London, 36: 42
- Sutura* Megerle, 1811, Mag. Ges. Nat. Fr. Berlin, 5: 65 [= *Melina* Philipsson, 1788]

⁶For a recent and well-documented discussion as to the author of the "Portland Catalogue" see Dance, 1962, Jour. Soc. Bibliogr. nat. Hist., 4 (1): 30-34.

Family **INOCERAMIDAE** Zittel, 1881 [ICZN 473]

- Abathoceramus* Heinz, 1932, Mitt. Min.-Geol. Staatsinst. Hamburg, 13: 7 [invalid, no diagnosis]
- Aeroceramus* Heinz, 1932, Mitt. Min.-Geol. Staatsinst. Hamburg, 13: 16 [invalid, no diagnosis]
- †*Actinoceramus* Meek, 1864, Smithson. Misc. Coll., 7 (no. 177): 32
- †*Anopaea* Eichwald, 1861, Bull. Soc. imp. Nat. Moscou, 34 (3): 301
- †*Aristoceramus* Heinz, 1932, Mitt. Min.-Geol. Staatsinst. Hamburg, 13: 13
- †*Astatoceramus* Heinz, 1932 (May), 24 Jhresb. Niedersächs. geol. Ver. Hannover, 29; 1932 (post-May), Mitt. Min.-Geol. Staatsinst. Hamburg, 13: 8
- †*Athletoceramus* Heinz, 1932, Mitt. Min.-Geol. Staatsinst. Hamburg, 13: 9
- Aulacoceramus* Heinz, 1932, Mitt. Min.-Geol. Staatsinst. Hamburg, 13: 8 [invalid, no diagnosis]
- Bathmoceramus* Heinz, 1932, Mitt. Min.-Geol. Staatsinst. Hamburg, 13: 16 [invalid, no diagnosis]
- Beloceramus* Heinz, 1932, Mitt. Min.-Geol. Staatsinst. Hamburg, 13: 22 [invalid, no diagnosis]
- Besairiei* (err. pro *-ricia* Heinz, 1932) Heinz, 1932, Gouv. Gén. Madagascar, Ann. géol. Serv. Mines, 2: 59
- †*Besairieia* Heinz, 1932, Mitt. Min.-Geol. Staatsinst. Hamburg, 13: 13 [invalid, no diagnosis]; 1933, Z. deutsch. geol. Ges., 85 (4): 251
- †*Birostrina* (Deluc MS) J. Sowerby, 1821, Min. Conch., 3 (53): 183
- Boehmiceramus* Heinz, 1932, Mitt. Min.-Geol. Staatsinst. Hamburg, 13: 18 [invalid, no diagnosis or type desig.]
- Callistoceramus* Heinz, 1932 (May), 24 Jhresb. Niedersächs. geol. Ver. Hannover, 29; 1932 (post-May), Mitt. Min.-Geol. Staatsinst. Hamburg, 13: 8 [invalid, no diagnosis]
- Camptoceramus* Heinz, 1932, Mitt. Min.-Geol. Staatsinst. Hamburg, 13: 6 [invalid, no diagnosis]
- Cataceramus* Heinz, 1932, Mitt. Min.-Geol. Staatsinst. Hamburg, 13: 15 [invalid, no diagnosis]
- †*Catillus* Brongniart, 1822, in Cuvier & Brongniart, Descr. Géol. Paris, (ed. 3): 386
- Cephaloceramus* Heinz, 1932, Mitt. Min.-Geol. Staatsinst. Hamburg, 13: 16 [n.n.]
- Ceratoceramus* Heinz, 1932, Mitt. Min.-Geol. Staatsinst. Hamburg, 13: 7 [invalid, no diagnosis]
- Cinclidoceramus* Heinz, 1932, Mitt. Min.-Geol. Staatsinst. Hamburg, 13: 24 [invalid, no diagnosis]
- †*Citharoceramus* Heinz, 1932, Mitt. Min.-Geol. Staatsinst. Hamburg, 13: 13
- Cladoceramus* Heinz, 1932, Mitt. Min.-Geol. Staatsinst. Hamburg, 13: 25 [invalid, no diagnosis]
- Climacoceramus* Heinz, 1932, Mitt. Min.-Geol. Staatsinst. Hamburg, 13: 11 [invalid, no diagnosis]
- Colpoceramus* Heinz, 1932, Mitt. Min.-Geol. Staatsinst. Hamburg, 13: 21 [n.n.]
- Condyloceramus* Heinz, 1932, Mitt. Min.-Geol. Staatsinst. Hamburg, 13: 20 [n.n.]
- Cordiceramus* Heinz, 1932 (May), 24 Jhresb. Niedersächs. geol. Ver. Hannover, 45 [n.n.]; 1932 (post-May), Mitt. Min.-Geol. Staatsinst. Hamburg, 13: 12 [invalid, no diagnosis]
- Cosmioceramus* Heinz, 1932, Mitt. Min.-Geol. Staatsinst. Hamburg, 13: 20 [invalid, no diagnosis]

- Cremnoceramus* Heinz, 1932 (May), 24 Jhresb. Niedersächs. geol. Ver. Hannover, 28 [invalid, no diagnosis or type design.]; 1932 (post-May) Mitt. Min.-Geol. Staatsinst. Hamburg, 13: 13 [n.n.]
- Cricoceramus* Heinz, 1932 (May), 24 Jhresb. Niedersächs. geol. Ver. Hannover, 28, 29, 30 (as *Ericoceramus*, p. 35) [invalid, no diagnosis]; 1932, (post-May), Mitt. Min.-Geol. Staatsinst. Hamburg, 13: 20 [invalid, no diagnosis]
- †*Cucullifera* Conrad, 1885, in Cope, Rep. U.S. geol. Surv. Terr., 2: 24
- Cycloceramus* Heinz, 1932, Mitt. Min.-Geol. Staatsinst. Hamburg, 13: 8 [invalid, no diagnosis]
- Cymatoceramus* Heinz, 1932, Mitt. Min.-Geol. Staatsinst. Hamburg, 13: 20 [invalid, no diagnosis]
- Cyrtoceramus* Heinz, 1932, Mitt. Min.-Geol. Staatsinst. Hamburg, 13: 12 [invalid, no diagnosis]
- Dactyloceramus* Heinz, 1932, Mitt. Min.-Geol. Staatsinst. Hamburg, 13: 23 [invalid, no diagnosis]
- Dictyoceramus* Heinz, 1932, Mitt. Min.-Geol. Staatsinst. Hamburg, 13: 24 [invalid, no diagnosis]
- Dimeroceramus* Heinz, 1932, Mitt. Min.-Geol. Staatsinst. Hamburg, 13: 12 [invalid, no diagnosis]
- Discoceramus* Heinz, 1932, Mitt. Min.-Geol. Staatsinst. Hamburg, 13: 18 [invalid, no diagnosis]
- Drepanoceramus* Heinz, 1932, Mitt. Min.-Geol. Staatsinst. Hamburg, 13: 7 [invalid, no diagnosis]
- Enanticeramus* Heinz, 1932, Mitt. Min.-Geol. Staatsinst. Hamburg, 13: 16 [n.n.]
- †*Endocostea* Whitfield, 1877, Prelim. Rept. Paleont. Black Hills of Dakota, 31
- †*Eoinoceramus* Voronetz, 1961, Sborn. Statei po Paleont. i Biostrat., N.-ss Inst. geol. Arktiki, 25: 81
- †*Epiceramus* Heinz, 1932, Mitt. Min.-Geol. Staatsinst. Hamburg, 13: 25
- Eugenoceramus* Heinz, 1932, Mitt. Min.-Geol. Staatsinst. Hamburg, 13: 24 [invalid, no diagnosis]
- †*Euphyroceramus* Heinz, 1932, Mitt. Min.-Geol. Staatsinst. Hamburg, 13: 8
- †*Euryceramus* Heinz, 1932, Mitt. Min.-Geol. Staatsinst. Hamburg, 13: 22
- Germanoceramus* Heinz, 1932, Mitt. Min.-Geol. Staatsinst. Hamburg, 13: 12 [invalid, no diagnosis]
- Gnathonoceramus* Heinz, 1932, Mitt. Min.-Geol. Staatsinst. Hamburg, 13: 14 [invalid, no diagnosis]
- Gnesioceramus* Heinz, 1932, Mitt. Min.-Geol. Staatsinst. Hamburg, 13: 6 [invalid, no type design.]
- Gonioceramus* Heinz, 1932, Mitt. Min.-Geol. Staatsinst. Hamburg, 13: 8 [invalid, no diagnosis]
- †*Haenleinia* Böhm, 1907, Z. dtsch. geol. Ges., 59 (MonatsBer.): 317
- †*Haploceramus* Heinz, 1932, Mitt. Min.-Geol. Staatsinst. Hamburg, 13: 18
- †*Haplocephala* Conrad, 1874, in Hayden, U.S. geol. Surv. Terr., 7th Ann. Rept., (1873): 455; 1875, in Cope, Rep. U.S. geol. Surv. Terr., 2: 23
- Helioceramus* Heinz, 1932, Mitt. Min.-Geol. Staatsinst. Hamburg, 13: 19 [invalid, no diagnosis]
- Heroceramus* Heinz, 1932 (May) 24 Jhresb. Niedersächs. geol. Ver. Hannover, 35 [invalid, no type design.]; 1932 (post-May), Mitt. Min.-Geol. Staatsinst. Hamburg, 13: 9 [invalid, no diagnosis]
- Heteroceramus* Heinz, 1932, Mitt. Min.-Geol. Staatsinst. Hamburg, 13: 20 [invalid, no diagnosis]
- Homaloceramus* Heinz, 1932, Mitt. Min.-Geol. Staatsinst. Hamburg, 13: 17 [invalid, no diagnosis]

- Idioceramus* Heinz, 1932, Mitt. Min.-Geol. Staatsinst. Hamburg, 13: 11 [n.n.]
- Inaequiceramus* Heinz, 1932 (May), 24 Jhresb. Niedersächs. geol. Ver. Hannover, 35 [invalid, no diagnosis or type desig.]; 1932 (post-May), Mitt. Min.-Geol. Staatsinst. Hamburg, 13: 20 [invalid, no diagnosis]
- Inoceramos* (err. pro *-mus* Parkinson, 1819) Menke, 1830, Syn. Moll., (ed. 2): 101
- †*Inoceramus* J. Sowerby, 1814, Ann. Phil., 4: 448 [valid ICZN 473]
- Inoceramus* Parkinson, 1819, Trans. geol. Soc. London, 5 (1): 55 [non J. Sowerby, 1814]
- †*Inoceramya* Ulrich, 1904, in Harrimann, Alaska Exped., 4: 132, 134
- Magadiceramus* Heinz, 1932, Mitt. Min.-Geol. Staatsinst. Hamburg, 13: 16 [invalid, no diagnosis]
- Manoceramus* Heinz, 1932, Mitt. Min.-Geol. Staatsinst. Hamburg, 13: 14 [invalid, no diagnosis]
- Megaloceramus* Heinz, 1932, Mitt. Min.-Geol. Staatsinst. Hamburg, 13: 7 [invalid, no diagnosis]
- Mimoceramus* Heinz, 1932, Mitt. Min.-Geol. Staatsinst. Hamburg, 13: 18 [n.n.]
- †*Mytiloceramus* Rollier, 1914, Mém. Soc. Pal. Suisse, 40: 416
- †*Mytiloides* Brongniart, 1822, in Cuvier, Oss. Foss., 2 (2): 320; 1822, Descr. Géol. Paris, (ed. 3): 622
- †*Neocatillus* Fischer, 1886, Man. Conch., 958
- †*Neoinoceramus* Ihering, 1902, Proc. Amer. phil. Soc., 41: 134, 136
- Oncoceramus* Heinz, 1932, Mitt. Min.-Geol. Staatsinst. Hamburg, 13: 15 [n.n.]
- †*Opsiceramus* Heinz, 1932, Mitt. Min.-Geol. Staatsinst. Hamburg, 13: 17
- Orophoceramus* Heinz, 1932, Mitt. Min.-Geol. Staatsinst. Hamburg, 13: 17 [invalid, no diagnosis]
- Orpheoceramus* Heinz, 1932 (May), 24 Jhresb. Niedersächs. geol. Ver. Hannover, 39 [invalid, no diagnosis or type desig.]; 1932 (post-May), Mitt. Min.-Geol. Staatsinst. Hamburg, 13: 13 [invalid, no diagnosis]
- Orthoceramus* Heinz, 1932, Mitt. Min.-Geol. Staatsinst. Hamburg, 13: 6 [invalid, no diagnosis]
- Oxyoceramus* Heinz, 1932, Mitt. Min.-Geol. Staatsinst. Hamburg, 13: 6 [invalid, no diagnosis]
- Pachygomon* Stache, 1880, Verh. geol. Reichsanst. Wien, 14: 203 [n.n.]
- Paraceramus* Heinz, 1932, Mitt. Min.-Geol. Staatsinst. Hamburg, 13: 7 [n.n.]
- †*Parainoceramus* Voronetz, 1936, Trans. Arkt. Inst., Leningrad, 37: 23 [Russian], 34 [English]
- Platyceramus* Heinz, 1932, Mitt. Min.-Geol. Staatsinst. Hamburg, 13: 10 [invalid, no diagnosis]
- Pleiaceramus* Heinz, 1932 (May), 24 Jhresb. Niedersächs. geol. Ver. Hannover, 39 [invalid, no diagnosis or type desig.]; 1932 (post-May), Mitt. Min.-Geol. Staatsinst. Hamburg, 13: 14 [invalid, no diagnosis]
- Proteoceramus* Heinz, 1932, Mitt. Min.-Geol. Staatsinst. Hamburg, 13: 11 [invalid, no diagnosis]
- Rhachidoceramus* Heinz, 1932, Mitt. Min.-Geol. Staatsinst. Hamburg, 13: 14 [n.n.]
- Rhadinoceramus* Heinz, 1932, Mitt. Min.-Geol. Staatsinst. Hamburg, 13: 21 [invalid, no diagnosis]
- Schizoceramus* Heinz, 1932, Mitt. Min.-Geol. Staatsinst. Hamburg, 13: 26 [invalid, no diagnosis]

- Scolioceramus* Heinz, 1932, Mitt. Min.-Geol. Staatsinst. Hamburg, 13: 9 [n.n.]
- Selenoceramus* Heinz, 1932, Mitt. Min.-Geol. Staatsinst. Hamburg, 13: 15 [invalid, no diagnosis]
- †*Sergipia* Maury, 1925, Monogr. Serv. Geol. Min. Brasil, 4: 596, 597 (as *Sergipea*, p. 710)
- Smodingoceramus* Heinz, 1932, Mitt. Min.-Geol. Staatsinst. Hamburg, 13: 6 [invalid, no diagnosis]
- Spenoceramus* (err. pro *Sphe-* Böhm, 1915) Böhm, 1927, Palaeontographica, 69: 202
- Sphaeroceramus* Heinz, 1932 (May), 24 Jhresb. Niedersächs. geol. Ver. Hannover, 28, 29 [invalid, no diagnosis or type desig.]; 1932 (post-May), Mitt. Min.-Geol. Staatsinst. Hamburg, 13: 16 [invalid, no diagnosis]
- †*Sphenoceramus* Böhm, 1915, Z. dtsh. geol. Ges., 67 (MonatsBer.): 183; 1922, Jhrb. preuss. geol. Landesanst., Berlin 40 (2): 69
- Spyridoceramus* Heinz, 1932, Mitt. Min.-Geol. Staatsinst. Hamburg, 13: 19 [invalid, no diagnosis]
- Stenoceramus* Heinz, 1932, Mitt. Min.-Geol. Staatsinst. Hamburg, 13: 16 [invalid, no diagnosis]
- Stolleyiceramus* Heinz, 1932 (May), 24 Jhresb. Niedersächs. geol. Ver. Hannover, 28, 30 [invalid, no diagnosis or type desig.]; 1932 (post-May), Mitt. Min.-Geol. Staatsinst. Hamburg, 13: 17 [invalid, no diagnosis]
- Strebloceramus* Heinz, 1932, Mitt. Min.-Geol. Staatsinst. Hamburg, 13: 23 [invalid, no diagnosis]
- Striatoceramus* Heinz, 1932 (May), 24 Jhresb. Niedersächs. geol. Ver. Hannover, 31 [invalid, no diagnosis or type desig.]; 1932 (post-May), Mitt. Min.-Geol. Staatsinst. Hamburg, 13: 20 [invalid, no diagnosis]
- Symboloceramus* Heinz, 1932, Mitt. Min.-Geol. Staatsinst. Hamburg, 13: 18 [invalid, no diagnosis]
- Syngenoceramus* Heinz, 1932, Mitt. Min.-Geol. Staatsinst. Hamburg, 13: 16 [invalid, no diagnosis]
- †*Tactoceramus* Heinz, 1932, Mitt. Min.-Geol. Staatsinst. Hamburg, 13: 21
- Taenioceramus* Heinz, 1932, Mitt. Min.-Geol. Staatsinst. Hamburg, 13: 19 [invalid, no diagnosis]
- Tardinacara* Elias, 1931, Bull. Univ. Kansas, 32 (7): 130 [invalid, no diagnosis]
- Tethyoceramus* Heinz, 1932, Mitt. Min.-Geol. Staatsinst. Hamburg, 13: 10 [invalid, no diagnosis]
- †*Thoracoceramus* Heinz, 1932, Mitt. Min.-Geol. Staatsinst. Hamburg, 13: 24
- Trachyceramus* Heinz, 1932, Mitt. Min.-Geol. Staatsinst. Hamburg, 13: 14 [n.n.]
- Trochoceramus* Heinz, 1932, Mitt. Min.-Geol. Staatsinst. Hamburg, 13: 19, [invalid, no diagnosis]
- †*Volvicceramus* Stoliczka, 1871, Palaeont. Indica, (6) 3: 394 [valid ICZN 473]
- Xenoceramus* Heinz, 1932, Mitt. Min.-Geol. Staatsinst. Hamburg, 13: 10 [invalid, no diagnosis]
- Xiphoceramus* Heinz, 1932, Mitt. Min.-Geol. Staatsinst. Hamburg, 13: 21 [n.n.]

Family KOCHIIDAE Mailieux, 1931

- †*Diodontopteria* La Rocque, 1950, Contr. Paleont., Univ. Michigan, 7 (10): 288

- †**Kochia** Frech, 1891, Abh. geol. Karte Preuss. Thüring. Staaten, 9 (3): 270 (72 [n.n. pro *Roemeria* Koch, 1881])
- †**Leptodesma** Hall, 1883, Nat. Hist. New York (Pal. 5), Lamell. 1: pl. xvii
Leptodesma (err. pro *Lept-* Hall, 1883) Hall, 1884, Ann. Rep. New York State Mus., 35, Prelim. Notice: 375
- †**Loxopteria** Frech, 1891, Abh. geol. Karte Preuss. Thüring. Staaten, 9 (3): 273 (75)
- †**Oleanella** Caster, 1930, Bull. Amer. Paleont., 15: 205 (no. 58: 63)
Onychia Sandberger, 1889, Entwickl. Unter. Abt. Devon. Syst. Nassau, 11 [non Blainville, 1823 (Gastr.), etc.]
- †**Ptychopteria** Hall, 1883, Nat. Hist. New York (Pal. 5), Lamell. 1: xi
- †**Ptychopterinia** Isberg, 1934, Stud. Lamell. Leptaenakalkes Dalarna, 8, 216
Roemeria Koch, 1881, Jhrb. preuss. geol. Landesanst. Berlin, (1880): 204 [original as *Römeria*] [non Milne-Edwards & Haime, 1857 (Coel.); see *Kochia* Frech, 1891]
- †**Springeria** Elias, 1957, Jour. Paleont., 31 (4): 761

Family **MALLEIDAE** Lamarck, 1819

- Abisa** de Gregorio, 1884, Boll. Soc. malac. Ital., 10: 57
Albisa (err. pro *Abisa* de Gregorio, 1884) Iredale, 1939, Gt. Barrier Reef Exped., 1928-9; Sci. Rept., 5 (6): 344
- †**Aviculovulsa** Cossmann, 1887, Ann. Soc. malac. Belg., 22: 166
Baphia Gray, 1847, Proc. zool. Soc. London, 15: 199 [= *Vulsella* Röding, 1798]
- Beaumontia* Eudes-Deslongchamps, 1856, Mém. Soc. linn. Normandie, 10: 272 [non Milne-Edwards & Haime, 1851 (Coel.); see *Eligmus* E.-Deslongchamps, 1856]
- †**Bouleigmus** Basse, 1933, Ann. Paléont., 21 (3-4): 23
Brevimalleus McLean, 1947, Nautilus, 61: 70 [n.n. pro *Fundella* de Gregorio, 1884]
- †**Chalmasia** Stoliczka, 1871, Palaeont. Indica, (6) 3: 397
Chalmassia (err. pro *-masia* Stoliczka, 1871) Paetel, 1875, Fam. Gatt. Moll., 39
- †**Eligmus** Eudes-Deslongchamps, 1856, Mém. Soc. linn. Normandie, 10: 272 [n.n. pro *Beaumontia* E.-Deslongchamps, 1856; cf. *Proheligmus* Cossmann, 1909]
Elligemus (err. pro *Eligmus* E.-Deslongchamps, 1856) Paetel, 1875, Fam. Gatt. Moll., 75
- †**Euphenax** Cox, 1931, Proc. malac. Soc. London, 19: 177
- †**Exputens** Clark, 1934, Jour. Paleont., 8: 270
Fundella de Gregorio, 1884, Boll. Soc. malac. Ital., 10: 72 [non Zeller, 1848 (Lepid.); see *Brevimalleus* McLean, 1947]
Fundella Johnson, 1918, Nautilus, 32: 36 [non Zeller, 1848 (Lepid.)]
- †**Heligmina** Douvillé, 1907, Ann. Paléont., 2 (3): 13 (110)
- †**Heligmopsis** (Munier-Chalmas MS) Fischer, 1886, Man. Conch., 926
Heligmus (emend. pro *El-* E.-Deslongchamps, 1856) Fischer, 1886, Man. Conch., 928 [non Dujardin, 1844 (Nemat.)]
- Himanthopoda* (err. pro *-topoda* Schumacher, 1817) Latreille, 1825, Fam. Règne Anim., 211
Himantopoda Schumacher, 1817, Essai Vers test., 38, 109 [= *Malleus* Lamarck, 1799]
- Himotopoda* (err. pro *Himanto-* Schumacher, 1817) Paetel, 1875, Fam. Gatt. Moll., 96
- Madrela** de Gregorio, 1884, Boll. Soc. malac. Ital., 10: 62

- Madrella* (err. pro *-rela* de Gregorio, 1884) Iredale, 1939, Gt. Barrier Reef Exped., 1928-9; Sci. Rept., 5 (6): 344
- Madrida* (err. pro *-drela* de Gregorio, 1884) Fuchs, 1887, N. Jhrb. Min. Geol. Paläont., (1887): 185
- Malleigenus* Renier, 1807, Tav. Class. Anim., tab. vii [invalid ICZN 427]
- Malleolus* (emend. pro *Malleus* Lamarck, 1799) Rafinesque, 1815, Analyse Nat., 147
- Malleus** Lamarck, 1799, Mém. Soc. H. N. Paris, 82
- Mallius* (err. pro *-eus* Lamarck, 1799) Salisbury, 1950, Zool. Rec., 84 (1947), Moll.: 114
- Malvufundus** de Gregorio, 1885, Boll. Soc. malac. Ital., 11: 122
- Naiadina* (emend. pro *Naya*- Munier-Chalmas, 1864) Fischer, 1886, Man. Conch., 928
- †**Nayadina** Munier-Chalmas, 1864, Bull. Soc. linn. Normandie, 8 (1862-63): 99, 108
- †**Ostreinella** Cossmann, 1914, in Cossmann & Peyrot, Act. Soc. linn. Bordeaux, 68: 398
- Parimalleus** Iredale, 1931, Rec. Australian Mus., 18: 205
- Parvimalleus* (err. pro *Pari*- Iredale, 1931) Neave, 1940, Nomen. Zool., 3: 621
- Proheligmus* Cossmann, 1909, Rev. crit. Paléozool., 13: 67 [unnecessary n.n. pro *Eligmus* E.-Deslongchamps, 1856, non *Eligma* Hübner, 1819]
- Pseudeligmus* (err. pro *Pseudohel*- Douvillé, 1904) Garde, 1911, Descr. Géol. Rég. Entre le Niger et le Tchad, 95
- †**Pseudoheligmus** Douvillé, 1904, Bull. Soc. géol. France, (4) 4: 545; 1904, in Morgan, Miss. Perse, 3 (4): 264
- Pulsella* (err. pro *Vul*- Röding, 1798) W[eyenbergh], 1875, Period. Zool., Buenos Aires, 2: 298
- Reniella** Swainson, 1840, Treat. Malacol., 386
- Tudes** Oken, 1815, Lehrb. Naturg., 3 (1), Register: xvii [invalid ICZN 417]; Mörch, 1853, Cat. Conch. Yoldi, (2): 50
- Vulcella* (err. pro *-sella* Röding, 1798) d'Orbigny, 1846, Voy. Amér. mérid., 5: 758
- Vulsella** Röding, 1798, Mus. Bolten., 156 [valid ICZN 325]
- Vulselligenus* Renier, 1807, Tav. Class. Anim., tab. vii [invalid ICZN 427]
- †**Vulsellina** Raincourt, 1876, Bull. Soc. géol. France, (3) 4: 290
- †**Vulsellopsis** Douvillé, 1907, Ann. Paléont., 2 (3): 16 (113)
- Vulsinella* (err. pro *Vulsellina* Raincourt, 1876) Dalton, 1878, Geol. Rec., (1876): 377

Incertae sedis

See Iredale, 1939, Gt. Barrier Reef Exped., 1928-9; Sci. Rept., 5 (6): 340-1 for a discussion of the possible systematic relationships of the genus *Pedum*.

- Pedigenus* Renier, 1807, Tav. Class. Anim., tab. vii [invalid ICZN 427]
- Pedinus* (emend. pro *Pedum* Lamarck, 1799) Rafinesque, 1815, Analyse Nat., 147 [non Latreille, 1796 (Coleopt.)]
- Pedum** Bruguière, 1791, Encycl. Méth. (Tabl. Vers), 1: pl. 178; Lamarck, 1799, Mém. Soc. H. N. Paris, 88

Family **PTERINEIDAE** Miller, 1877

- Actinodesma* (Hall MS) Miller, 1877, Cat. Amer. Paleozoic Foss., 180 [non Sandberger, 1856 (Leiopteriidae)]
- †**Actinopterella** Williams, 1908, Proc. U.S. natl. Mus., 34: 87

- †**Actinopterinia** Isberg, 1934, Stud. Lamell. Leptaenakalkes Dalarna, 8, 214
- †**Alnifia** Termier, 1950, Notes et Mém., Serv. Carte géol. Maroc., 78: 112
- †**Anderkenia** Khalfin, 1950, Trudy Gorno-geol. In-ta.; Akad. Nauk SSSR, Zap.-Sibiri filial, 9: 163
- †**Augustaia** Ruzicka, 1951, Acad. Tcheque Sci. (Ceska Akad. ved a Umeni), Cl. Sci. Math. Nat. et Med., Bull. Internatl., 50 année: 201
- Beushausenia* Maillieux, 1913, Bull. Soc. géol. Belg., 27, Proc. Verb.: 33 [non Cossmann, 1897 (Parallelodontidae); see *Maillieuxia* Cossmann, 1920]
- †**Caritodens** Foerste, 1910, Bull. Sci. Lab. Denison Univ., 16: 71
- †**Cliopecteria** Williams, 1912, Proc. U.S. natl. Mus., 42: 391
- †**Cornellites** Williams, 1908, Proc. U.S. natl. Mus., 34: 89
- Costulopteria* (Paul MS) Paul, 1941, Foss. Catal., (1, Anim.) 91: 173 [not validly proposed, no descr. or type desig.]
- †**Crassialaria** Dahmer, 1932, Senckenbergiana, 14: 380, 381
- Follmamella* (err. pro *-mannella* Williams, 1908) Williams, 1913, Proc. U.S. natl. Mus., 45: 331
- †**Follmannella** Williams, 1908, Proc. U.S. natl. Mus., 34: 87
- †**Klinoptera** Dienst, 1935, Jhrb. Preuss. geol. Landesanst. Berlin, 55: 388
- †**Kodymia** Ruzicka, 1951, Acad. Tcheque Sci. (Ceska Akad. ved a Umeni), Cl. Sci. Math. Nat. et Med., Bull. Internatl., 50 année: 207
- Maillieuxia* (err. pro *-ieuxia* Cossmann, 1920) Neave, 1940, Nomen. Zool., 3: 29
- †**Maillieuxia** Cossmann, 1920, Rev. crit. Paléozool., 24: 137 [n.n. pro *Beushausenia* Maillieux, 1913]
- †**Pegasella** Caster, 1930, Bull. Amer. Paleont., 15: 199 (no. 58: 57)
- †**Peraptera** Dahmer, 1936, Jhrb. preuss. geol. Landesanst. Berlin, 56: 651
- †**Prantliella** Ruzicka, 1951, Acad. Tcheque Sci. (Ceska Akad. ved a Umeni), Cl. Sci. Math. Nat. et Med., Bull. Internatl., 50 année: 211
- †**Pskovia** Nalivkin, 1947, Atlas rukovod. form Iskop Faun. SSSR, 3: 141
- Pterinea* (err. pro *-inea* Goldfuss, 1832) Salisbury & Edwards, 1961, Zool. Rec., 95 (1958), Moll.: 147
- Pterinea* (err. pro *-inea* Goldfuss, 1832) Frech, 1891, Abh. geol. Karte Preuss. Thüring. Staaten, 9 (3): 32
- †**Pterinea** Goldfuss, 1832, Naturh. Atlas, 4: 73; 1836, Petref. German., 2 (5): 133
- Pterinia* (err. pro *-inea* Goldfuss, 1832) Meek, 1864, Amer. Jour. Sci., (2) 37: 215
- Pterinites* (err. pro *Pteron-* McCoy, 1842) Stoliczka, 1871, Palaeont. Indica, (6) 3: 382
- Pterinotella* (err. pro *Pteronit-* Billings, 1874) Cossmann, 1908, Rev. crit. Paléozool., 12: 171
- Pteritonella* (err. pro *Pteronitella* Billings, 1874) Nicholson, 1875, Geol. Rec., (1874): 286
- Pterninea* (err. pro *Pterinea* Goldfuss, 1832) Conrad, 1846, Proc. Acad. nat. Sci. Philad., 3: 22
- †**Pteronitella** Billings, 1874, Geol. Surv. Canada, Paleoz. Foss., 2 (1): 141; 1874, Canad. Natural., Quart. Jour. Sci., (N.S.) 7: 302
- †**Pteronites** McCoy, 1842, in Griffith, Not. Foss. Mtn. Ls. Ireland, 13; 1844, Syn. Carb. Ls. Foss. Ireland, 81
- †**Pteronitina** Khalfin, 1950, Trudy Gorno-geol. In-ta. Akad. Nauk, SSSR, Zap.-Sibiri filial, 9: 166
- Pterynea* (err. pro *-rinea* Goldfuss, 1832) Gray, 1840, Syn. Cont. Brit. Mus., (ed. 42): 151; 1842 (ed. 44): 92
- †**Rousseauia** Maillieux, 1920, Bull. Soc. géol. Belg., 29: 140
- †**Schelonia** Nalivkin, 1947, Atlas rukovod. form Iskop Faun. SSSR, 3: 141
- †**Tolmaia** Williams, 1908, Proc. U.S. natl. Mus., 34: 85, 86.

Family **AHTIOCONCHIDAE** Ebersin, 1960

- †**Ahtioconcha** Opik, 1931, Acta Comment. Univ. Tartuensis (Dorpat), (A) 19: 17

Family **LEIOPTERIIDAE** Maillieux, 1921

- †**Actinodesma** Sandberger, 1856, Verstein. Rhein. Schichtensyst. Nassau, 282
Actinoptera (err. pro *-teria* Hall, 1883) Tryon, 1884, Struct. Syst. Conch., 3: 273
- †**Actinopteria** Hall, 1883, Nat. Hist. New York (Pal. 5), Lamell. 1: pl. xvii
Aristella (err. pro *Aristerella* Ulrich, 1894) Dall, 1900, in Eastman-Zittel, Text-Book Palaeont., 1: 385
- †**Aristerella** Ulrich, 1894, Geol. Minnesota, 3 (2): 524
- †**Asselberghsia** Maillieux, 1931, Mém. Mus. Hist. nat. Belg., 51: 67
- †**Beushausenella** Dahmer, 1936, Jhrb. preuss. geol. Landesanst. Berlin, 56: 656
- †**Cobrachephalus** Whidborne, 1896, Monogr. Devon. Fauna S. Engl. (Palaeontogr. Soc. Monogr.) 3 (1): pl. 13, figs. 9, 9a; 1897, 3 (2): 118
Cyrtodontarca (err. pro *-dontarca* Yakolev, 1903) Ivanov, 1926, Bull. Soc. Nat. Moscou, (N.S.) 34 (Geol. 4): 175
- †**Cyrtodontarca** Yakolev, 1903, Trudy geol. Comm., (N.S.) 4: 12, 36
- †**Diaphragmella** Etheridge, 1917, Rec. Australian Mus., 11: 222
- †**Dipterophora** Fuchs, 1919, Jhrb. preuss. geol. Landesanst. Berlin, 39 (1): 74
- †**Dolichopteron** Maurer, 1886, Versamml. dtsch. geol. Ges. Darmstadt, (1886): 11
Doziella (err. pro *-ierella* Newell, 1950) Ichikawa, 1951, Jour. Fac. Sci., Univ. Tokyo, (2) 7 (6): 329
- †**Dozierella** Newell, 1940, Bull. Geol. Soc. Amer., 51: 282
- †**Ectenodesma** Hall, 1883, Nat. Hist. New York (Pal. 5), Lamell. 1: xiv
- †**Glyptodesma** Hall, 1883, Nat. Hist. New York (Pal. 5), Lamell. 1: pl. xi
Leioptera (err. pro *-ria* Hall, 1883) Jackson, 1890, Boston Soc. Nat. Hist., Mem. 4: 330
Leiopterea (err. pro *-ria* Hall, 1883) de Gregorio, 1930, Ann. Géol. Paléont., livr. 52: 17
- †**Leiopteria** Hall, 1883, Nat. Hist. New York (Pal. 5), Lamell. 1: xiii, pl. xvii
Leiopterus (? err. pro *-ria* Hall MS) Miller, 1877, Cat. Amer. Paleozoic Foss., 193
Liopteria (emend. pro *Lei-* Hall, 1883) Fischer, 1886, Man. Conch., 953
Liropteria (err. pro *Leiopt-* Hall, 1883) Dall, 1900, in Eastman-Zittel, Text-Book Palaeont., 1: 371
- †**Merismopteria** Jack & Etheridge, 1892, Geol. Paleont. Queensland, 271
- †**Micropteria** Frech, 1891, Abh. geol. Karte Preuss. Thüring. Staaten, 9 (3): 295 (97)
Prorhynchus Hall, 1885, Nat. Hist. New York (Pal. 5), Lamell. 2: xlviii, 492 [non Schultze, 1851 (Vermes)]
- †**Pseudobakewellia** Noinsky, 1913, Trans. Soc. Nat. Kazan, 45: 44
- †**Pterinopsis** Stuckenbergh, 1898, Trudy geol. Com. St. Petersburg., 16 (1): 357
- †**Stefania** Migliorini & Venzo, 1934, Palaeontogr. Ital., 34: 165

Family **PULVINITIDAE** Stephenson, 1941

- Foramelina** Hedley, 1914, Biol. Res. "Endeavour" 1909-14, 2 (2, Moll.): 70
- †**Hypotrema** d'Orbigny, 1853, Jour. Conchyl., 4: 432
- †**Pulvinites** Defrance, 1824, Dict. Sci. Nat., 32: 316; 1826, 44: 107

Puvinites (err. pro *Pulv*- Defrance, 1824) d'Orbigny, 1847, Paleont. Franç., Crét., 3 (Lamell.): 522

Superfamily **PECTINACEA** Rafinesque, 1815

Family **RHOMBOPTERIIDAE** Korobkov, 1960

†**Newsomella** Foerste, 1909, Bull. Sci. Lab. Denison Univ., 14: 67

†**Palaeopecten** Williams, 1913, Proc. U.S. natl. Mus., 45: 331

†**Rhombopteria** Jackson, 1890, Boston Soc. nat. Hist., Mem. 4: 330, 380

Family **LEIOPECTINELLIDAE** Krasitova, 1959

†**Leiopecten** Khalfin, 1940, Tomsk Gosydarst. Univ.; Trudy Nauch. konf. po Izudirn. i Osvoen. proizvod. Sibiri, 2: 259

†**Leiopectinella** Krasitova, 1959, Palaeont. Zhurn., (1959), pt. 2: 45

Family **AVICULOPECTINIDAE** Meek & Hayden, 1864

†**Acanthopecten** Girty, 1903, U.S. geol. Surv., Prof. Pap. 16: 417

†**Annuliconcha** Newell, 1938, Kans. geol. Surv., Publ., 10 (1): 76

†**Anulipecten** Ruzicka, Prantl & Pribyl, 1959, Acta Mus. Prague, 15: 26

†**Asoella** Tokuyama, 1959, Jap. Jour. Geol. Geogr., 30: 2

Aviculipecten (emend. pro *Aviculo*- McCoy, 1851) Girty, 1904, Amer. Geol., 33: 291, 295

†**Aviculopecten** McCoy, 1851, Ann. Mag. nat. Hist., (2) 7: 171

Avicupopecten (err. pro *Aviculo*- McCoy, 1851) Patteisky, 1929, Geol. u. Fossilführung Mähr.-Schles. Dachshiefer, 223

†**Etheripecten** Waterhouse, 1963, N. Zealand Jour. Geol. Geophys., 6 (2): 193-6

†**Eumorphotis** Bittner, 1901, Jhrb. geol. Reichsanst. Wien, 50: 566

†**Fasciculoconcha** Newell, 1938, Kans. geol. Surv., Publ., 10 (1): 64

†**Fascinewellipecten** Ruzicka, Prantl & Pribyl, 1959, Acta Mus. Prague, 15: 20

†**Girtypecten** Newell, 1938, Kans. geol. Surv., Publ., 10 (1): 77

†**Gryphellina** Newell, 1940, Bull. Geol. Soc. Amer., 51: 288

†**Hemientolium** Hyatt, 1892, Bull. Geol. Soc. Amer., 3: 397

†**Heteropecten** Kegel & Costa, 1951, Bol. Brasil Div. Geol. Min. 137: 18

Inaequipecten (Paul MS) Paul, 1941, Foss. Catal. (1, Anim.), 91: 238 [invalid, no diagnosis or type design.]

†**Limatulina** Koninck, 1885, Ann. Mus. roy. Hist. nat. Belg., 11: 243

†**Limipecten** Girty, 1904, Proc. U.S. natl. Mus., 27: 721

†**Newellipecten** Ruzicka, Prantl & Pribyl, 1959, Act. Mus. Prague, 15: 15

†**Ornithopecten** Cox, 1962, Palaeontology, 4: 596

Prosopecten Beurlen, 1954, in Lange, Paleont. Paraná, 113 [invalid, no type design.]

Family **DELTOPECTINIDAE** Dickins, 1957

†**Deltopecten** Jack & Etheridge, 1892, Geol. Palaeont. Queensland & New Guinea, 269

Family **PECTINIDAE** Rafinesque, 1815

Subfamily **PECTININAE** Rafinesque, 1815

†**Amphijanira** Bittner, 1901, Result. Wiss. Erforsch. Balatonsees, (I, Pal.) 2 (3): 49

†**Antijanira** Bittner, 1901, Result. Wiss. Erforsch. Balatonsees, (I, Pal.) 2 (3): 49

- †**Eupecten** Philippi, 1900, Z. dtsch. geol. Ges., 52: 93
Euvola Dall, 1898, Trans. Wagner Inst. Philad., 3 (4): 694
Excellichlamys Iredale, 1939, Gt. Barrier Reef Exped., 1928-9; Sci. Rept., 5 (6): 347, 366
- †**Flabellipecten** Sacco, 1897, in Bellardi & Sacco, Moll. Terr. terz. Piemonte e Liguria, 24: 55
- †**Fortipecten** Yabe & Hatai, 1940, Sci. Rep. Tohoku imp. Univ., (2, Geol.) 21 (2): 149
- †**Gigantopecten** Rovereto, 1899, Rev. crit. Paléozool., 3: 90 [n.n. pro *Macrochlamys* Sacco, 1897; cf. *Grandipecten* Cossmann, 1914]
Grandipecten Cossmann, 1914, Act. Soc. linn. Bordeaux, 68 (1): 73 [n.n. pro *Macrochlamys* Sacco, 1897; = *Gifantopecten* Rovereto, 1899]
Janera (err. pro *Janira* Schumacher, 1817) G. B. Sowerby II, 1839, Conch. Man., (ed. 1): 52
Janira Schumacher, 1817, Essai Vers test., 40, 117 [non Leach, 1814 (Crust.)] [= *Pecten* Müller, 1776]
- †**Jaworskia** Teppner, 1922, Foss. Catal., (1, Anim.) 15: 87, 266
- †**Kaparachlamys** Boreham, 1965, N. Zealand Geol. Surv., Paleont. Bull. 37: 24
- †**Kotorapecten** Masuda, 1962, Sci. Rep. Tohoku Univ., (2, Geol.) 33 (2): 216
- †**Lituyapecten** MacNeil, [1962], U.S. geol. Surv. Prof. Pap. 354-J: 227
Macrochlamis (err. pro *-mys* Sacco, 1897) Dall, 1898, Trans. Wagner Inst. Philad., 3 (4): 729
Macrochlamys Sacco, 1897, in Bellardi & Sacco, Moll. Terr. terz. Piemonte e Liguria, 24: 32 [non Benson, 1832 (Gastr.); see *Gigantopecten* Rovereto, 1899, + *Grandipecten* Cossmann, 1914]
- †**Masudapecten** Akiyama 1962, Sci. Rept. Tokyo Kyoiku Daigaku. (C) 8 (74): 107
- Minnivola** Iredale, 1939, Gt. Barrier Reef Exped., 1928-9; Sci. Rept., 5 (6): 346, 363
- Mizuhopecten** Masuda, 1963, Trans. Proc. Palaeont. Soc. Japan, (N.S.) (52): 151
- Neitea* (err. pro *-thea* Drouet, 1825) d'Orbigny, 1846, Voy. Amer. mérid., 5 (3): 743
Neithaca (err. pro *-thea* Drouet, 1825) Gray, 1840, Syn. Cont. Brit. Mus., (ed. 42): 151
- †**Neitheia** Drouet, 1825, Mém. Soc. linn. Paris, 3: 186
- †**Neitheops** Stewart, 1930, Acad. nat. Sci. Philad., Spec. Publ. 3: 38, 115
Neritheia (err. pro *Neith-* Drouet, 1825) Grant & Gale, 1931, San Diego, Soc. nat. Hist., Mem. 1: 221
- Notovola** Finlay, 1926, Trans. N. Zealand Inst., 57: 451
Notovolva (err. pro *-vola* Finlay, 1926) Chen, 1960, Tunghai Univ. Coll. Sci., Biol. Bull. (2): 13
- †**Oopecten** Sacco, 1897, in Bellardi & Sacco, Moll. Terr. terz. Piemonte e Liguria, 24: 54
- †**Parapecten** Crickmay, 1930, Univ. Calif. Publ., Bull. Dept. geol. Sci., 19 (2): 55
- Pafinopecten** Dall, 1898, Trans. Wagner Inst. Philad., 3 (4): 695
- Pecten** Müller, 1776, Z. Dan. Prod., 248
Pecten (emend. pro *Pecten* "Bruguière" [= Müller, 1776]) Rafinesque, 1815, Analyse Nat., 148
Pecteu (err. pro *-ten* Müller, 1776) Stephanoff, 1932, Trav. Soc. Bulgar Sci. nat., (15-16): 231
Pectinigenus Renier, 1807, Tav. Class. Anim., tab vii [invalid IZCN 427]

- Pectinites* Schlotheim, 1813, Taschenb. Min., 92, 103, 112 [invalid Code Z.N., art. 20; = *Pecten* Müller, 1776]
- Pectinium* Link, 1807, Beschr. Nat. Samml. Univ. Rostock, (3): 156 [= *Pecten* Müller, 1776, fide Dall, 1898]
- †**Phialopecten** Marwick, 1928, Trans. N. Zealand Inst., 58: 448, 454
- †**Pseudovola** Lissajous, 1923, Trav. Lab. geol., Fac. Sci. Lyon, 5 (Mém. 3): 169
- Serratovola** Habe, 1951, Gen. Jap. Shells, Pelecypoda, (1): 81
- Tecten* (err. pro *Pect-* Müller, 1776) Meyer & Aldrich, 1886, Jour. Cincinnati Soc. nat. Hist., 9 (2): 64
- †**Tosapecten** Kobayashi & Ichikawa, 1949, Jap. Jour. Geol. Geogr., 21 (1-4): 163, 166
- Tosapecter* (err. pro *-ten* Kobayashi & Ichikawa, 1949) Oleinikov, 1964, Referat. Zhurn., Geol., 1964 (6), Paleozool.: 39
- Velata* Quenstedt, 1856, Der Jura, 435 [non Griffith, 1834 (Gastr.); see *Velopecten* Philippi, 1899]
- †**Velopecten** Philippi, 1899, Z. dtsch. geol. Ges., 50: 600 [n.n. pro *Velata* Quenstedt, 1856]
- Veyla* (? emend. pro *Wey-* Böhm, 1919) Ebersin (ed.), 1960, Osnovy Palaeont., 3 (Bivalvia): 85
- Vola* (ex Klein) Mörch, 1853, Cat. Conch. Yoldi, (2): 59 [non Mulsant, 1850 (Coleopt.)]
- Volachlamys** Iredale, 1939, Gt. Barrier Reef Exped., 1928-9; Sci. Rept., 5 (6): 356
- †**Weyla** Böhm, 1920, Jhrb. preuss. geol. Landesanst. Berlin, 40 (2): 138
- †**Yabepecten** Masuda, 1963, Trans. Proc. Palaeont. Soc. Japan (N.S.) (52): 149

Incertae sedis

- †**Ventalium** de Gregorio, 1930, Ann. Géol. Paléont., livr. 53: 23 [described as "prossimo al genere *Pecten*," but description and poor figure inadequate for certain systematic assignment.]

Subfamily **CHLAMYDINAE** Korobkov, 1960

- †**Actinochlamys** Rovereto, 1898, Atti Soc. Ligustica, 9: 154, 170
- Aequipecten** Fischer, 1886, Man. Conch., 944
- Aequipectus* (err. pro *-ten* Fischer, 1886) Cossmann, 1910, Bull. Soc. Sci. Hist. nat. Yonne, 63: 263
- Aequivalvis* (err. pro *Aequipecten* Fischer, 1886) Jekelius, 1915, Mitt. Jhrb. Ungar. geol. Reichsanst., 23: 64
- †**Amoebea** Fontannes, 1878, Ét. strat. paléont. Bassin du Rhône, III: Le Bassin de Visan, 42, 52, 92
- †**Anatipoecten** Hertlein, 1936, Nautilus, 50: 26
- Anguipecten** Dall, Bartsch & Rehder, 1938, Bull. Bishop Mus., Honolulu, 153: 84, 92
- Annachlamys** Iredale, 1939, Gt. Barrier Reef Exped., 1928-9; Sci. Rept., 5 (6): 358
- †**Antipeecten** Cossmann, 1914, Act. Soc. linn. Bordeaux, 68: 113
- Argopecten** Monterosato, 1889, Jour. Conchyl., 37: 20
- Armequipecten* (? err. pro *Aequi-* Fischer, 1886) Zubkovic, 1960, Paleog. atlazh. Europe. chasti SSSR; Akad. Nauk SSSR, 78
- †**Athlopecten** Marwick, 1928, Trans. N. Zealand Inst., 58: 447
- Belchlamys** Iredale, 1929, Rec. Australian Mus., 17: 164
- †**Blanckenhornia** Teppner, 1922, Foss. Catal. (1, Anim.) 15: 87, 260
- Bractechlamys** Iredale, 1939, Gt. Barrier Reef. Exped., 1928-9; Sci. Rept., 5 (6): 366

- Chalamys* (err. pro *Chla-* Röding, 1798) Murdoch, 1924, Trans. N. Zealand Inst., 55: 158
- Chalmys* (err. pro *Chla-* Röding, 1798) Dollfus & Dautzenberg, 1886, Feuille jeunes Nat., 16 (no. 188): 96
- Chamys* (err. pro *Chla-* Röding, 1798) Odling, 1918, Proc. Rep. Ashmolean nat. Hist. Soc. Oxfordshire, (1917): 46
- Chlamis* (err. pro *-mys* Röding, 1798) Morais, 1941, Mem. Notic., Mus. Min. Geol., Univ. Coimbra, (10): 4
- Chlamydrina* Cossmann, 1909, Rev. crit. Paléozoöl., 13: 67 [n.n. pro *Myochlamys* Ihering, 1907] [= *Chlamys* Röding, 1798]
- Chlamys** Röding, 1798, Mus. Bolten., 161
- †**Ciclopecten** Seguenza, 1877, Boll. R. Comit. geol. Ital., 8: 362
- Clamys* (err. pro *Chl-* Röding, 1798) Leach, 1815, in Brewster's Edinb. Encycl., 9 (1): 115
- Complicachlamys** Iredale, 1939, Gt. Barrier Reef Exped., 1928-9; Sci. Rept., 5 (6): 346, 362
- Comptopallium** Iredale, 1939, Gt. Barrier Reef Exped., 1928-9; Sci. Rept., 5 (6): 346, 359
- †**Convexopecten** Rowland, 1938, Jour. Conch., 21: 82
- Coralichlamys** Iredale, 1939, Gt. Barrier Reef Exped., 1928-9; Sci. Rept., 5 (6): 346, 355
- Cornelia* Mayer, 1887, Beitr. geol. Karte Schweiz, (Beil.) 24 (2): 16 [non Stähl, 1866 (Hemipt.)]
- Corymbichlamys** Iredale, 1939, Gt. Barrier Reef Exped., 1928-9; Sci. Rept., 5 (6): 347, 367
- Cryptopecten** Dall, Bartsch & Rehder, 1938, Bull. Bishop Mus., Honolulu, 153: 84, 93
- Decadopecten* Swainson, 1840, Treat. Malacol., 388; G. B. Sowerby II, 1842, Conch. Man. (ed. 2): 136 [= *Decatopecten* G. B. Sowerby II, 1839]
- Decatopecten** G. B. Sowerby II, 1839, Conch. Man., (ed. 1): 37
- Dendopecten** Hertlein, 1936, Nautilus, 50: 26
- Dentipecten* Gray, 1847, Proc. zool. Soc. London, 15: 200 [= *Decatopecten*, G. B. Sowerby II, 1839]
- †**Deperetia** Teppner, 1922, Foss. Catal., (1, Anim.) 15: 259
- †**Duplipecten** Marwick, 1928, Trans. N. Zealand Inst., 58: 451, 458
- Edentiplica** Iredale, 1939, Gt. Barrier Reef Exped., 1928-9; Sci. Rept., 5 (6): 362
- Equichlamys** Iredale, 1929, Rec. Australian Mus., 17: 162
- Felipes* (Locard MS) Carus, 1889 (Nov.-Dec.), Prodr. Faun. Medit., 2 (1): 71 [= *Manupecten* Monterosato, 1889 (April)]
- Flexipecten* (err. pro *Flexo-* Sacco, 1897) Coulon, 1932, Bull. Soc. Étude Sci. nat. Elbeuf, 50: 118
- †**Flexopecten** Sacco, 1897, in Bellardi & Sacco, Moll. Terr. terz. Piemonte e Liguria, 24: 39, 73 [cf. *Glabropecten* Sacco, 1897]
- Glabropecten* Sacco, 1897, in Bellardi & Sacco, Moll. Terr. terz. Piemonte e Liguria, 24: 73 [= *Flexopecten* Sacco, 1897]
- Gloripallium** Iredale, 1939, Gt. Barrier Reef Exped., 1928-9; Sci. Rept., 5 (6): 346, 357
- Haumea** Dall, Bartsch & Rehder, 1938, Bull. Bishop Mus., Honolulu, 153: 86
- †**Heritschia** Teppner, 1922, Foss. Catal., (1, Anim.), 15: 87, 264
- †**Hilberia** Teppner, 1922, Foss. Catal., (1, Anim.) 15: 87, 262
- Hinnita* (emend. pro *-ites* DeFrance, 1821) Férussac [1822], Tabl. syst. Moll. gén., xl
- Hinnites** DeFrance, 1821, Dict. Sci. nat., 21: 169

- Hinnus* (emend. pro *Hinnites* Defrance, 1821) Gray, 1826, Ann. Phil., 28: 362
- Hynnites* (emend. pro *Hinn-* Defrance, 1821) Herrmannsen, 1847, Ind. Gen. Malacoz., 1: 547
- †**Inaequiptecten** Ugolini, 1906, Palaeontogr. Ital., 12: 192
- †**Indopecten** Douglas, 1929, Quart. Jour. geol. Soc. London, 85: 632
- Inequiptecten* (err. pro *Inaeq-* Ugolini, 1906) Ebersin (ed.), 1960, Osnovy Paleont., 3 (Bivalvia): 84
- †**Janupecten** Marwick, 1928, Trans. N. Zealand Inst., 58: 450
- Juxtamusium** Iredale, 1939, Gt. Barrier Reef Exped., 1928-9; Sci. Rept., 5 (6): 347, 368
- Leptopecten** Verrill, 1897, Trans. Connecticut Acad. Arts Sci., 10: 69
- Liropecten* (err. pro *Lyro-* Conrad, 1862) Gabb, 1869, Geol. Surv. Calif., Paleont., 2: 105
- Liropecten* (? err. pro *Lyro-* Conrad, 1862) Conrad, 1873, App. A, p. 18, in Kerr, Rep. geol. Surv. N. Carolina, 1 [separate, 1873; vol. 1875]
- †**Lyropecten** Conrad, 1862, Proc. Acad. nat. Sci. Philad., 14: 291
- Manupecten** Monterosato, [1872, Notizie Conch. Medit., 17 (fide Grant & Gale, 1931: 170—not seen)]; 1889 (April), Jour. Conchyl., 37: 21 [cf. *Felipes* Carus, 1889]
- †**Merklinia** Sobetski, 1960, Paleont. Zhurn., (1960), pt. 2: 66
- Mesopeplum** Iredale, 1929, Rec. Australian Mus., 17: 162
- Mimachlamys** Iredale, 1929, Rec. Australian Mus., 17: 162
- Mirapecten** Dall, Bartsch & Rehder, 1938, Bull. Bishop Mus., Honolulu, 153: 84
- †**Mixtipecten** Marwick, 1928, Trans. N. Zealand Inst., 58: 447, 456
- Myochlamys* (emend. pro *Chlamys* Röding, 1798) Ihering, 1907, An. Mus. nac. Buenos Aires, (3) 7: 106, 251 [non Fairmaire, 1876 (Coleopt.); see *Chlamydrina* Cossmann, 1909]
- †**Nanaochlamys** Hatai & Masuda, 1953, Trans. Palaeont. Soc. Japan, (N.S.) (11): 76
- †**Nipponopecten** Masuda, 1962, Sci. Rep. Tohoku Univ., (2, Geol.) 33 (2): 195
- Nodiptecten** Dall, 1898, Trans. Wagner Inst. Philad., 3 (4): 695
- Nodopecten* (err. pro *Nodi-* Dall, 1898) Johnson, 1934, Proc. Boston Soc. nat. Hist., 40: 24
- Notochlamys** Cotton, 1930, Rec. S. Australian Mus., 4: 233
- †**Oppenheimiopecten** Teppner, 1922, Foss. Catal., (1, Anim.) 15: 87, 254
- Paciptecten** Olsson, 1961, Panama-Pacific Pelecypoda, 164
- Pallium* Schumacher, 1817, Essai Vers Test., 41, 120 [non Schröter, 1802 (Gastr.); cf. *Decatopecten* G. B. Sowerby II. 1839]
- †**Parvochlamys** Sacco, 1904, in Bellardi & Sacco, Moll. Terr. terz. Piemonte e Liguria, 30: 145
- †**Pectinula** Leanza, 1943, Notas Mus. La Plata, 8: 241, 244
- Peplum** Bucquoy, Dautzenberg & Dollfus, 1889, Moll. Mar. Roussillon, 2: 62, 67
- †**Pethopecten** Hertlein, 1936, Nautilus, 50: 27
- Phallium* (err. pro *Pall-* Schumacher, 1817) Ozaki, 1956, Bull. Nat. Sci. Mus. [Japan], (N.S.) 3: 3
- Philippia* Teppner, 1922, Foss. Catal., (1, Anim.) 15: 87, 221 [non Gray, 1847 (Gastr.)]
- †**Placopecten** Verrill, 1897, Trans. Connecticut Acad. Arts Sci., 10: 69
- Plagiocctenium* (err. pro *-ctenium* Dall, 1898) Woodring, 1925, Carnegie Inst. Wash. Publ. 366: 69
- Plagiocctenium** Dall, 1898, Trans. Wagner Inst., Philad., 3 (4): 696

- Plagiopectenium* (err. pro *Plagiocet*- Dall, 1898) Stewart, 1930, Acad. nat. Sci. Philad., Spec. Publ. 3: 118
- †**Platipecten** Monterosato, 1899, Jour. Conchyl., 47: 191
- †**Plesiopecten** (Munier-Chalmas MS) Fischer, 1886, Man. Conch., 944
- †**Prohinnites** Gillet, 1922, Bull. Soc. Sci. Hist. nat. Yonne, 75 (2): 94
- Proteopecten** Monterosato, 1899, Jour. Conchyl., 47: 187
- Pseudopecten* (err. pro *Pseudo*- Bayle, 1878) Dalton, 1882, Geol. Rec., (1878): 445
- †**Pseudopecten** Bayle, 1878, Explic. Carte géol. France, 4, Atlas: explan. pl. 121
- †**Radiopecten** Stephenson, 1941, Univ. Texas Publ. 4101: 138
- †**Radulonectites** Hayami, 1957, Trans. Proc. Paleont. Soc. Japan, (N.S.) (27): 89
- †**Radulopecten** Rollier, 1911, Faciès du Dogger, 158
- †**Rogeria** Teppner, 1922, Foss. Catal., (1, Anim.), 15: 87, 254
- Scaechlamys** Iredale, 1929, Rec. Australian Mus., 17: 162
- †**Sectipecten** Marwick, 1928, Trans. N. Zealand Inst., 58: 447, 454
- Semipallium** Lamy, 1928, Bull. Mus. Hist. nat. Paris, 34: 169
- †**Serripecten** Marwick, 1928, Trans. N. Zealand Inst., 58: 449, 455
- †**Sinectenolium** Eames & Cox, 1956, Proc. malac. Soc. London, 32: 8
- †**Somapecten** Kimura, 1951, Jour. Fac. Sci. Tokyo Univ., (2, Geol.), 7 (7): 347
- †**Spondylopecten** Roeder, 1882, Beitr. Kennt. Terr. Chailles (Inaug. Diss.), 52, 54
- †**Stralopecten** Rowland, 1938, Jour. Conchyl., 21 (3): 81
- Swiftopecten** Hertlein, 1935, Proc. Calif. Acad. Sci., (2) 21: 319
- Talochlamys** Iredale, 1929, Rec. Australian Mus., 17: 164
- Veprichlamys** Iredale, 1929, Rec. Australian Mus., 17: 164
- †**Vertipecten** Grant & Gale, 1931, San Diego Soc. nat. Hist., Mem. 1: 12, 188
- †**Zygochlamys** Ihering, 1907, An. Mus. nac. Buenos Aires, (3) 7: 250

Subfamily **AMUSIINAE** Ridewood, 1903

- †**Actinopecten** Bonarelli, 1951, Boll. Serv. Geol. Ital., 72 (2): 15
- Amusiopecten* (err. pro *Amussio*- Sacco, 1897) Nomura, 1933, Sci. Rep. Tohoku imp. Univ., (2, Geol.) 16: 59
- Amusium** Röding, 1798, Mus. Bolten., 165
- †**Amussiopecten** Sacco, 1897, in Bellardi & Sacco, Moll. Terr. terz. Piemonte e Liguria, 24: 53
- Amussium* (err. pro *Amusium* Röding, 1798) Agassiz, 1846, Nomen zool. Index Univ., 19
- Amussium* (emend. pro *Amusium* Röding, 1798) Herrmannsen, 1846, Ind. Gen. Malacoz., 1: 47
- Catillopecten** Iredale, 1939, Gt. Barrier Reef Exped., 1928-9; Sci. Rept., 5 (6): 347, 370
- †**Entoliopsis** Eames, 1951, Philos. Trans. roy. Soc. London, (B) no. 627, 235: 349
- Glyptamusium** Iredale, 1939, Gt. Barrier Reef Exped., 1928-9; Sci. Rept., 5 (6): 347, 370
- †**Korobkovia** Glibert & Van de Poel, 1965, Mém. Inst. roy. Sci. nat. Belg., 78: 10
- †**Lentipecten** Marwick, 1928, Trans. N. Zealand Inst., 58: 455
- Lufeamussium** Oyama, 1951, Ill. Cat. Jap. Shells, (13): 82
- †**Miyagipecten** Masuda, 1952, Trans. Proc. Palaeont. Soc. Japan, (N.S.) (8): 249

- Paramusium** Verrill, 1897, Trans. Connecticut Acad. Arts Sci., 10: 72
Pleurometes Bronn, 1831, Ergeb. nat. Reisen, 2: 624 [= *Amusium* Röding, 1798]
Pleurometia (Swainson, 1840, Treat. Malacol., 388 [= *Amusium* Röding, 1798]
Pleurometites Schlotheim, 1820, Die Petref., 217 [= *Amusium* Röding, 1798]
Plurometia (err. pro *Pleuro-* Swainson, 1840) Gabb, 1881, Jour. Acad. nat. Sci. Philad., (2) 8: 347
†**Pseudentolium** Cox, 1948, Abh. Schweiz. pal. Ges., 66: 63

Subfamily **PSEUDAMUSSIINAE** Vokes, new subfamily

- †**Camptochlamys** Arkell, 1930, Monogr. Brit. Corall. Lamell. (Palaeontogr. Soc. Monogr.) (2): 102
†**Camptonectes** (Agassiz MS) Meek, 1864, Smithson. misc. Coll., 7 (8): 28, 39
Lissochlamis (err. pro *-mys* Sacco, 1897) Dall, 1898, Trans. Wagner Inst. Philad., 3 (4): 697
†**Lissochlamys** Sacco, 1897, in Bellardi & Sacco, Moll. Terr. terz. Piemonte e Liguria, 24: 46 [n.n. pro *Pyxis* Stefani, 1877]
Lyssochlamys (err. pro *Lisso-* Sacco, 1897) Korobkov, 1954, Sprav. Metod. Rukov. po tert. Moll., Lamell., 190
†**Micronectes** Ichikawa & Maeda, 1958, Jour. Inst. Polytech., Osaka City Univ., (G) 4: 95
Pseudamusium "Klein" Stoliczka, 1871, Palaeont. Indica, (6) 3: 426 [= *Pseudamussium* Mörch, 1853]
Pseudamusium (err. pro *-mussium* Mörch, 1853) Verrill & Bush, 1898 (June), Proc. U.S. natl. Mus., 20: 828; Dall, 1898 (Oct.), Trans. Wagner Inst. Philad., 3 (4): 697
Pseudamussium "Klein" Herrmannsen, 1847, Ind. Gen. Malacoz., 2: 340 [n.n.]; Mörch, 1853, Cat. Conch. Yoldi, (2): 59
Pseudamussium (err. pro *Pseudam-* Mörch, 1853) Gemmellaro, 1887, Giorn. Sci. nat. Econ. Palermo, 18: 155
Pseudomuseum (err. pro *Pseudamussium* Mörch, 1853) Clark, 1918, Univ. Calif. Publ., Bull. Dept. Geol., 11: 132
Pyxis Stefani, 1877, Boll. Soc. malac. Ital., 3: 80 [non Bell, 1827 (Rept.); see *Lissochlamys* Sacco, 1897]

Subfamily **PROPEAMUSSIINAE** Abbott, 1954

- Adamussium** Thiele, 1934, Handbuch, 3: 807
Arctinula Thiele, 1934, Handbuch, 3: 806
Bathyamussium Oyama, 1951, Ill. Cat. Jap. Shells, (11): 69 [invalid, no diagnosis]; 1951, ibid. (13): 79
Chlamydella Iredale, 1929, Rec. Australian Mus., 17: 164
Ctenamusium Iredale, 1929, Rec. Australian Mus., 17: 164
Cyclochlamys Finlay, 1926, Trans. N. Zealand Inst., 57: 452, 478
Cyclopecten Verrill, 1897, Trans. Connecticut Acad. Arts Sci., 10: 43, 70
Delectopecten Stewart, 1930, Acad. nat. Sci. Philad., Spec. Publ., 3: 37, 118
†**Eburnopecten** Conrad, 1865, Amer. Jour. Conch., 1: 140
Flavamussium Oyama, 1951, Ill. Cat. Jap. Shells, (11): 69 [invalid, no diagnosis]; 1951, ibid., (13): 81
Hyalopecten Verrill, 1897, Trans. Connecticut Acad. Arts Sci., 10: 71
Lissopecten Verrill, 1897, Trans. Connecticut Acad. Arts Sci., 10: 68
Micramussium Oyama, 1951, Ill. Cat. Jap. Shells, (13): 80
†**Occultamussium** Korobkov, 1937, Trudy geol. sluzhby Groznefti, 9: 56
Palliolium Monterosato, 1884, Nomen. Conch. Medit., 5

- Palliorum* (err. pro *-iolum* Monterosato, 1884) Habe 1951, Gen. Jap. Shells, Pelecypoda, (1): 79
- †**Parvamussium** Sacco, 1897, in Bellardi & Sacco, Moll. Terr. terz. Piemonte e Liguria, 24: 48
- Parvamussium* (err. pro *Parva-* Sacco, 1897) Dall, 1898, Trans. Wagner Inst. Philad., 3 (4): 698
- Pectinella** Verrill, 1897, Trans. Connecticut Acad. Arts Sci., 10: 68
- Polynemamussium** Habe, 1951, Gen. Jap. Shells, Pelecypoda, (1): 72
- Propeamisium* (err. pro *-mussium* de Gregorio, 1884) Yabe & Nagao, 1928, Sci. Rep. Tohoku imp. Univ., (2, Geol.) 9 (3): 88
- Propeamusium* (err. pro *-mussium* de Gregorio, 1884) Dall, 1886, Bull. Mus. comp. Zool. Harvard, 12: 210
- †**Propeamussium** de Gregorio, 1884, Natural. Sicil., 3: 119
- †**Pseudopalliorum** Oyama, 1944, Venus, 13: 244; 1951, Ill. Cat. Jap. Shells, (12): 78
- Similipecten** Winckworth, 1932, Jour. Conch., 19: 241, 250
- Squamussium** Oyama, 1944, Venus, 13: 244; Kuroda, 1951, Ill. Cat. Jap. Shells, (13): 85
- Variamussium** Sacco, 1897, in Bellardi & Sacco, Moll. Terr. terz. Piemonte e Liguria, 24: 49
- Verlamussium* (err. pro *Varia-* Sacco, 1897) Clarke, 1962, Bull. Natl. Mus. Canada, 181: 60
- Xenamussium** Oyama, 1944, Venus, 13: 244; Kuroda, 1951, Ill. Cat. Jap. Shells, (13): 86

Superfamily PECTINACEA (*Incertae sedis*)

- Hemipecten** Adams & Reeve, 1848, Zool. Voy. "Samarang," Moll., 72; 1848, Proc. zool. Soc. London, 16: 133
- Semipecten* (emend. pro *Hemi-* Adams & Reeve, 1848) Fischer, 1886, Man. Conch., 945

Family BUCHIIDAE Cox, 1953 [valid ICZN 492]

- †**Anaucella** Pčelintsev, 1955, Mater. all-Union geol. Inst., (VSEGEI), (N.S.) 9: 212
- Ancella* (err. pro *Aucella* Keyserling, 1846) Stoliczka, 1866, Mem. geol. Surv. India, 5: 88
- Aucella* Keyserling, 1846, Wiss. Beob. Petschora, 297 [invalid ICZN 492; see *Buchia* Rouillier, 1845]
- †**Aucellina** Pompeckj, 1901, N. Jhrb. Min. Geol. Paläont., (Beil.), 14 (2): 365
- †**Buchia** Rouillier, 1845, Bull. Soc. imp. Nat. Moscou, 18 (1): 289 [valid ICZN 492]
- †**Paraucellina** Pavlov, 1907, N. Mém. Soc. imp. Nat. Moscou, 17 (1): 86, 89
- †**Pseudaucella** Marwick, 1926, Trans. N. Zealand Inst., 56: 305
- Pseudoancella* (err. pro *Pseuda-* Marwick, 1926) Ebersin (ed.), 1960, Osnovy Paleont., 3 (Bivalvia, etc.): 78

Family DIMYIDAE Fischer, 1887

- Deuteromya* Cossmann, 1903, Rev. crit. Paléozool., 7: 68 [unnecessary n.n. pro *Dimya* Rouault, 1850]
- †**Dimya** Rouault, 1850, Mém. Soc. géol. France, (2) 3 (2): 470 (as *Dymya*, p. 460) [non Menke, 1878 (a suborder); see *Deuteromya* Cossmann, 1903]
- Dimyarina** Iredale, 1936, Rec. Australian Mus., 19: 269

- †**Dimyodon** (Munier-Chalmas MS) Fischer, 1886, Man. Conch., 937
Dymia (err. pro *Dimya* Rouault, 1850) Noszky, 1939, Ann. Hist. nat. Mus. Hung., 32 (Min., Geol. & Pal.): 87
Margariona (Dall MS) Kobelt, 1882, NachrBl. dtsch. malakozool. Ges., 14: 186 [= *Dimya* Rouault, 1850]

Family **MONOTIDAE** Fischer, 1887

- †**Entomonotis** Marwick, 1934, Proc. Fifth Pacific Sci. Congr., 2: 949 [n.n.]; 1935, Trans. Proc. roy. Soc. N. Zealand, 65: 298
 †**Monotis** Bronn, 1830, Jhrb. f. Min., (1830): 285

Family **HALOBIIDAE** Kittl, 1912

- Ablacomya* (err. pro *Aula-* Steinmann, 1881) Zittel, 1895, Grundz. Paläont., 261
 †**Amonotis** Kittl, 1904, Jhrb. geol. Reichsanst. Wien, 53: 736
Aulacomya Steinmann, 1881, N. Jhrb. Min. (Beil.), 1: 259 [non Mörch, 1853 (Mytilidae); see *Steinmannia* Fischer, 1886]
 †**Aulacomyella** Furlani, 1910, Jhrb. geol. Reichsanst. Wien, 60: 85, explan. pl. 3 [n.n. pro *Posidoniella* Furlani, 1910]
Aulacomyella Heim, 1926, Eclog. Geol. Helv., 20: 85 [n.n.] [non Furlani, 1910]
Aulocomya (err. pro *Aulac-* Steinmann, 1881) Tryon, 1884, Struct. syst. Conch., 3: 274
Caneyella (err. pro *Caney-* Girty, 1909) Cossmann, 1910, Rev. crit. Paléozool., 14: 279
 †**Caneyella** Girty, 1909, Bull. U.S. geol. Surv., 377: 32
 †**Daonella** Mojsisovics, 1874, Abh. geol. Reichsanst. Wien, 7 (2): 6, 7
Diotis Simonelli, 1884, Atti Soc. Toscana, Mem. 6: 126 [non Schmarda, 1859 (Vermes)]
 †**Dipleurites** Kittl, 1912, Result. Wiss. Erforsch. Balatonsees, (I, Pal.), 2 (4): 164
 †**Enteropleura** Kittl, 1912, Result. Wiss. Erforsch. Balatonsees, (I, Pal.), 2 (4): 162
 †**Halobia** Bronn, 1830, Jhrb. f. Min., (1830): 284
Posidoniella Furlani, 1910, Jhrb. geol. Reichsanst. Wien, 60: 85 [non Koninck, 1885 (Myalinidae); see *Aulacomyella* Furlani, 1910]
 †**Posidonotis** Losacco, 1942, Riv. ital. Paleont., 48: 11
 †**Pseudodidymotis** Gillet, 1924, Mém. Soc. géol. France, (N.S.) 1 (3): 75
 †**Steinmannia** Fischer, 1886, Man. Conch., 960 [n.n. pro *Aulacomya* Steinmann, 1881]
 †**Veldidenella** Alma, 1925, Ann. naturh. Mus. Wien, 40: 118

Family **STREBLOPTERIIDAE** Newell, 1938

- †**Blanfordina** Reed, 1944, Palaeont. Indica, (N.S.), 23 (2): 312
 †**Clavicosta** Newell, 1938, Kans. geol. Surv. Publ., 10 (1): 79
 †**Cyrtorostra** Branson, 1930, Univ. Missouri Studies, 5 (2): 44
 †**Guizhoupecten** Chen, 1962, Acta paleont. Sinica, 10: 195, 201
 †**Obliquipecten** Hind, 1903, Monogr. Brit. Carbonif. Lamell. (Palaeontogr. Soc. Monogr.), 2 (2): 114
 †**Pseudavicula** Etheridge, 1892, Geol. Palaeont. Queensland & N. Guinea, 449
 †**Rutotia** Koninck, 1885, Ann. Mus. roy. Hist. nat. Belg., 11: 196
 †**Schizopeecten** Kobayashi 1936, Trans. Palaeont. Soc. Japan, in Jour. Geol. Soc. Japan, 43, no. 512: 352

- †**Streblochondria** Newell, 1938, Kans. geol. Surv. Publ., 10 (1): 80
Streblopteira (err. pro *-teria* McCoy, 1851) Ivanov, 1926, Bull. Soc. Nat. Moscou, (N.S.) 34 (Geol. 4): 175
 †**Streblopteria** McCoy, 1851, Ann. Mag. nat. Hist., (2) 7: 170

Family **EUCHONDRIIDAE** Newell, 1938

- †**Crenipecten** Hall, 1883, Nat. Hist. New York (Pal. 5), Lamell. 1: xii
 †**Euchondria** Meek, 1874, Amer. Jour. Sci., (3) 7: 445

Family **OXYTOMIDAE** Ichikawa, 1958

- †**Arctotis** Bodylevsky, 1960, Vses. Geol. In-ta (VSEGEI); Novye Vidy Dresn. rastenuu i Bespozv., 2: 44
 †**Echinotis** Marwick, 1935, Trans. Proc. roy. Soc. N. Zealand, 65: 301 (also as *Echinotus*)
 †**Hypoxytoma** Ichikawa, 1958, Palaeontographica, 111A: 164
 †**Maccoyella** Etheridge, 1892, Geol. Palaeont. Queensland & N. Guinea, 451
Maccoyella (err. pro *Maccoy-* Etheridge, 1892) Etheridge, 1902, Roy. Soc. S. Australia, Mem. 2 (1): 13
 †**Malayomaorica** Jeletzky, 1963, Palaeontology, 6 (1): 149
 †**Meleagrinnella** Whitfield, 1885, U.S. geol. Surv., Monogr. 9: 71
 †**Mimetostreon** Bonarelli & Nagera, 1921, Bol. Minist. Agric., [Argentina], Dir. Gen. Min. Geol. Hidrol., 27 (B, Geol.): 21
 †**Ostreavicula** Blanckenhorn, 1934, Palaeontographica, 81A: 179
 †**Oxytoma** Meek, 1864, Smithson. misc. Coll., 7: 28, 39
 †**Palmoxytoma** Cox, 1962, Palaeontology, 4: 593

Family **PERNOPECTINIDAE** Newell, 1938

(+ Entoliinae Korobkov, 1960)

- †**Cteniopleurium** Feldtmann, 1951, Jour. Roy. Soc. W. Australia, 35: 10
 †**Entolium** Meek, 1865, Geol. Surv. Calif., Geol. 1: 478
 †**Nothamysium** Hind, 1904, Monogr. Brit. Carbonif. Lamell. (Palaeontogr. Soc. Monogr.), 2 (3): 159
Pernipecten (emend. pro *Perno-* Winchell, 1865) Girty, 1904, Amer. Geol., 33: 296
 †**Pernopecten** Winchell, 1865, Proc. Acad. nat. Sci. Philad., 17: 125
Protomysium Verrill, 1897, Trans. Connecticut Acad. Arts Sci., 10: 71 [= *Entolium* Meek, 1865]
 †**Protoentolium** Janishevski, 1960, Vopr. Paleont., Leningrad. Orlena Leningra Gosydarst. Univ., 3: 67
Protomysium (err. pro *Proto-* Verrill, 1897) Stewart, 1930, Acad. nat. Sci. Philad., Spec. Publ. 3: 120
 †**Protopalliolium** Sadykov, 1962, Srednepaleoz. dvustv. Moll. Atasu; In-ta geol.-nauk, Akad. Nauk Kazakhskoy SSR., 66
Sinsyclonema (err. pro *Syncey-* Meek, 1864) Conrad, 1869, Amer. Jour. Conch., 5: 99
Synceyclonema (err. pro *Syncey-* Meek, 1864) de Gregorio, 1886, Icon. Faun. Orizzonte Alpiniano, 11
Synclonema (err. pro *Synceycl-* Meek, 1864) Fischer, 1886, Man. Conch., 944
Synceyclonema (err. pro *-nema* Meek, 1864) Clessin, 1878, Malak. Bl., 25: 130
Synceyclonema Meek, 1864, Smithson. misc. Coll., 7 (8): 31 (as *Sincyclonema*, p. 7); 1876, U.S. geol. Surv. Terr. (Hayden), 9: 26

- Syncydonema* (err. pro *Syncyl-* Meek, 1864) Cossmann, 1913, C.R. Assoc. Franc. Avanc. Sci., Mém. hors. Vol., (Nîmes, 1912): 11
Syndonema (err. pro *Syncylo-* Meek, 1864) Dalton, 1878, Geol. Rec., (1876): 377

Family **PLACUNIDAE** Gray, 1840

- Ehippium** Röding, 1798, Mus. Bolten., 166
†**Hemiplicatula** Deshayes, 1861, Desc. Anim. s. Vert. Bassin Paris, 2: 128
†**Indoplacuna** Vredenburg, 1924, Rec. geol. Surv. India, 55 (2): 110, 117
Placenta Philipsson, 1788, Diss. Nova Test. Gen., 15 [= *Placuna* Solander in Lightfoot, 1786]
Placuna Solander in Lightfoot, 1786, Catal. Portland Mus., 16; Bruguière, 1789, Encycl. Méth. (Vers), 1 (1): xiii.
Placunema Stoliczka, 1871, Palaeont. Indica, (6) 3: 451 [= *Ehippium* Röding, 1798]
Placunopsis (err. pro *-nopsis* Morris & Lycett, 1853) Meek, 1873, Ann. Rep. U.S. geol. Surv. Terr., 6: 509
†**Placunopsis** Morris & Lycett, 1853, Monogr. Moll. Gt. Oolite (Palaeontogr. Soc. Monogr.), 2 (Bivalves): 5
Plancuna (err. pro *Plac-* Solander in Lightfoot, 1786) Renier, 1807, Tav. Class. Anim., tab. vii
Plancunigenus Renier, 1807, Tav. Class. Anim., tab. vii [invalid ICZN 427]
†**Pseudoplacuna** Mayer, 1877, Beitr. geol. Karte Schweiz., (14) 110 (Palaeont.): 28
†**Saintia** Raincourt, 1877, Bull. Soc. géol. France, (3) 5: 329
Sellaria Link, 1807, Besch. Nat. Samml. Univ. Rostock, (3): 158 [= *Ehippium* Röding, 1798]
Semiplicatula (emend. pro *Hemi-* Deshayes, 1861) Fischer, 1886, Man. Conch., 935

Family **PLICATULIDAE** Watson, 1930

- †**Atreta** Etallon, 1862, Mém. Soc. Emul. Doubs, (3) 6: 191
†**Cyclotreon** Eichwald, 1868, Lethaea Rossica, 2: 406
†**Darteplacatula** Freneix & Gorodiski, 1963, Mém. Bur. Rech. géol. et Minieres, 17: 35
†**Dimyopsis** Bittner, 1895, Abh. geol. Reichsanst. Wien, 18 (1): 219
†**Diploschiza** Conrad, 1866, Amer. Jour. Conch., 2: 77
†**Harpax** Parkinson, 1811, Org. Rem., 3: 221
Micatula (err. pro *Plicatula* Lamarck, 1801) Carpenter, 1859, Ann. Rep. New York Cab., 12: 104
†**Ostrenomia** Conrad, 1872, Proc. Acad. nat. Sci. Philad., 24: 216
Plicatula Lamarck, 1801, Syst. Anim. s. vert., 132
Plicatuligenus Renier, 1807, Tav. Class. Anim., tab. vii [invalid ICZN 427]
†**Placatulopecten** Neumann, 1907, N. Jhrb. Min. (Beil.), 24 (1): 104
Plycatula (err. pro *Plic-* Lamarck, 1801) Monterosato, 1877, Boll. R. Comit. Geol. Ital., 8: 15
†**Pseudoplacunopsis** Bittner, 1895, Abh. geol. Reichsanst. Wien, 18 (1): 215
†**Saintiopsis** Sacco, 1898, in Bellardi & Sacco, Moll. Terr. terz. Piemonte e Liguria, 25: 11

Family **POSIDONIIDAE** Frech, 1909

- †**Bositra** de Gregorio, 1886, Ann. Géol. Paléont., livr. 2: 11; 1886, Icon. Faun. Orizzonte Alpin. 10, 17

- †**Karadjalia** Sadykov, 1962, Srednepaleoz. dvustv. Moll. Atasu; In-ta geol.-nauk, Akad. Nauk Kazakhskoy SSR, 37
- †**Posidonia** Bronn, 1828, Z. fur Min., 1: 268
Posidonomia (err. pro *-nomya* Bronn, 1834) Stoppani, 1857, Stud. Géol. Paléont. Lombardia, 393
- †**Posidonomya** Bronn, 1834, Leth. Geogn., 1 (1): 89
Posidononia (err. pro *-nomya* Bronn, 1834) Oppel, 1863, Z. dtsch. geol. Ges., 15: 200
Posidonyma (err. pro *-nomya* Bronn, 1834) Eichwald, 1868, Leth. Rossica, 2: 478
Posionomya (err. pro *Posido-* Bronn, 1834) Oppel, 1863, Z. dtsch. geol. Ges., 15: 200
Posodinomya (err. pro *Posido-* Bronn, 1834) Gardet, 1934, Revue Géol., 14: 91
Possidonomya (err. pro *Posido-* Bronn, 1834) Eudes-Deslongchamps, 1858, Bull. Soc. linn. Normandie, 3: 137
Posydonomia (err. pro *Posidonomya* Bronn, 1834) Seguenza, 1877, Boll. R. Comit. Geol. Ital., 8: 362
Posydonomya (err. pro *Posido-* Bronn, 1834) Cipolla, 1932, Boll. Soc. Sci. nat. Econ. Palermo, (N.S.) 13: 6
- †**Silberlingia** Imlay, 1963, Jour. Paleont., 37: 100

Family **PSEUDOMONOTIDAE** Newell, 1938

- †**Aviculomonotis** Grabau, 1931, Nat. Hist. Centr. Asia, 4: 322
- †**Claraia** Bittner, 1901, Jhrb. geol. Reichsanst. Wien, 50: 568
- †**Clathrolima** Cossmann, 1908, C. R. Assoc. Franç. Avanc. Sci., 36 (2): 296
- †**Didymotis** Gerhardt, 1898, N. Jhrb. Min., (Beil.), 11: 178
- †**Eumicrotis** Meek, 1864, Amer. Jour. Sci., (2) 37: 218; Meek & Hayden, 1864, Smithson. Contr. Knowl., 14 (Paleont. Upper Missouri), pt. 1: 53
Lucasiella Cossmann, 1909, Rev. crit. Paléozool., 13: 67 [n.n. pro *Philippiella* Waagen, 1907] [non Banks, 1909 (Arachn.); cf. *Newaagia* Hertlein, 1952]
- †**Newaagia** Hertlein, 1952, Jour. Paleont., 26: 275 [n.n. pro *Philippiella* Waagen, 1907, +*Lucasiella* Cossmann, 1909]
- †**Otapiria** Marwick, 1935, Trans. roy. Soc. N. Zealand, 65: 302
Philipiella (err. pro *-ppiella* Waagen, 1907) Cossmann, 1909, Rev. crit. Paléozool., 13: 67
Philippiella Waagen, 1907, Abh. geol. Reichsanst. Wien, 18 (2): 173 [non Pfeffer, 1886 (Philobryidae); see *Lucasiella* Cossmann, 1909, +*Newaagia* Hertlein, 1952]
- †**Pleuromysidia** Ichikawa, 1954, Jour. Inst. Polytech., Osaka City Univ., 1 (1), Ser. G: 52
- †**Prospodylus** Zimmerman, 1886, Jhrb. geol. Landesanst. Berlin, (1885): 105, 109
- †**Pseudomonotis** Beyrich, 1862, Z. dtsch. geol. Ges., 14: 10
Pseudomontis (err. pro *-monotis* Beyrich, 1862) Maurer, 1886, Ver-samml. dtsch. geol. Ges. Darmstadt, (1886): 11

Family **PTERINOPECTINIDAE** Newell, 1938

- †**Dunbarella** Newell, 1938, Kans. geol. Surv. Publ., 10 (1): 38
- †**Lyriopecten** Hall, 1877, in Miller, Amer. Paleoz. Foss., 193 [cf. *Orbi-pecten* Frech, 1891]
Myalinopsis (Paul MS) Paul, 1941, Foss. Catal., (1, Anim.) 91: 183 [invalid, no diagnosis or type design.]

Orbipecten Frech, 1891, Abh. preuss. geol. Landesanst. Berlin, 9: 27 [unnecessary n.n. pro *Lyriopecten* Hall, 1877, non *Lyropecten* Conrad, 1862]

†*Pseudaviculopecten* Newell, 1938, Kans. geol. Surv. Publ., 10 (1): 38
†*Pterinopecten* Hall, 1883, Nat. Hist. New York, (Pal. 5), Lamell. 1: explan. pl. i.

†*Pterinopectinella* Newell, 1938, Kans. geol. Surv. Publ., 10 (1): 41

†*Vertumnia* Hall, 1883, Nat. Hist. New York (Pal. 5), Lamell. 1: xii, explan. pl. xxiv

Incertae sedis

Protopecten Hind, 1910, Trans. Roy. Soc. Edinburgh, 47 (3): 484

Family **SPONDYLIDAE** Gray, 1826

Subfamily **SPONDYLINAE** Gray, 1826

Amia Gistel, 1848, Nat. Thierr., xiv [unnecessary n.n. pro *Pachytes* Hoeninghaus, 1830] [non *Amia* Linnaeus, 1766 (Pisces)]

Argoderma Poli, 1795, Test Sicil., 2: 254, 260 [= *Spondylus* Linnaeus, 1758]

Argus Poli, 1791, Test. Sicil., 1, Introd.: 32 [non Scopoli, 1763 (Lepid.)]

Corallospondylus Monterosato, 1917, Boll. Soc. zool. Ital., (3) 4: 4

Diachora (err. pro *Dianch-* J. Sowerby, 1815) Desmarest, 1859, in Chenu, Encycl. Hist. nat. Tabl. Crust. Moll., 4, Tabl. alphab.: 31

†*Dianchora* J. Sowerby, 1815, Min. Conch. 1: 183

Eleutherospondylos Dunker, 1882, Index Moll. Mar. Japon., 245

Eltopera Iredale, 1939, Gt. Barrier Reef Exped., 1928-9; Sci. Rept., 5 (6): 372, 377

Gaiderope Deshayes, 1831, Encycl. méth. (Vers), 2 (2): 163 [= *Spondylus* Linnaeus, 1758]

Lanilda Iredale, 1939, Gt. Barrier Reef Exped., 1928-9; Sci. Rept., 5 (6): 372, 373

Pachites (err. pro *Pachytos* DeFrance, 1825) d'Orbigny, 1846, Voy. Amér. mérid., 5 (3): 666

Pachytas (err. pro *-tos* DeFrance, 1825) Menke, 1830, Syn. meth. Moll., (ed. 2): 100

Pachytes (err. pro *-tos* DeFrance, 1825) Hoeninghaus, 1830, Jhrb. f. Min., (1830): 473

†*Pachytos* DeFrance, 1824, Tabl. Corps foss., 109 [n.n.]; 1825, Dict. Sci. nat., 36: 207

Pachytus (emend. pro *-tos* DeFrance, 1825) Agassiz, 1846, Nomen. Zool. Index Univ., 270

Podopsis Lamarck, 1819, Anim. s. Vert., 6: 194 [types, fide Fischer, 1886, consist of separated internal layers of *Spondylus*]

Spodylus (err. pro *Spond-* Linnaeus, 1758) Nagao, 1934, Jour. Fac. Sci. Hokkaido imp. Univ., (4, Geol. & Min.) 2: 277

Spondilus (err. pro *-dylus* Linnaeus, 1758) Verany, 1846, Cat. Anim. invert., 12

Spondyligenus Renier, 1807, Tav Class. Anim., tab. vii [invalid ICZN 427]

***Spondylus* Linnaeus, 1758, Syst. Nat. (ed. 10): 690**

***Sponvola* Iredale, 1939, Gt. Barrier Reef Exped., 1928-9; Sci. Rept., 5 (6): 372, 379**

Sprodylus (err. pro *Spond-* Linnaeus, 1758) Salisbury, 1957, Zool. Rec., 92 (1955), Moll.: 105

*Incertae sedis*Subfamily **LITHIOTIDINAE** Reis, 1903†**Cochlearites** Reis, 1903, Abh. geol. Reichsanst. Wien, 17 (6): 2†**Lithiotis** Gümbel, 1871, Abh. Bayer. Akad. Wiss., 11 (1): 48Family **TERQUEMIIDAE** Cox, 1964*Carpenteria* Eudes-Deslongchamps, 1860, Mém. Soc. linn. Normandie, 11: 127 [non Gray, 1858 (Prot.)]†**Enantiostreon** Bittner, 1901, Result. Wiss. Erforsch. Balatonsees, (I, Pal.) 2 (3): 70†**Eopecten** Douvillé, 1897, Bull. Soc. géol. France, (3) 25: 203†**Leptochondria** Bittner, 1891, Jhrb. geol. Reichsanst. Wien, 41: 101†**Pachypteria** Koninck, 1885, Ann. Mus. roy. Hist. nat. Belg., 11: 201†**Terquemia** Tate, 1868, in Woodward, Man. Moll., (ed. 2): App. p. 65Superfamily **ANOMIACEA** Rafinesque, 1815Family **ANOMIIDAE** Rafinesque, 1815*Aenigma* Koch, 1846, Conch.-Cab., Lief. 56: 7; Gray, 1850, Proc. zool. Soc. London, 17: 114 [non Neuman, 1836 (Coleopt.)]; See *Enigmonia* Iredale, 1918]**Anomia** Linnaeus, 1758, Syst. Nat. (ed. 10), 700†**Anomianella** Ryckholt, 1851, Mélanges Paléont., (1): pl. 10, fig. 21-23; 1853, *ibid.*, (2): 45; 1853, Mém. couron. Acad. Belg., 24: pl. 10, figs. 21-23.*Anomigenus* Renier, 1807, Tav. Class. Anim., tab. vii [invalid ICZN 427]*Anomya* (err. pro *-mia* Linnaeus, 1758) Agassiz, 1839, Bull. Soc. imp. Nat. Moscou, (1839): 417†**Carolia** Cantraine, 1838, Bull. Acad. roy. Bruxelles, 5: 111*Echinoderma* (err. pro *Echiono-* Poli, 1795) Deshayes, 1831, Encycl. Méth. (Vers), 2 (2): 107*Echioderma* (err. pro *Echiono-* Poli, 1795) Gray, 1825, Ann. Phil., [2] 10: 244*Echion* Poli, 1791, Test Sicil., 1, Introd.: 34 [= *Anomia* Linnaeus, 1758]*Echionoderma* Poli, 1795, Test Sicil., 2: 255, 261 [= *Anomia* Linnaeus, 1758]**Enigmonia** Iredale, 1918, Proc. malac. Soc. London, 13: 28, 31 [n.n. pro *Aenigma* "Gray" (=Koch, 1846)]*Fenestella* Röding, 1798, Mus. Boltzen., 193 [= *Anomia* Linnaeus, 1758]*Fenestrella* (err. pro *-stella* Röding, 1798) Gray, 1847, Proc. zool. Soc. London, 15: 201†**Gerlus** de Gregorio, 1930, Ann. Géol. Paléont., livr. 54: 21**Hemiplacuna** Gray, 1850, Proc. zool. Soc. London, 17: 123**Heteranomia** Winckworth, 1922, Proc. malac. Soc. London, 15: 32†**Holocraspedum** Cragin, 1893, Contrib. Invert. Paleont. Texas (ex Ann. Rep. geol. Surv. Texas, 4), 190**Isomonina** Dautzenberg & Fischer, 1897, Mém. Soc. zool. France, 10: 184**Monia** Gray, 1850, Proc. zool. Soc. London, 17: 121*Monica* (err. pro *Monia* Gray, 1850) Coen, 1933, R. Comit. Talassogr. Ital., Mem. 192: 177**Operculella** Monterosato, 1915, Ann. Mus. Stor. nat. Genova, 47: 15†**Paranomia** Conrad, 1860, Jour. Acad. nat. Sci. Philad., (2) 4: 290†**Paraplacuna** Oppenheim, 1892, Z. dtsh. geol. Ges., 44 (4): 713†**Parinomya** Olsson, 1928, Bull. Amer. Paleont., 14: 65 (no. 52: 19)

- Patro** Gray, 1850, Proc. zool. Soc. London, 17: 118 (as *Patros*, pl. iv)
Placuanomia (err. pro *Placuna*- Broderip, 1832) Jordan & Hertlein, 1926, Proc. Calif. Acad. Sci., (4) 15 (4): 215
Placumomya (err. pro *-cunanomia* Broderip, 1832) Whitfield, 1885, U.S. geol. Surv., Monogr. 9: 71
Placunanomia Broderip, 1832, Proc. Comm. Sci., zool. Soc. London, (16): 28
Placunanomya (err. pro *-mia* Broderip, 1832) Whitfield, 1885, U.S. geol. Surv., Monogr. 9: 44
Placunomia (emend. pro *-ranomia* Broderip, 1832) Swainson, 1840, Treat. Malacol., 390
Pododesmus Philippi, 1837, Arch. Naturgesch., 3 (1): 385
†**Prismatro** Marwick, 1948, N. Zealand geol. Surv., Paleont. Bull. 16: 18
†*Pedinia* Gray, [1853], Proc. zool. Soc. London, (1851), 19: 197 [= *Pododesmus* Philippi, 1837]
†**Wakullina** Dall, 1896, Proc. U.S. natl. Mus., 18: 21

Incertae sedis

- †**Limanomia** Gray, 1850, Cat. Biv. Moll. Coll. Brit. Mus., (1): 21 [a Devonian fossil with "the external form of *Lima* and the plug and habit of *Anomia*."]

Superfamily **LIMACEA** Rafinesque, 1815

Family **LIMIDAE** Rafinesque, 1815

- Acesta** H. & A. Adams, 1858, Gen. Rec. Moll., 2: 558
Anomalolima (err. pro *Anomolima* Philippi, 1901) Cossmann, 1901, Rev. crit. Paléozool., 5: 139
Anomalolina (err. pro *Anomolima* Philippi, 1901) Cossmann, 1901, Rev. crit. Paléozool., 5: 227
†**Anomolima** Philippi, 1901, Z. dtsh. geol. Ges., 52: 635
†**Antiquilima** Cox, 1943, Proc. malac. Soc. London, 25: 179
Australima (err. pro *Austrolima* Iredale, 1929) Cotton, 1931, Rec. S. Australian Mus., 4: 337
Austrolima Iredale, 1929, Rec. Australian Mus., 17: 165
†**Aviculolima** Philippi, 1900, Z. dtsh. geol. Ges., 52: 622
†**Badiotella** Bittner, 1890, Abh. geol. Reichsanst. Wien, 14: 94, 304
Callolima Bartsch, 1913, Proc. U.S. natl. Mus., 45: 235
†**Costellacesta** Kauffman, 1964, Tulane Stud. Geol., 2: 95
Ctenoides Mörch, 1853, Cat. Conch. Yoldi, (2): 56
Ctenostreon Eichwald, 1862, Bull. Soc. imp. Nat. Moscou, 35 (1): 374; 1868, Lethaea Ross., 2: 455
Ctenostreon Bayle, 1878, Explic. Carte géol. France, 4: pl. 124 [non Eichwald, 1862]
Cystia Renier, 1807, Tav. Class. Anim., tab. vii [invalid ICZN 436]
Cystigenus Renier, 1807, Tav. Class. Anim., tab. vii [invalid ICZN 427]
†**Divaricolima** Rovereto, 1898, Atti Soc. Ligustica, 9: 153, 167
†**Divarilima** Powell, 1958, Rec. Aukland Inst. & Mus., 5 (1-2): 72
†**Elimata** Dickins, 1963, Bull. Australia Bur. Min. Res., Geol. Geophys., 63: 93
Escalima Iredale, 1929, Rec. Australian Mus., 17: 165
Gemellima Iredale, 1929, Rec. Australian Mus., 17: 166
Glaucion Oken, 1815, Lehrb. Naturg., 3 (1), Register: vii [invalid ICZN 417]
Glaucium (emend. pro *-cion* Oken, 1815) Agassiz, 1846, Nomen. Zool. Index Univ., 162 [= *Lima* Bruguière, 1797]
Isolimea Iredale, 1929, Rec. Australian Mus., 17: 166

- †**Latemaria** Wilckens, 1909, Verh. naturh.-Med. Ver. Heidelberg, (N.F.) 10: 220
- Lima** Bruguière, 1797, Encycl. Méth. (Tabl. Vers), 2: pl. 206; Lamarck, 1799, Mém. Soc. H. N. Paris, 88
- Lima* Cuvier, 1798, Tabl. Elem. Hist. nat., 421 [= *Lima* Bruguière, 1797]
- Limacula* (err. pro *-atula* Wood, 1839) Gray, 1840, Syn. Cont. Brit. Mus., (ed. 42): 151
- Limaca* (err. pro *Limca* Bronn, 1831) Gray, 1847, Proc. zool. Soc. London, 15: 201
- Limaria** Link, 1807, Besch. Nat. Samml. Univ. Rostock, (3): 157
- Limaria* (emend. pro *Lima* Bruguière, 1797) Rafinesque, 1815, Analyse Nat., 147 [non Link, 1807]
- Limatila* (err. pro *-tula* Wood, 1839) Oleinikov, 1964, Referat. Zhurn.. Geol., 1964 (6), Paleozool.: 39
- Limatula** Wood, 1839, Mag. nat. Hist., (N.S.) 3: 235
- Limatulella** Sacco, 1898, in Bellardi & Sacco, Moll. Terr. terz. Piemonte e Liguria, 25: 16
- †**Limea** Bronn, 1831, Ergeb. nat. Reisen, 2: 623; 1831, Ital. Tert.-Gebilde, 115
- Limigenus* Renier, 1807, Tav. Class. Anim., Tab. vii [invalid ICZN 427]
- Limnoarca* (err. pro *Limo-* Münster, 1832) Paetel, 1875, Fam. Gatt. Moll., 111
- †**Limnoarca** Münster, 1832, Jhrb. f. Min., (1832): 421
- Limula* (err. pro *Limatula* Wood, 1839) d'Orbigny, 1846, Voy. Amér. mérid., 5 (Moll.): 653
- Linatulina* (err. pro *Limatula* Wood, 1839) Herrick, 1888, Bull. Sci. Lab. Denison Univ., 3: 55
- †**Mantellina** Sacco, 1904, in Bellardi & Sacco, Moll. Terr. terz. Piemonte e Liguria, 30: 148
- Mantellum* Röding, 1798, Mus. Bolten., 160 [= *Lima* Bruguière, 1797]
- †**Meotolima** Oyama, 1943, Conch. Asiatica, 1: 36
- Misidioptera* (err. pro *Mysi-* Salomon, 1895) Reis, 1926, Geogn. Jahreshfte, 39: 122
- †**Mysidioptera** Salomon, 1895, Palaeontographica, 42: 48, 117
- Notolimea** Iredale, 1924, Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. Wales, 49: 181, 194
- †**Palaeolima** Hind, 1903, Monogr. Brit. Carbonif. Lamell. (Palaeontogr. Soc. Monogr.), 2 (2): 38
- Plagiostoma* (err. pro *Plagios-* J. Sowerby, 1814) Coquand, 1880, Bull. Acad. Hippone, Bône, (1880): 139
- †**Plagiostoma** J. Sowerby, 1814, Min. Conch., 1 (14): 175; 1814, Ann. Phil., 4: 449
- Plagiostomata* (err. pro *-stoma* J. Sowerby, 1814) Berthold, 1827, in Latreille, Nat. Fam. Thierr., 203, 590
- Plagiostomatites* (emend. pro *-stoma* J. Sowerby, 1814) Krueger, 1823, Gesch. d. Urwelt, 2: 516
- Plagiostomus* (emend. pro *-stoma* J. Sowerby, 1814) Herrmannsen, 1847, Ind. Gen. Malaco., 2: 281
- Plicacesta** Vokes, 1963, Tulane Stud. Geol., 1: 90
- Promantellum** Iredale, 1939, Gt. Barrier Reef Exped., 1928-9; Sci. Rept., 5 (6): 385
- †**Pseudacesta** Waagen, 1907, Abh. geol. Reichsanst. Wien, 18 (2): 113
- †**Pseudectenostreon** Burckhardt, 1930, Mém. Soc. Pal. Suisse, 49: 18
- †**Pseudolimea** Douglas & Arkell, 1932, Quart. Jour. geol. Soc. London, 88: 160

- †**Pseudolucina** Wilckens, 1909, Verh. naturh.-Med. Ver. Heidelberg, (N.F.) 10: 207
Radula Mörch, 1853, Cat. Conch. Yoldi, (2): 56 [non Gray, 1842] [= *Lima* Bruguière, 1797]
 †**Regalilima** Cox, 1943, Proc. malac. Soc. London, 25: 177
Stabilima Iredale, 1939, Gt. Barrier Reef Exped., 1928-9; Sci. Rept. 5 (6): 390
Submantellum Olsson & Harbison, 1953, Acad. nat. Sci. Philad., Mon. 8: 60
 †**Tirolidia** Bittner, 1895, Abh. geol. Reichsanst. Wien, 18: 202
Winckworthia Glibert & Van de Poel, 1965, Mém. Inst. roy. Sci. nat. Belg., 78: 49

Family **LIMIDAE** (Incertae sedis)

- †**Roncania** de Gregorio, 1896, Ann. Géol. Paléont., livr. 21: 107
 †**Serania** Krumbeck, 1923, Palaeontographica, Suppl., 4 (3), lief. 4: 218

Suborder **OSTREINA** Férussac, 1822

Superfamily **OSTREACEA** Rafinesque, 1815

Family **OSTREIDAE** Rafinesque, 1815 [ICZN 356]

- †**Abruptolopha** Vialov, 1936, Doklady Akad. Nauk SSSR, (N.S.) 4 (13) [no. 105]: 20
Actinostrea (err. pro *-treon* Bayle, 1878) Tryon, 1884, Struct. syst. Conch., 3: 298
 †**Actinostreon** Bayle, 1878, Explic. Carte géol. France, 4, Atlas: pl. 132, 143
Actostreon (err. pro *Aetost-* Bayle, 1878) Ebersin (ed.), 1960, Osnovy Paleont., 3 (Bivalvia): 89
Actryonia (err. pro *Alectry-* Fischer von Waldheim, 1807) Dollfus, 1904, Jour. Conchyl., 51: 271
 †**Acutostrea** Vialov, 1936, Doklady Akad. Nauk SSSR, (N.S.) 4 (13), [no. 105]: 18
 †**Aetostreon** Bayle, 1878, Explic. Carte géol. France, 4, Atlas: pl. 139
 †**Africogryphaea** Freneix & Bousson, 1963, C. R. Séances Acad. Sci., 257 (9): 1632 [invalid, no descr. or diagnosis]; Freneix, 1965, Ann. Paléont., 51: 32
 †**Agerostrea** Vialov, 1936, Doklady Akad. Nauk SSSR, (N.S.) 4 (13) [no. 105]: 20
Alectryonia (err. pro *Alect-* Fischer von Waldheim, 1807) Böse, 1910, Bol. Inst. geol. Mexico, 25: 105
Alectrionia (err. pro *-tryonia* Fischer von Waldheim, 1807) Fischer von Waldheim, 1808, Zoogn., (ed. 2): tab. 5
Alectronia (err. pro *-tryonia* Fischer von Waldheim, 1807) Logan, 1898, Univ. Geol. Surv. Kansas, 4 (Palaeont. 1): 485
Alectryonella Sacco, 1897, in Bellardi & Sacco, Moll. Terr. terz. Piemonte e Liguria, 23: 19
Alectryonia Fischer von Waldheim, 1807, Mus. Démidoff, 3: 269 [= *Lopha* Röding, 1798]
Alectryossia (err. pro *-onia* Fischer von Waldheim, 1807) Salisbury & Edwards, 1959, Zool. Rec., 93 (1956), Moll.: 128
Alectryouia (err. pro *-onia* Fischer von Waldheim, 1807) Strausz, 1928, Magyar Kir. Földtani Intézet Evkönyve, 28: 227

- Alektryonia* (err. pro *Alect-* Fischer von Waldheim, 1807) Vialov, 1948, Trudy Lvovskogo Geol. Obstch., (Paleont.) 1: 29
- Amphidonta* (emend. pro *-te* Fischer von Waldheim, 1829) Scudder, 1882, Nomencl. Zool., Suppl., 17 [U.S. natl. Mus. Bull. 19]
- †**Amphidonte** Fischer von Waldheim, 1829, Bull. Soc. imp. Nat. Moscou, 1 (2): 31
- Amphiodonta* (emend. pro *-phidonte* Fischer von Waldheim, 1829) Agassiz, 1846, Nomen. Zool. Index Univ., 18
- Amphitonde* (err. pro *-donte* Fischer von Waldheim, 1829) Schaubroth, 1865, Verz. Verstein. Herzogl. Nat.-cab. Coburg, 166
- †**Angustostrea** Vialov, 1936, Doklady Akad. Nauk SSSR, (N.S.) 4 (13) [no. 105]: 18
- †**Anodontostrea** Suter, 1917, N. Zealand geol. Surv., Paleont. Bull. 5: 86
- †**Anulostrea** Vialov, 1936, Doklady Akad. Nauk SSSR, (N.S.) 4 (13) [no. 105]: 19
- Arcostraea* (err. pro *Arcto-* Pervinquière, 1910) Charles & Maubeuge, 1952, Bull. Mus. Hist. nat. Marseille, 12: 114
- Arctostraea* (err. pro *-rea* Pervinquière, 1910) Jourdy, 1924, Ann. Paléont., 13: 17
- †**Arcofstrea** Pervinquière, 1910, C. R. Séance Soc. géol. France, (1910): 120; 1910, Bull. Soc. géol. France, (4) 10: 645
- Avia* Vialov, 1936, Doklady Akad. Nauk SSSR, (N.S.) 4 (13) [no. 105]: 19 [non Navas, 1912 (Neuropt.); see *Costeina* Vialov, 1965]
- †**Bellostrea** Vialov, 1936, Doklady Akad. Nauk SSSR, (N.S.) 4 (13) [no. 105]: 17
- †**Biauris** Cossmann, 1921, Mém. Soc. géol. France, Paléont. Mém. 55: 70, 211
- Biaurus* (err. pro *-ris* Cossmann, 1921) Haas, 1938, Bivalvia, lief. 2 (2), in Bronn, Klass. Ord. Tierr., 3 (Moll. 3): 294
- †**Cameleolopha** Vialov, 1936, Doklady Akad. Nauk SSSR, (N.S.) 4 (13) [no. 105]: 20
- †**Catinula** Rollier, 1911, Faciès du Dogger, 272
- Catinulus* (emend. pro *-la* Rollier, 1911) Lissajous, 1923, Trav. Lab. géol., Fac. Sci. Lyon., 5 (Mém. 3): 142 [non Haeckel, 1887 (Prot.)]
- Ceratostrea* (err. pro *-streon* Bayle, 1878) Haas, 1938, Bivalvia, lief. 2 (2), in Bronn, Klass. Ord. Tierr., 3 (Moll. 3): 294
- †**Ceratostreon** Bayle, 1878, Explic. Carte géol. France, 4, Atlas: pl. 133
- Circogryphaea* (err. pro *-gryphaea* Vialov, 1936) Haas, 1938, Bivalvia, lief. 2 (2), in Bronn, Klass. Ord. Tierr., 3 (Moll. 3): 294
- Circogryphaea* (err. pro *-gryphaea* Vialov, 1936) Vialov, 1948, Trudy Lvovskogo Geol. Obstch., (Paleont.), 1: 36
- †**Circogryphaea** Vialov, 1936, Doklady Akad. Nauk SSSR, (N.S.) 4 (13) [no. 105]: 19
- †**Costagrya** Vialov, 1936, Doklady Akad. Nauk SSSR, (N.S.) 4 (13) [no. 105]: 20
- †**Costeina** Vialov, 1965, Paleont. Sbornik, (2): 5 [n.n. pro *Avia* Vialov, 1936]
- Crassostrea* (err. pro *Crass-* Sacco, 1897) Koch, 1929, Bull. Inst. Geol., Zagreb., 3: 6
- Crassostrea** Sacco, 1897, in Bellardi & Sacco, Moll. Terr. terz. Piemonte e Liguria, 23: 15 [valid ICZN 338]
- Crassotrea* (err. pro *-strea* Sacco, 1897) Miyake & Noda, 1962, Bull. Jap. Soc. Sci. Fisheries, 28 (6): 599
- †**Crenostrea** Marwick, 1931, N. Zealand geol. Surv., Paleont. Bull. 13: 61
- Cretagryphaea* Arkell, 1934, Proc. Cotteswold nat. Field Club, 25: 62 [invalid, no definition]
- †**Cristacites** Schlotheim, 1820, Die Petref., 240

- Cryphaea* (err. pro *Gry-* Lamarck, 1801) Zaprudskaya, 1953, Trudy Vses. nauchno-issled. geol.-razved. nef. in-ta (VNIGRI), (N.S.) 73: 23
- †**Cubitostrea** Sacco, 1897, in Bellardi & Sacco, Moll. Terr. terz. Piemonte e Liguria, 23: 12
- †**Curvostrea** Vialov, 1936, Doklady Akad. Nauk SSSR, (N.S.) 4 (13) [no. 105]: 18
- †**Cymbulostrea** Sacco, 1897, in Bellardi & Sacco, Moll. Terr. terz. Piemonte e Liguria, 23: 12
- †**Delfoideum** Rollier, 1917, Mém. Soc. Pal. Suisse, 42: 584
- Dendostraea* (emend. pro *-strea* Swainson, 1835) G. B. Sowerby II, 1839, Conch. Man., (ed. 1): 38, 75, 122
- Dendostrea** Swainson, 1835, Elem. mod. Conch., 39
- Dendrostraea* (err. pro *Dendostrea* Swainson, 1835) Swainson, 1840, Treat. Malacol., 389
- Dendrostrea* (emend. pro *-dostrea* Swainson, 1835) Agassiz, 1845, Nomen. Syst. gen. Moll., 29
- Diocciostrea* (err. pro *-rea* Orton, 1928) Thiele, 1934, Handbuch, 3: 814
- Diocciostrea* Orton, 1928, Nature, 121 (3044): 320 [= *Crassostrea* Sacco, 1897]
- †**Eostrea** Ihering, 1907, An. Mus. nac. Buenos Aires, (3) 7: 42
- Euostrea* Jaworski, 1913, Z. Indukt. Abstamm.-u. Vererb. Lehre, 9 (3): 192, 215 [= *Crassostrea* Sacco, 1897]
- Euostrea* Douvillé, 1920, C. R. Séances. Soc. géol. France, (1920): 65 [non Jaworski, 1913; = *Ostrea* Linnaeus, 1758]
- Euostrea* (err. pro *Eo-* Ihering, 1907) Jaworski, 1928, N. Jhrb. Min. Geol. Paläont., (Beil.) 59 (B): 344
- Exagyra* (err. pro *Exo-* Say, 1820) Fischer von Waldheim, 1848, Bull. Soc. imp. Nat. Moscou, 21 (4): 464
- Exegyra* (err. pro *Exo-* Say, 1820) Bennett, 1831, Cat. Organ. Remains, in Hoare, Hist. Wiltshire, 3: 121
- Exogera* (err. pro *-gyra* Say, 1820) Desmarest, 1859, in Chenu, Encycl. Hist. nat. Tabl. Crust. Moll., 4, tabl. alphab.: 33
- Exogira* (err. pro *-gyra* Say, 1820) Matheron, 1843, Catal. méth. foss. Bouches du Rhône, 262
- †**Exogyra** Say, 1820, Amer. Jour. Sci., 2 (1): 43
- Exoyra* (err. pro *-gyra* Say, 1820) Seguenza, 1882, Atti Accad. Lincei, Mem. (3) 12: 180
- †**Fatina** Vialov, 1936, Doklady Akad. Nauk SSSR, (N.S.) 4 (13) [no. 105]: 19
- †**Ferganea** Vialov, 1936, Doklady Akad. Nauk SSSR, (N.S.) 4 (13) [no. 105]: 19
- †**Flemingostrea** Vredenburg, 1916, Rec. geol. Surv. India, 47 (3): 196
- †**Fluctogyra** Vialov, 1936, Doklady Akad. Nauk SSSR, (N.S.) 4 (13) [no. 105]: 20
- Ghyphaea* (err. pro *Gry-* Lamarck, 1801) Scalia, 1912, Atti Accad. Gioenia Sci. nat. Catania, (5) 5 (Mem. 8): 21
- †**Gigantostrea** Sacco, 1897, in Bellardi & Sacco, Moll. Terr. terz. Piemonte e Liguria, 23: 14 [as *Gigantostrea*, p. 15]
- Glyphaea* (err. pro *Gry-* Lamarck, 1801) Taki & Oyama, 1954, Palaeont. Soc. Japan, Spec. Pap. 2: errata
- Goridzella* (err. pro *-zdrella* Vialov, 1936) Haas, 1938, Bivalvia, lief 2 (2), in Bronn, Klass. Ord. Tierr., 3 (Moll. 3): 294
- †**Gorizdrella** Vialov, 1936, Doklady Akad. Nauk SSSR, (N.S.) 4 (13) [no. 105]: 17

- Grassostrea* (err. pro *Cr-* Sacco, 1897) Vialov, 1948, Trudy Lvovskogo Geol. Obstch., (Paleont.) 1: 23
- Griphaea* (err. pro *Gry-* Lamarck, 1801) Blainville, 1821, Dict. Sci. nat., 19: 533
- Griphea* (err. pro *Gryphaea* Lamarck, 1801) Ćirić, 1951, Bull. Mus. Hist. nat. Pays Serbe, (A) 4: 66
- Gryphaae* (err. pro *-aea* Lamarck, 1801) White, 1887, Arch. Mus. nac. Rio de Janeiro, 7: 20
- Gryphaca* (err. pro *-aea* Lamarck, 1801) Jaworski, 1935, N. Jhrb. Min. Geol. Paläont., (1935) [3]: 885
- †**Gryphaea** Lamarck, 1801, Syst. Anim. s. Vert., 398 [valid ICZN 338]
- Gryphaeigenus* Renier, 1807, Tav. Class. Anim., tab. vii [invalid ICZN 427]
- †**Gryphaeostrea** Conrad, 1865 [April], Amer. Jour. Conch., 1 (2): unnumbered page following p. 190 [errata correction for *Gryphocostrea* Conrad, 1865 (Feb.) but with valid species listed]
- Gryphea* (err. pro *-aea* Lamarck, 1801) Risso, 1826, H. N. Europ., 4: 290
- Gryphera* (err. pro *-phaea* Lamarck, 1801) Gorham, 1930, Geol. Mag., 67: 294
- Gryphites* Schlotheim, 1813, Taschenb. Min., 52; 1820, Die Petref., 286 [= *Gryphaea* Lamarck, 1801]
- Gryphoea* (err. pro *-aea* Lamarck, 1801) Bosc, 1802, Hist. nat. Coquilles, suite a Deterville ed. Buffon, Moll., 2: 307, 310
- Gryphoeostrea* Conrad, 1865 [Feb.], Amer. Jour. Conch., 1 (1): 15 [n.n.; see *Gryphaeostrea* Conrad, 1865]
- Gryphostrea* (err. pro *-phaeostrea* Conrad, 1865) Haas, 1938, Bivalvia, lief. 2 (2), in Bronn, Klass. Ord. Tierr., 3 (Moll. 3): 294
- †**Gyrostrea** Mirkamalov, 1963, Moskov. Obstch. Byull., Ispyt. Prirody, (N.S.) 68 [Otd. Geol., 38] (5): 152
- Jurogryphaea* Arkell, 1934, Proc. Cotteswold Nat. Field Club, 25 (1): 62 [n.n.]
- †**Kafirigania** Gekker, Osipova & Belskaya, 1952, Fergansk. zaliv Paleogen. morya sredn. Azii, 2, Akad. Nauk SSSR, Paleont. In-ta: 308
- †**Kokanostrea** Vialov, 1936, Doklady Akad. Nauk SSSR, (N.S.) 4 (13) [no. 105]: 19
- †**Labrostrea** Vialov, 1936, Doklady Akad. Nauk SSSR, (N.S.) 4 (13) [no. 105]: 18
- Liogriphaea* (err. pro *Liogry-* Fischer, 1886) Vialov, 1948, Trudy Lvovskogo Geol. Obstch., (Paleont.) 1: 36
- Liogryphaea* Fischer, 1886, Man. Conch., 927 [invalid ICZN 338; = *Gryphaea* Lamarck, 1801]
- Liogryphanaea* (err. pro *-phaea* Fischer, 1886) Krach, 1951, Polsk. Tow. Geol., Rocznik, 20 (1950): 355
- Liogryphea* (err. pro *-phaea* Fischer, 1886) Douvillé, 1904, in Morgan, Miss. Sci. Perse, 3 (4): 273 [invalid ICZN 338]
- Lioster* (err. pro *-strea* Douvillé, 1904) Volkova, 1955, Pal. Atlas Karakerist. komp. fauny Tretich. otlozh. Tsent. Predkavhay, 146
- †**Liostrea** Douvillé, 1904, in Morgan, Miss. Sci. Perse, 3 (4): 273
- Lopha** Röding, 1798, Mus. Bolten., 168
- Lyogryphaea* (err. pro *Lio-* Fischer, 1886) Couffon, 1918, Bull. Soc. Étud. Sci. Angers, (N.S.) 47: 116
- †**Margostrea** Vialov, 1936, Doklady Akad. Nauk SSSR, (N.S.) 4 (13) [no. 105]: 20
- Monoecciostraea* (err. pro *-rea* Orton, 1928) Thiele, 1934, Handbuch, 3: 814

- Monoeciostrea* Orton, 1928, Nature, 121 (3044): 321 [= *Ostrea* Linnaeus, 1758]
- †**Nanogyra** Beurlen, 1958, N. Jhrb. Geol. Paläont., Monats., 1958 (5): 209
- †**Nutogyraphaea** Vialov & Solun, 1957, Trudy I sess. Vses. Paleont. Obsch., 197
- †**Nicaisolopha** Vialov, 1936, Doklady Akad. Nauk SSSR, (N.S.) 4 (13) [no. 105]: 20
- †**Notostrea** Finlay, 1928, Trans. N. Zealand Inst., 58: 432
- †**Nutogyra** Vialov, 1936, Doklady Akad. Nauk SSSR, (N.S.) 4 (13) [no. 105]: 20
- †**Odontogyraphaea** Ihering, 1903, An. Mus. nac. Buenos Aires, (3) 2: 194, 211, 212, 224
- Osrea* (err. pro *Ostr-* Linnaeus, 1758) Tzankov, 1932, Rev. Bulgar. géol. Soc., 4 (1): 78
- Ostra* (err. pro *-rea* Linnaeus, 1758) Ginés, 1947, Mem. Soc. Cienc. nat. La Salle, Caracas, (17): 281
- Ostracarius* Duméril, 1806, Zool. Anal., 168 [= *Ostrea* Linnaeus, 1758]
- Ostracites* Gmelin, 1793, Syst. Nat., (ed. 13) 3: 404 [invalid ICZN 296]; Lamarek, 1799, Mém. Soc. H. N. Paris, 81 [invalid Code Z. N., Art. 20; = *Ostrea* Linnaeus, 1758]
- Ostraea* (emend. pro *-rea* Linnaeus, 1758) G. B. Sowerby II, 1839, Conch. Man., (ed. 1): 75
- Ostrea** Linnaeus, 1758, Syst. Nat., (ed. 10): 696 [valid ICZN 94]
- Ostreigenus* Renier, 1807, Tav. Class. Anim., tab. vii [invalid ICZN 427]
- †**Ostreola** Monterosato, 1884, Nomen. Conch. medit., 4
- †**Ostreonella** Romanowsky, 1890, Matér. Géol. Turkestan, 3: 101, 102
- Ostreum* (emend. pro *-trea* Linnaeus, 1758) Da Costa, 1778, Brit. Conch., 154
- Ostroca* (err. pro *-rea* Linnaeus, 1758) Tolmer, 1928, Bull. Soc. linn. Normandie, (7) 10: 91
- Ostronella* (err. pro *Ostreo-* Romanowsky, 1890) Nikiton, 1894, N. Jhrb. Min. Geol. Paläont., 1: 171
- †**Palaeogyra** Mirkamalov, 1963, Moskov. Obstch. Byull., Ispyt. Prirody, (N.S.) 68 (Otd. Geol. 38) (5): 152
- Peloriderma* Poli, 1795, Test. Sicil., 2: 255, 261 [= *Ostrea* Linnaeus, 1758]
- Peloridoderma* (emend. pro. *-riderma* Poli, 1795) Agassiz, 1846, Nomen. Zool. Index Univ., 277
- Peloris* Poli, 1791, Test Sicil., 1 (Introd.): 33 [= *Ostrea* Linnaeus, 1758]
- †**Pernostrea** Munier-Chalmas, 1864, Jour. Conchyl., 12: 71
- Phrygaca* (err. pro *Phygr-* Vialov, 1936) Stenzel, 1947, Jour. Paleont., 21: 180
- †**Phygraea** Vialov, 1936, Doklady Akad. Nauk SSSR, (N.S.) 4 (13) [no. 105]: 19
- †**Pirmula** de Gregorio, 1895, Ann. Géol. Paléont., livr. 19: 16
- Planospirigenus* Renier, 1807, Tav. Class. Anim., tab. viii [invalid ICZN 427]
- †**Planospirites** Lamarek, 1801, Syst. Anim. s. vert., 400
- †**Platygena** Romanowsky, 1882, Verh. Russ. K. min. Ges., St. Petersburg, (2) 17: 58; 1884, Matér. Géol. Turkestan, 2: 77
- Plectronia* Gray, 1840, Syn. Cont. Brit. Mus., (ed. 42): 151 [n.n.]
- †**Praeexogyra** Charles & Maubeuge, 1952, Bull. Mus. Hist. nat. Marseille, 12: 118
- Pretostrea** Iredale, 1939, Gt. Barrier Reef Exped., 1928-9; Sci. Rept., 5 (6): 397

- †**Pseudogryphaea** Vialov & Solun, 1957, Trudy I sess. Vses. Paleont. Obstch., 197
- †**Pseudoperna** Logan, 1899, Kansas Univ. Quart., 8: 95 [as *Pseudo-perna*] *Ptychodes* Fischer von Waldheim, 1848, Bull. Soc. imp. Nat. Moscou, 21 (4): 464 [non Audinet-Serville, 1835 (Coleopt.)]
- †**Pulvinostrea** Vialov, 1936, Doklady Akad. Nauk SSSR, (N.S.) 4 (13) [no. 105]: 17
Pycnodonta (emend. pro *-te* Fischer von Waldheim, 1835) G. B. Sowerby II, 1842, Conch. Man., (ed. 2): 85
- †**Pycnodonte** Fischer von Waldheim, 1835, Bull. Soc. imp. Nat. Moscou, 8: 117, 118
Pycnodontes (err. pro *-te* Fischer von Waldheim, 1835) Herrmannsen, 1847, Ind. gen. Malacoz., 2: 373
Pycnodonta (err. pro *-donte* Fischer von Waldheim, 1835) G. B. Sowerby II, 1852, Conch. Man., (ed. 4): 259
Pycnodonta (err. pro *-nodonta* Fischer von Waldheim, 1835) Cossmann & Pissarro, 1906, Iconogr. Coq. Foss. Env. Paris, 1, expl. pl. 45, fig. 135-3
- †**Quadrostrea** Vialov, 1936, Doklady Akad. Nauk SSSR, (N.S.) 4 (13) [no. 105]: 18
- †**Rastellum** Faujas-St.-Fond, 1799 [1802, ?] Hist. nat. Mont. de Saint-Pierre de Maestricht., 167, 262 [usually attributed to Schröter, 1782—non-binomial]
- †**Rhynchostreon** Bayle, 1878, Explic. Carte géol. France, 4, Atlas: pl. 138
Rhynchostreon (err. pro *Rhyucho-* Bayle, 1878) Hill & Vaughan, 1898, Bull. U.S. Geol. Surv., 151: 25, 29
Rostellum (err. pro *Rast-* "Schroeter") Pervinquière, 1910, C. R. Séance Soc. géol. France, (1910): 119
- †**Rygepha** Vialov, 1946, Lvov. Derz. Univ., Naukovi zap., (Geol.) 2 (3): 34; 1948, Trudy Lvovskogo Geol. Obstch., (Paleont.) 1: 36
- †**Saccostrea** Dollfus & Dautzenberg, 1920, Mém. Soc. géol. France, Paléont. Mém. 27: 471
Sanostrea (err. pro *Saxo-* Iredale, 1936) Miyake & Noda, 1962, Bull. Jap. Soc. Sci. Fisheries, 28 (6): 599
- Saxostrea** Iredale, 1936, Rec. Australian Mus., 19: 269
- Sdikia** de Gregorio, 1884, Boll. Soc. malac. Ital., 10: 48
- Sinostrea* (err. pro *Sinus-* Vialov, 1936) Haas, 1938, Bivalvia, lief 2 (2), in Bronn, Klass. Ord. Tierr., 3 (Moll. 3): 294
- †**Sinustrea** Vialov, 1936, Doklady Akad. Nauk SSSR, (N.S.) 4 (13) [no. 105]: 18
Sokolovia (err. pro *-ovia* Böhm, 1933) Frebold, 1940, Rept. Sci. Exped. N.W. China, Sven Hedin, Sino-Swed. Exped., publ. 11; 5 (Invert. Paleont.) (2): 11-14, 33
- †**Sokolowia** Böhm, 1933, Z. dtsch. geol. Ges., 85: 105, 116
- †**Solidostrea** Vialov, 1948, Trudy Lvovskogo Geol. Obstch., (Paleont.) 1: 24
- †**Somalidacna** Azzaroli, 1958, Palaeontogr. Ital., 52 [N.S. 22]: 115
- †**Striostrea** Vialov, 1936, Doklady Akad. Nauk SSSR, (N.S.) 4 (13) [no. 105]: 17
- †**Texigryphaea** Stenzel, 1959, Int. geol. Congr., 20th Sess. (Mexico), Cret. Symposium, 22
Turcostrca (err. pro *Turko-* Vialov, 1936) Vialov, 1948, Trudy Vses. nauchno-issled. geol.-razved. nef. In-ta (VNIGRI), 38: 60
- †**Turkostrea** Vialov, 1936, Doklady Akad. Nauk SSSR, (N.S.) 4 (13) [no. 105]: 18
- †**Vultogryphaea** Vialov, 1936, Doklady Akad. Nauk SSSR, (N.S.) 4 (13) [no. 105]: 19

Incertae sedis

The systematic position of the following generic names that were referred to the Ostreidae when originally proposed is not certain:

- Osteophorus* (Bravard MS) Philippi, 1893, An. Mus. nac. Chile, (1893), no. 10: 6, 14 [non Von Meyer, 1857 (Amphib.)]
 †*Palaeostrea* Grabau, 1936, Palaeont. Sinica, (B) 8 (4): 284
 †*Paradoxia* Krumbeck, 1923, Paläont. Timor, 12: 101

The following names were proposed by Arkell in 1934 [Proc. Cotteswold Nat. Field Club for 1933, 25 (1): 64] as "rationalised names", admittedly in disregard of the Rules of Zoological Nomenclature and without definite type designations. They are, therefore, not nomenclatorially available: *Acuminata*, *Bilobata*, *Dilatata*, *Incurva*, *Knorrii*, *Marcouii*, *Virgula*.

Subclass PALAEOHETERODONTA Newell, 1965

Order ACTINODONTOIDA Douvillé, 1913

[Pantodontida Dall, 1900]

Superfamily MODIOMORPHACEA Miller, 1877

Family MODIOMORPHIDAE Miller, 1877

- Actinomya* Ulrich, 1893, Rep. geol. Surv. Ohio, 7: 656 [non Mayer, 1870 (Margaritariidae); see *Whiteavesia* Ulrich, 1893]
 †*Byssodesma* Isberg, 1934, Stud. Lamell. Leptaenakalkes Dalarna, 8, 199
 †*Callodonta* Isberg, 1934, Stud. Lamell. Leptaenakalkes Dalarna, 8, 212
Chaenodomus Ulrich, 1894, Geol. Minnesota, 3 (2): 477 [= *Cymatonota* Ulrich, 1893]
 †*Colpomya* Ulrich, 1893, Rep. geol. Surv. Ohio, 7: 659
 †*Corallidomus* Whitfield, 1893, Rept. geol. Surv. Ohio, 7: 493
 †*Cosmogoniophora* McLearn, 1918, Amer. Jour. Sci., (4) 45: 140
 †*Cosmogoniophorina* Isberg, 1934, Stud. Lamell. Leptaenakalkes Dalarna, 8, 207
 †*Cymatonota* Ulrich, 1893, Rept. geol. Surv. Ohio, 7: 661
 †*Digoniomya* Whidborne, 1896, Monogr. Devon. Fauna S. England (Palaeontogr. Soc. Monogr.), 3 (fasc. 1): pl. 13, fig. 13; 1897, 3 (fasc. 2): 117
 †*Dipleurodonta* Isberg, 1934, Stud. Lamell. Leptaenakalkes Dalarna, 7, 195
 †*Ectenocardiomorpha* Isberg, 1934, Stud. Lamell. Leptaenakalkes Dalarna, 7, 188
 †*Epihippopodium* Dietrich, 1933, Palaeontographica, Suppl. 7 (2), Teil. 2: 71
Eurymia (err. pro *-mya* Ulrich, 1894) Cossmann, 1898, Rev. crit. Paléozool., 2: 136
 †*Eurymya* Ulrich, 1894, Geol. Minnesota, 3 (2): 512
 †*Eurymyella* Williams, 1912, Proc. U.S. natl. Mus., 42: 382
 †*Goniophora* Phillips, 1848, Mem. geol. Surv. Great Brit., 2 (1): 264 [cf. *Mytilomorpha* Hind, 1899]
 †*Goniophorina* Isberg, 1934, Stud. Lamell. Leptaenakalkes Dalarna, 8, 202
Goniphora (err. pro *Gonio-* Phillips, 1848) Billings, 1874, Geol. Surv. Canada, Paleoz. Foss., 2 (1): 137

- †**Hippopodium** J. Sowerby, 1819, Min. Conch., 3: 91
†**Laurskia** Khalfin, 1948, Isv. Tomsk Politechn. In-ta., 65: 231
†**Lithobia** Koken, 1902, CentraBl. Min. Geol. Pal., 3: 132
†**Megambonia** Hall, 1859, Ann. Rep. New York State Mus., 12: 12; 1859, Nat. Hist. New York (Pal. 3): 273
†**Modiodesma** Ulrich, 1924, Geol. Surv. Canada, Mem. 138 (Geol. Ser. no. 121): 188
†**Modiolodon** Ulrich, 1893, Rep. geol. Surv. Ohio, 7: 652
Modiolodon Netschajew, 1894, Trudy Obsch. Kazan Univ., 27 (4): 239 [non Ulrich, 1893]
Modiolopsis (err. pro *-lopsis* Hall, 1847) Ulrich, 1893, Rep. geol. Surv. Ohio, 7: 652
†**Modiolopsis** Hall, 1847, Nat. Hist. New York (Pal. 1): 157
†**Modiomorpha** Hall, 1869, Prelim. Not. Lamell. Shells, (2): 72
†**Modiomorphella** Khalfin, 1948, Isv. Tomsk. Politechn. In-ta., 65: 235
Mytilomorpha (err. pro *Mytilo-* Hind, 1899) Williams & Breger, 1916, U.S. geol. Surv. Prof. Pap. 89: 228
Mytilomorpha Hind, 1899, Monogr. Brit. Carbonif. Lamell. (Palaeontogr. Soc. Monogr.), 1: 338 [unnecessary n.n. pro *Goniophora* Phillips, 1848, non *Goniophorus* Agassiz, 1838 (Echin.)]
†**Parallelodus** Branson, 1909, Trans. Acad. Sci. St. Louis, 18: 43
†**Paramodiola** Isberg, 1934, Stud. Lamell. Leptaenakalkes Dalarna, 7, 163
†**Pholadomorpha** Foerste, 1914, Bull. Sci. Lab. Denison Univ., 17: 279
†**Prolobella** Ulrich, 1894, Geol. Minnesota, 3 (2): 532
†**Radiatodonta** Dahmer, 1921, Jhrb. preuss. geol. Landesanst. Berlin, 40 (1919), Teil. 2 (2): 245
†**Semicorallidomus** Isberg, 1934, Stud. Lamell. Leptaenakalkes Dalarna, 7, 175
†**Spathella** Hall, 1885 (Nov.), Nat. Hist. New York (Pal. 5), Lamell. 2: xxxiii, 407
†**Sphenolium** Miller, 1889, N. Amer. Geol. Paleont., 513
†**Sphenotomorpha** Williams & Breger, 1916, U.S. geol. Surv. Prof. Pap. 89: 233
†**Whiteavesia** Ulrich, 1893, Rep. geol. Surv. Ohio, 7: expl. pl. 56 [n.n. pro *Actinomya* Ulrich, 1893]
Whiteavesia (err. pro *-vesia* Ulrich, 1893) Raymond, 1906, Ann. Carnegie Mus. 3: 578

Incertae sedis

- †**Sollea** Dahmer, 1949, Arch. Moll., 78: 100 [n.n. pro *Tylophora* Dahmer, 1936]
Tylophora Dahmer, 1936, Abh. preuss. geol. Landesanst. Berlin, (N.F.) 168: 23, 24 [non Pavesi, 1880 (Arachn.); see *Sollea* Dahmer, 1949]

Family **CYCLOCONCHIDAE** Ulrich, 1893

- †**Allodesma** Ulrich, 1894, Geol. Minnesota, 3 (2) (Paleont.): 617
Anodiopsis (err. pro *Anodontopsis* McCoy, 1851) Bronn, (1851), in Bronn & Roemer, Lethaea Geogn., (ed. 3), 1 (1): 28
†**Anodontopsis** McCoy, 1851, Ann. Mag. nat. Hist., (2) 7: 53
Anodontopsis (err. pro. *Anodon-* McCoy, 1851) McCoy, 1852, in Sedgwick & McCoy, Synop. Class. Brit. Paleoz. Rocks, (2): explan. pl. 1k
†**Cycloconcha** Miller, 1874, Cincinnati Quart. Jour. Sci., 1: 231
†**Orthodontiscus** Meek, 1871, Amer. Jour. Sci., (3) 2: 298

- †**Pseudaxinus** Salter, 1864, Quart. Jour. geol. Soc. London, 20: 298
 †**Saffordia** Ulrich, 1894, Geol. Minnesota, 3 (2) (Paleont.): 625

Incertae sedis

Family **CHAENOCARDIIDAE** Miller, 1889

- †**Chaenocardia** Meek & Worthen, 1869, Proc. Acad. nat. Sci. Philad., 21: 170
Megambonia Meek, 1872, Proc. Acad. nat. Sci. Philad., 23: 321 [non Hall, 1859 (Modiomorphidae)]

Family **LAMELLODONTIDAE** Vogel, 1962

- †**Lamellogonta** Vogel, 1962, Abh. Akad. Wiss. Lit., Mainz, Math.-Naturw. Kl., 1962 (4): 216

Family **CARYDIIDAE** Hoffer, 1959

- †**Carydium** Beushausen, 1895, Abh. preuss. geol. Landesanst. Berlin, (N.F.) 17: 154

Order **UNIONOIDA** Stoliczka, 1871

[*Naiadida* Cox, 1960]

Superfamily **ANTHRACOSIACEA** Amalitzky, 1892

Family **NYASSIDAE** Hall, 1885

- †**Amnigenia** Hall, 1885, Nat. Hist. New York, (Pal. 5), Lamell. 2: lvi, 516
 †**Archanodon** Howse, 1878, Nat. Hist. Trans. Newcastle, 7: 193
 †**Asthenodonta** Whiteaves, 1894, Trans. roy. Soc. Canada, 11 (Sec. 4): 23
 †**Modioconcha** Hall, 1869, Prelim. Not. Lamell. Shells, (2): 27
 †**Nyassa** Hall, 1869, Prelim. Not. Lamell. Shells, (2): 28
 †**Paramnigenia** Khalfin, 1948, Isv. Tomsk. politechn. In-ta., 65: 430

Family **ANTHRACOSIIDAE** Amalitzky, 1892

- †**Anthracosia** King, 1844, Ann. Mag. nat. Hist., 14: 313 [n.n.]; 1856, (2) 17: 51
 †**Anthracosphaerium** Trueman & Weir, 1946, Monogr. Brit. Carb. non-marine Lamell. (Palaeont. Soc. Monogr.), xv
 †**Carbonicola** McCoy, 1855, in Sedgwick & McCoy, Synop. Class. Brit. paleoz. Rocks, (2): 514
Tarbaganiella Ragozin, 1962, Doklady Akad. Nauk SSSR, 142 (6): 1374 [n.n.]

Incertae sedis

- †**Unionella** Etheridge, 1888, Mem. geol. Surv. N. S. Wales, Paleont. Mem. 1: 12

Family **FERGANOCONCHIDAE** Martinson, 1956

- †**Ferganoconcha** Tschernyshev, 1937, Trudy Sredne-az. Geol. Tresta, Tashkent, 1: 17
 †**Tutuella** Ragozin, 1938, Trudy Tomsk In-ta., 93 (Geol.): 106
 †**Utschamiella** Ragozin, 1938, Trudy Tomsk In-ta., 93 (Geol.): 138

Family **PALAEOMUTELIDAE** Weir (MS)

- †**Aenigmoconcha** Benedictova, 1950, Tr. Gorno-geol. In-ta, Akad. Nauk SSSR, Zap.-Sib. filial, 10: 35; 1955, Atlas Charact. forms Foss. Fauna & Flora, W. Sib., 2: 40
- †**Microdonta** Khalfin, 1950, Tr. Gorno-geol. In-ta, Akad. Nauk SSSR, Zap.-Sib. filial, 9: 34
Microdontella Lebedev, 1944, Isv. Akad. Nauk SSSR, Biol. In-ta, 2: 79 [non Strand, 1934 (Lepid.)]
Oligodon Amalitzky, 1892, Palaeontographica, 39: 179 [non Boie, 1826 (Rept.)]
- †**Opokiella** Plotnikov, 1949, Ann. Soc. Paléont. Russe, 13: 92
- †**Palaeonodonta** Amalitzky, 1895, Quart. Jour. geol. Soc. London, 51: 346
Palaeonodonta (err. pro *Palaeon-* Amalitzky, 1895) Yakushina, 1965, Referat. Zhurn., Geol., 1965 (3), Paleozool.: 43
- †**Palaeomutela** Amalitzky, 1892, Palaeontographica, 39: 159
- †**Prilukiella** Plotnikov, 1945, Egheg. Vser Paleont. Obshch., 12 (1936-39): 138 [Russ.], 143 [Eng.]
- †**Rectodontia** Tschernyshev, 1943, In-ta geol. Nauk, Akad. Nauk URSS (Kiev), (1943): 18

Family **PROCOPIEVSKIIDAE** Ragozin, 1962

- †**Augea** Khalfin, 1950, Tr. Gorno-geol. In-ta, Akad. Nauk SSSR, Zap.-Sib. filial, 9: 31
Iniana Ragozin, 1962, Doklady Akad. Nauk SSSR, 142 (6): 1374 [n.n.]
- †**Kinerkaella** Khalfin, 1950, Tr. Gorno-geol. In-ta, Akad. Nauk SSSR, Zap.-Sib. filial, 9: 28
- †**Kinerkaellina** Khalfin, 1950, Tr. Gorno-geol. In-ta, Akad. Nauk SSSR, Zap.-Sib. filial, 9: 29
Mrasiella (err. pro *Mrass-* Ragozin, 1935) Neave, 1940, Nomen. Zool., 3: 223
- †**Mrassiella** Ragozin, 1935, Tr. Tomsk Gosydarst. Univ., 88: 54
- †**Neamnigenia** Khalfin, 1950, Tr. Gorno-geol. In-ta, Akad. Nauk SSSR, Zap.-Sib. filial, 9: 21
- †**Procopievskia** Ragozin, 1933, Sbornik Geol. Sibiri, (1924): 315 [also as *Proko-*; both spellings are used, more or less interchangeably, by Russian authors.]

Family **PSEUDOCARDINIIDAE** Martinson, 1961

- †**Arkitella** Repman, 1959, Trudy 3rd. Sess. Vses. Paleont. Obshch., 102
- †**Pseudocardinia** Martinson, 1959, Palaeont. Zhurn., (1959): 33
Pseudocardinia (err. pro *-cardinia* Martinson, 1959) Yakushina, 1965, Referat. Zhurn., Geol., 1965 (3), Paleozool.: 43
- †**Sibireconcha** Lebedev, 1958, Trudy Vses. nauchno-issled. geol.-razved. nef. In-ta (VNIGRI), 124: 69

Superfamily **UNIONACEA** Fleming, 1828Family **UNIONIDAE** Fleming, 1828 [ICZN 495]Subfamily **UNIONINAE** Fleming, 1828

- Acuticosta** Simpson, 1900, Proc. U.S. natl. Mus., 22: 850
- Afronia** Haas, 1962, Arch. Moll., 91: 215

- Afroparresysia** Haas, 1936, Abh. Senckenb. Naturf. Ges., 431: 84
- Amblema** Rafinesque, 1819 (June), Journ. de Phys., 88: 427
- Amblemoidea** (MacNeil MS.) Bowling & Wendler, 1933, Bull. Amer. Assoc. Petrol. Geol., 17: 543 [n.n.]
- Amphinaias** Fischer & Crosse, 1894, Rech. zool., Hist. Faune Amér. Centr. & Mexique, (7) 2: 556
- †**Anunio** Lebedev, 1959, Tr. Tomsk. politechn. In-ta, 99: 56
- †**Anchiparresysia** Modell, 1964, Arch. Moll., 93: 106
- Arcidopsis** Simpson, 1900, Proc. U.S. natl. Mus., 22: 861
- Aurora* Simpson, 1900, Proc. U.S. natl. Mus., 22: 849 [non Ragonot, 1887 (Lepid.); see *Diaurora* Cockerell, 1903]
- Aximedia** Rafinesque, 1820, Ann. gén. Sci. Phys. (Bruxelles), 5: 297
- Balwantia** Prashad, 1919, Rec. Indian Mus., 16: 290
- Bariosta** Rafinesque, 1831, Cont. Mon. Biv. Shells Ohio, 2
- Barynaias** Crosse & Fischer, 1894, Rech. zool., Hist. Faune Amér. Centr. & Mexique, (7) 2: 557
- Baryosta* (emend pro *Bari-* Rafinesque, 1831) Agassiz, 1846, Nomen. Zool. Index Univ., 44
- Bineurus** Simpson, 1900, Proc. U.S. natl. Mus., 22: 839
- Brachydonta* Schleuter, 1838, Kurzg. syst. Verz. Conch., 32 [n.n.]
- Brazzaea** Bourguignat, 1885, Espéc. Gen. Oukéréwé et Tanganika, 32
- Brazzaea* (err. pro -aea Bourguignat, 1885) Germain, 1909, Arch. Zool. exp. gén. Paris, (5) 1: 51
- Bruzzaea* (err. pro *Brazz-* Bourguignat, 1885) Paetel, 1890, Cat. Conch.-Samml., (ed. 4), 3: 188
- Bullata* Frierson, 1927, Class. Annot. Check-list N. Amer. Naiades, 10, 48 [non Jousseau, 1875 (Gastr.); see *Pustulosa* Thiele, 1934]
- Caenonaias** Crosse & Fischer, 1894, Rech. zool., Hist. Faune Amér. Centr. & Mexique, (7) 2: 556
- Cafferria** Simpson, 1900, Proc. U.S. natl. Mus., 22: 824
- Canthyrria** Swainson, 1840, Treat. Malacol., 276, 378
- Caudiculatus** Simpson, 1900, Proc. U.S. natl. Mus., 22: 581
- Chamberlainia** Simpson, 1900, Proc. U.S. natl. Mus., 22: 582
- Christadens* Simpson, 1914, Descrip. Cat. Naiades, 1154 (also as *Cristadens*) [unnecessary n.n. pro *Ctenodesma* Simpson, 1900, not preocc. by *Ctenodesmus* Cook, 1896]
- Chrysopseudodon** Haas, 1921, Syst. Conch.-Cab., (N.F.) 9 (2): 317
- Coelatura** Conrad, 1853, Proc. Acad. nat. Sci. Philad., 6: 267
- Cokeria** Marshall, 1916, Nautilus, 29: 133
- Contradens** Haas, 1913, NachrBl. dtsh. malakozool. Ges., 45: 35
- Corlatura* (err. pro *Coel-* Conrad, 1853) Preston, 1930, Zool. Rec., 66 (1929), Moll.: 88
- Cosmopseudodon** Haas, 1920, Syst. Conch.-Cab., (N.F.) 9 (2): 310
- †**Costanaia** MacNeil, 1935, Jour. Paleont., 9: 12
- Crassunio** Modell, 1964, Arch. Moll., 93: 118
- Crenodonta** Schleuter, 1838, Kurzg. syst. Verz. Conch., 33
- Ctenodesma** Simpson, 1900, Proc. U.S. natl. Mus., 22: 852 [cf. *Christadens* Simpson, 1914]
- Cucumaria* Conrad, 1853, Proc. Acad. nat. Sci. Philad., 6: 269 [non Blainville, 1830 (Echin.)]
- Cucumeria* (err. pro -maria Conrad, 1853) Thiele, 1934, Handbuch, 3: 817
- †**Cuneopsidea** Wenz, 1928, Arch. Moll., 60: 270 [n.n. pro *Iridea* Stefanescu, 1896]
- Cuneopsis** Simpson, 1900, Proc. U.S. natl. Mus., 22: 804
- Cunicula** Swainson, 1840, Treat. Malacol., 267, 378

- Curricula* (err. pro *Cun-* Swainson, 1840) Gray, 1847, Proc. zool. Soc. London, 15: 196
- Cyclonaias** Pilsbry, 1922, in Ortmann & Walker, Occ. Pap. Mus. Zool. Univ. Michigan, (112): 18
- Cylindrica* Simpson, 1900, Proc. U.S. natl. Mus., 22: 807 [non Clessin, 1882 (Gastr.); see *Pericylindrica* Tomlin, 1930]
- Cylindrus* (err. pro *-drica* Simpson, 1900) Modell, 1964, Arch. Moll., 93: 121
- Daliella* (err. pro *Dalli-* Simpson, 1900) Preston, 1912, Rec. Indian Mus., 7: 294
- Dalliella* Simpson, 1900, Proc. U.S. natl. Mus., 22: 832 [non Cossmann, 1895 (Gastr.); see *Simpsonella* Cockerell, 1903]
- Diaurora** Cockerell, 1903, Nautilus, 16: 118 [n.n. pro *Aurora* Simpson, 1900]
- Diplopseudodon** Haas, 1921, Syst. Conch.-Cab., (N.F.) 9 (2): 313
- Discomya** Simpson, 1900, Proc. U.S. natl. Mus., 22: 802
- Elliptio** Rafinesque, 1819, Journ. de Phys., 88: 426; 1820, Ann. gén. Sci. Phys. (Bruxelles), 5: 291
- Elliptis* (err. pro *-ptio* Rafinesque, 1819) Agassiz, 1845, Nom. Syst. gen. Moll., 33
- Ellipto* (err. pro *-ptio* Rafinesque, 1819) Meek, 1876, U.S. geol. Surv. Terr. (Hayden), 9: 511
- Elliptoidens* (err. pro *-toideus* Frierson, 1927) Salisbury, 1948, Zool. Rec., 82 (1945), Moll.: 81
- Elliptoideus** Frierson, 1927, Class. Annot. Check-list N. Amer. Naiades, 10, 33
- Elongaria** Haas, 1913, Syst. Conch.-Cab., (N.F.) 9 (2): 167; 1913, NachrBl. dtsh. malakozool. Ges., 45: 34
- Emblema* (emend. pro *Amb-* Rafinesque, 1819) Deshayes, 1840, Dict. Univ. Hist. nat., 1: 334
- Ensindens** Frierson, 1911, Nautilus, 24: 98
- Eolymnium** Prashad, 1919, Rec. Indian Mus., 16: 410
- †**Eonaias** Marshall, 1929, Proc. U.S. natl. Mus., 76 (art. 1): 3
- Eurinea* (err. pro *Eurynia* Rafinesque, 1819) Conrad, 1853, Proc. Acad. nat. Sci. Philad., 6: 267, 269
- Euryma* (err. pro *-rynia* Rafinesque, 1819) Baker, 1898, Bull. Chicago Acad. Sci., (3): 100
- Eurynaia* (err. pro *-nia* Rafinesque, 1819) Frierson, 1927, Class. Annot. Check-list N. Amer. Naiades, 10
- Eurynca* (err. pro *-nia* Rafinesque, 1819) Paetel, 1875, Fam. Gatt. Moll., 79
- Eurynia** Rafinesque, 1819, Journ. de Phys., 88: 426
- Flexiplis** Rafinesque, 1831, Cont. Mon. Biv. Shells Ohio, 6
- Flexiptis* (err. pro *-plis* Rafinesque, 1831) Neave, 1940, Nomen. Zool., 2: 412
- Fusconaia** Simpson, 1900, Proc. U.S. natl. Mus., 22: 784
- Fusconaja* (err. pro *-naia* Simpson, 1900) Ortmann, 1912, Ann. Carnegie Mus., 8: 240
- Fusconia* (err. pro *-naia* Simpson, 1900) Frierson, 1927, Class. Annot. Check-list N. Amer. Naiades, 10, 54
- Gibbosula** Simpson, 1900, Proc. U.S. natl. Mus., 22: 804
- Gonambulus** Rafinesque, 1831, Cont. Mon. Biv. Shells Ohio, 5
- Gonidea** Conrad, 1857, Proc. Acad. nat. Sci. Philad., 9: 165
- Grandidieria** Bourguignat, 1885, Bull. Soc. malac. France, 2: 4 [cf. *Ruellania* Bouguignat, 1885]

- Graphonaia** Fischer & Crosse, 1894, Rech. zool., Hist. Faune Amér. Centr. & Mexique, (7) 2: 557
- †**Hadrodon** Yen, 1952, U.S. Geol. Surv. Prof. Pap. 233-B: 37
- Haplothaerus** Conrad, 1874, Proc. Acad. nat. Sci. Philad., 26: 82
- Hemilastena** (Rafinesque MS) Agassiz, 1852, Arch. Naturgesch., 18 (1): 50
- Hemisolasma** Rafinesque, 1831, Cont. Mon. Biv. Shells Ohio, 7
- Heterodon* Gray, 1840, Syn. Cont. Brit. Mus., (ed. 42): 150 [n.n.]
- †**Heterunio** Lindholm, 1932, Trans. United Geol. Prosp. Serv., USSR, 238: 32, 38
- Heudeana** Frierson, 1922, Nautilus, 36: 43
- Horusia** Pallary, 1924, Mém. Inst. Egypte, 7 (1): 43
- Iaronia** Pallary, 1924, Mém. Inst. Egypte, 7 (1): 44, 49
- Ilyiria* Fleming, 1822, Phil. Zool., 2: 506 [n.n.]
- Indonaia** Prashad, 1918, Rec. Indian Mus., 15: 146
- Indopseudodon** Prashad, 1922, Rec. Indian Mus., 24: 98
- Inversidens** Haas, 1911, Syst. Conch.-Cab., (N.F.) 9 (2): 102
- Iridea* Stefanescu, 1896, Mém. Soc. géol. France, Paléont. Mém. 6 (15): 35 [non Swainson, 1840 (Mutelidae); see *Cuneopsidea* Wenz, 1928]
- †**Isfariopsis** Martinson, 1953, Tr. Vses. Nauchno-issledov. geol.-razrved. neft. In-ta. (VNIGRI), (N.S.) 73: 8
- Jaronia* (emend. pro *Iar-* Pallary, 1924) Thiele, 1934, Handbuch, 3: 818
- Kalliphenga** Haas, 1936, Abh. Senckenb. Naturf. Ges., 431: 72
- Kistinaia** Haas, 1936, Abh. Senckenb. Naturf. Ges., 431: 64
- Laevirostris** Simpson, 1900, Proc. U.S. natl. Mus., 22: 894
- Lamellidens** Simpson, 1900, Proc. U.S. natl. Mus., 22: 854 (also as *Lamelledens*)
- Lamprotula** Simpson, 1900, Proc. U.S. natl. Mus., 22: 796
- Lamprotura* (err. pro *-tula* Simpson, 1900) Uwadi, 1934, Jour. geol. Soc. Tokyo, 41: explain. pl. vii
- Lanceolaria** Conrad, 1853, Proc. Acad. nat. Sci. Philad., 6: 267, 268
- Lapidus** Simpson, 1900, Proc. U.S. natl. Mus., 22: 700
- Laxopleurus* (err. pro *Loxo-* Meek, 1871) Salisbury, 1948, Zool. Rec., 82 (1945), Moll.: 80
- Lens** Simpson, 1900, Proc. U.S. natl. Mus., 22: 831
- Leptonaia** Crosse & Fischer, 1894, Rech. zool., Hist. Faune Amér. Centr. & Mexique, (7) 2: 557
- Leucosilla* Rafinesque, 1831, Cont. Mon. Biv. Shells Ohio [teste Scudder, 1882, Nomen. zool., Suppl. List, 187; but not found]
- Levingtonia* (err. pro *Lexi-* Ortmann, 1914) Ortmann, 1925, Amer. Midland Nat., 9: 339
- Lexingtonia** Ortmann, 1914, Nautilus, 28: 28
- Limaea* (err. pro *Limnaea* Poli, 1791) Rosen, 1925, Arch. Moll., 57: 114 [non Gray, 1847 (Limidae)]
- Limella* (emend. pro *Limnaea* Poli, 1791) Rafinesque, 1815, Analyse Nat., 147
- Limnaea* Poli, 1791, Test. Sicil., 1: Introd., 31 [= *Unio* Philipsson, 1788] [invalid ICZN 495]
- Limnaeoderma* Poli, 1795, Test. Sicil., 2: 253, 259 [= *Unio* Philipsson, 1788]
- Limnaeodorma* (err. pro *-derma* Poli, 1795) Schaufuss, 1869, Moll. Syst. Cat. Paetel, 7, 21
- Limnobasilissa** Hannibal, 1912, Proc. malac. Soc. London, 10: 127
- Limnoderma* (err. pro *Limnaeo-* Poli, 1795) Herrmannsen, 1847, Ind. Gen. Malacoz., 1: 605

- †**Limnoscapha** Lindholm, 1932, Trans. United. Geol. Prosp. Serv. USSR, 239: 12, 29
Loxopleurus Meek, 1871, U.S. geol. Surv. Wyo. & Terr., [Ann. Rep. 4]: 294 [non Suffrian, 1859 (Coleopt.)]; see *Protamblema* Modell, 1957]
- Luteacarne** Thiele, 1934, Handbuch, 3: 327 [n.n. pro *Striata* Frierson, 1927]
- Lymneum* (err. pro *-nium* Oken, 1815) Gray, 1847, Proc. zool. Soc. London, 15: 196
- Lymnium* Oken, 1815, Lehrb. Nat., 3 (1): 236 (as *Limnium*, p. viii) [invalid ICZN 417 & 495]
- Magnoniais** Utterback, 1915, Amer. Midland Nat., 4: 47 [cf. *Megaloniais* Utterback, 1915]
- Margarita* Lea, 1836, Syn. Fam. Naiades, 5 [non Leach, 1814 (Pteriidae); see *Margaron* Lea, 1852]
- Margarita* Lea, 1838, Trans. Amer. phil. Soc., (N.S.) 6 (1): 118 [non Lea, 1836, nec Leach, 1814 (Pteriidae)]
- Margaron** Lea, 1852, Syn. Fam. Naiades (ed. 3): xvii, 17 [n.n. pro *Margarita* Lea, 1836]
- Margoran* (err. pro *-garon* Lea, 1852) Kennard & Woodward, 1926, Syn. Brit. non-marine Moll., 328
- †**Meekiella** Modell, 1964, Arch. Moll., 93: 88
- Megaloniais* Utterback, 1915, Amer. Midland Nat., 4: 123 [= *Magnoniais* Utterback, 1915]
- †**Megalonoidea** MacNeil, 1935, Jour. Paleont., 9: 13
- Mesafra** Haas, 1936, Abh. Senckenb. Naturf. Ges., 431: 83
- Micronaia** Simpson, 1900, Proc. U.S. natl. Mus., 22: 743
- Migranaja* Hannibal, 1912, Proc. malac. Soc. London, 10: 124 [= *Psilunio* Stefanescu, 1896]
- Miocruella* (err. pro *Mweru-* Haas, 1936) Salisbury, 1949, Zool. Rec., 82 (1945), Moll.: 81
- Moncetia** Bourguignat, 1885, Espèc. Gen. Oukéréwé et Tanganika, 34
- Monocondylus** Morelet, 1866, Jour. Conchyl., 14: 62
- Monodontina** Conrad, 1853, Proc. Acad. nat. Sci. Philad., 6: 269
- Monocetia* (err. pro *Moncetia* Bourguignat, 1885) Paetel, 1890, Cat. Conch.-Samml., (ed. 4), 3: 188
- Mweruella** Haas, 1936, Abh. Senckenb. Naturf. Ges., 431: 63 [as *Mweruëlla*]
- Myisca* (emend. pro *Mysca* Turton, 1822) Agassiz, 1846, Nomen. Zool. Index Univ., 242
- Mysca** Turton, 1822, Conch. Insul. Brit., xv, 243
- Mysia* (err. pro *-sca* Turton, 1822) Gray, 1847, Proc. zool. Soc. London, 15: 196
- †**Nakamuranaia** Suzuki, 1943, Jour. Shigenkagaku Kenkyusyo, 1 (2): 213
- Nannonaia** Haas, 1913, Syst. Conch.-Cab., (N.F.) 9 (2): 169
- Nasus* Simpson, 1900, Proc. U.S. natl. Mus., 22: 839 [non Basilewski, 1855 (Pisces)]
- Nemrodia** Pallary, 1939, Mém. Inst. Egypte, 39: 116 (also as *Nemrodiana*, p. 119)
- Nephritica** Frierson, 1927, Class. Annot. Check-list N. Amer. Naiades, 10, 38
- Nephronaia** Crosse & Fischer, 1894, Rech. zool. Hist. Faune Amér. Centr. & Mexique, (7) 2: 556
- Nephronajas* (err. pro *-naia*s Crosse & Fischer, 1894) Baker, 1916, Tech. Publ. New York State Coll. Forestry, (4): 75
- Nephronaia*s (err. pro *Nephro-* Crosse & Fischer, 1894) Simpson, 1900, Proc. U.S. natl. Mus., 22: 591

- Nipponnaia* (err. pro *Nippono-* Suzuki, 1943) Maeda, 1962, Trans. Proc. Palaeont. Soc. Japan, (N.S.) (46): 248
- Nipponnaia* (err. pro *Nipponon-* Suzuki, 1943) [author ?], 1957, Zentrabl. Geol. Paläont., (1957) Teil 2: 137
- † **Nippononaia** Suzuki, 1943, Jour. geol. Soc. Japan, 48 (575): 411
- Nitia** Pallary, 1924, Mém. Inst. Egypte, 7 (1): 43
- Nodularia** Conrad, 1853, Proc. Acad. nat. Sci. Philad., 6: 267, 268 [non Oken, 1815 (Coel.)—invalid ICZN 417; cf. *Nodularidia* Cockerell, 1901]
- Nodularidia* Cockerell, 1901, Science, (N.S.) 13: 984 [unnecessary n.n. pro *Nodularia* Conrad, 1853]
- Nyasscenio* (err. pro *Nyassunio* Haas, 1936) Salisbury, 1948, Zool. Rec., 82 (1945), Moll.: 81
- Nyassunio** Haas, 1936, Abh. Senckenb. Naturf. Ges., 431: 85
- Obliquata** Frierson, 1927, Class. Annot. Check-list N. Amer. Naiades, 10, 52
- Obovalis** Simpson, 1900, Proc. U.S. natl. Mus., 22: 840
- Odhnerella** Modell, 1964, Arch. Moll., 93: 111
- Orthonymus** Agassiz, 1852, Arch. Naturgesch., 18 (1): 48
- Oxynaia** Haas, 1912, Syst. Conch.-Cab., (N.F.) 9 (2): 152; 1913, NachrBl. dtsh. malakazool. Ges., 45: 34
- Palindonaia** Modell, 1950, Arch. Moll., 79: 34, 35
- † **Paranodonta** Kobayashi & Suzuki, 1936, Japan Jour. Geol. Geogr., 13 (3/4): 253
- Parreysia** Conrad, 1853, Proc. Acad. nat. Sci. Philad., 6: 267
- Parreyssia* (emend. pro *-ysia* Conrad, 1853) Prashad, 1918, Rec. Indian Mus., 15 (3): 145
- Parrysia* (err. pro *-eysia* Conrad, 1853) Coates, 1925, Trans. Proc. Perthshire Soc. nat. Sci., 8 (2): 83
- † **Parunio** Ping, 1931, Bull. geol. Soc. China, 10: 236
- Pericylindrica** Tomlin, 1930, Proc. malac. Soc. London, 19: 23 [n.n. pro *Cylindrica* Simpson, 1900]
- Perpenaias* (err. pro *Popen-* Frierson, 1927) Salisbury, 1948, Zool. Rec., 82 (1945), Moll.: 81
- Pharaonia* Bourguignat, 1880, Matér. Moll. Acéph. Syst. Eur., 3 [n.n.]
- Physanio* (err. pro *-unio* Simpson, 1900) Preston, 1916, Zool. Rec., 51 (1914), Moll.: 66
- Physunio** Simpson, 1900, Proc. U.S. natl. Mus., 22: 830
- Pilsbryocandra* (err. pro *-oconcha* Simpson, 1900) Coates, 1925, Trans. Proc. Perthshire Soc. nat. Sci., 8 (2): 83
- Pilsbryocncha** Simpson, 1900, Proc. U. S. natl. Mus., 22: 587
- Plectomerus** Conrad, 1853, Proc. Acad. nat. Sci. Philad., 6: 260
- † **Plesielliptio** Russell, 1934, Canad. Field Nat., 48 (1): 3
- Plethobasus** Simpson, 1900, Proc. U.S. natl. Mus., 22: 764
- Pleuroconaiia* (err. pro *Pleuro-* Frierson, 1927) Salisbury, 1948, Zool. Rec., 82 (1945), Moll.: 82
- Pleurobema** Rafinesque, 1819, Journ. de Phys., 88: 427
- Pleurobenea* (err. pro *-bema* Rafinesque, 1819) Salisbury, 1948, Zool. Rec., 82 (1945), Moll.: 82
- Pleuronaia** Frierson, 1927, Class. Annot. Check-list N. Amer. Naiades, 58 (as *Pleuroia* list p. 10)
- † **Pliconaias** Marshall, 1929, Proc. U. S. natl. Mus., 76 (art. 1): 2
- Popenaias** Frierson, 1927, Class. Annot. Check-list N. Amer. Naiades, 10, 38
- Potamida* (emend. pro *Potom-* Swainson, 1840) Agassiz, 1845, Nomen. syst. gen. Moll., 74 [non Brongniart, 1810 (Gastr.)]

- Potamila* (err. ? pro *-milus* Rafinesque, 1818) Rafinesque, 1818, Amer. mon. Mag., 4: 107 [n.n.]; Rafinesque, 1820, Ann. gén. Sci. Phys. (Bruxelles), 5: 288
- Potamilus** Rafinesque, 1818, Amer. mon. Mag., 3 (4): 355
- Potomida** Swainson, 1840, Treat. Malacol., 268, 379
- Pressidens** Haas, 1910, NachrBl. dtsch. malakozool. Ges., 42: 102
- Prirsidens* (err. pro *Press-* Haas, 1910) Salisbury, 1948, Zool. Rec., 82 (1945), Moll.: 81
- Prohyriopsis** Haas, 1914, NachrBl. dtsch. malakozool. Ges., 46: 76
- †**Proparreyisia** Pilsbry, 1921, Proc. Acad. nat. Sci. Philad., 73: footnote, p. 32
- †**Protamblema** Modell, 1957, Arch. Moll., 86: 189 [n.n. pro *Loxopleurus* Meek, 1871]
- †**Protelliptis** Russell, 1934, Canad. Field Nat., 48 (1): 2
- †**Protopomida** Modell, 1964, Arch. Moll., 93: 109
- Protunio** Haas, 1913, NachrBl. dtsch. malakozool. Ges., 45: 37
- Pseudobaphia** Simpson, 1900, Proc. U. S. natl. Mus., 22: 849
- †**Pseudobovaria** Adam, 1957, Explor. Parc. natl. Albert, Miss. H. de Braucourt, 1950, 3: 122
- Pseudocoelatura** Germain, 1921, Faun. malac. Terr. et Fluv. Iles Mascareignes, 462
- Pseudodon** Gould [1844-45], Proc. Boston Soc. nat. Hist., 1: 161
- Pseudodus* (emend. pro *-don* Gould, 1844-45) Morgan, 1885, Bull. Soc. zool. France, 10: 371
- †**Pseudohyria** (MacNeil MS) Morris, 1936, Bull. Geol. Soc. Amer., 47: 1514
- Psilunio** Stefanescu, 1896, Mém. Soc. géol. France, Paléont. Mém. 15: 44
- Psoronia** Crosse & Fischer, 1894, Rech. zool., Hist. Faune Amér. Centr. & Mexique, (7) 2: 556
- Psorula** Haas, 1930, Senckenbergiana, 12: 319
- †**Ptychorhychoideus** Modell, 1931, Palaeontographica, 75: 71; 1935, Arch. Moll., 67: 127
- Ptychorhynchus** Simpson, 1900, Proc. U. S. natl. Mus., 22: 850
- Ptychorhyncoideus* (err. pro *-choideus* Modell, 1931) Neave, 1950, Nomen. Zool., 5: 233
- Pustulosa** Thiele, 1934, Handbuch, 3: 827 [n.n. pro *Bullata* Frierson, 1927]
- Quadrola** Rafinesque, 1820, Ann. gén. Sci. Phys. (Bruxelles), 5: 305
- Quadrula* (err. pro *-drula* Rafinesque, 1820) Preston, 1916, Zool. Rec., 51 (1914), Moll.: 66
- Quincuncina** Ortmann, 1922, in Ortmann & Walker, Nautilus, 36: 1
- Radiatula** Simpson, 1900, Proc. U.S. natl. Mus., 22: 820
- Rectidens** Simpson, 1900, Proc. U. S. natl. Mus., 22: 853
- Renatus* (emend. pro *Reneus* Jousseume, 1886) Rochebrune, 1904, Bull. Mus. Hist. nat. Paris, 10: 257
- Reneus** Jousseume, 1886, Bull. Soc. zool. France, 11: 481
- Reticulatus** Frierson, 1927, Class. Annot. Check-list N. Amer. Naiades, 38 (as *Reticulata*, list p. 10)
- Rhabdotophorus** Russell, 1935, Trans. roy. Soc. Canada, (3) Sect. 4, 29: 116, 117
- Rhombunio* Germain, 1911, Bull. Mus. Hist. nat. Paris, 17: 67 [= *Psilunio* Stefanescu, 1896]
- Rhombuniopsis** Haas, 1920, Senckenbergiana, 2: 148
- Rhytidonaia** Haas, 1936, Abh. Senckenb. Naturf. Ges., 431: 65
- Richtofenia** Modell, 1964, Arch. Moll., 93: 110
- Rochanaia** de Morretes, 1941, Arquiv. Inst. Biol. São Paulo, 12: 76

- Rockanaia* (err. pro *Roch-* de Morretes, 1941) Neave, 1950, Nomen. Zool., 5: 240
- Rotundaria** Rafinesque, 1820, Ann. gén. Sci. Phys. (Bruxelles) 5: 308
- Ruellania* Bourguignat, 1885, Not. Moll. Tanganika, 92 [unnecessary n.n. pro *Grandidieria* Bourguignat, 1885, preocc. in botany]
- Ruellaria* (err. pro *-ania* Bourguignat, 1885) Fischer, 1886, Man. Conch., 1000
- †**Rytia** Stefanescu, 1896, Mém. Soc. géol. France, Paléont. Mém. 15: 41 [cf. *Sabbaia* Cossmann, 1897]
- Sabbaia* Cossmann, 1897, Rev. crit. Paléozool., 1: 156 [unnecessary n.n. pro *Rytia* Stefanescu, 1896, non *Rhytia* Hübner, 1823 (Lepid.)]
- †**Saharella** Mongin, 1963, Mém. Soc. géol. France, (N.S.) 96: 15
- Scabies** Haas, 1911, Syst. Conch.-Cab., (N.F.) 9 (2): 105
- Scalenaria** Rafinesque, 1820, Ann. gén. Sci. Phys. (Bruxelles), 5: 303, 309 (as *Scatenaria*, p. 419)
- Schepmania** Haas, 1912, Syst. Conch.-Cab., 9 (2): 124; 1913, NachrBl. dtsh. malakazool. Ges., 45: 33
- Schistodesmus** Simpson, 1900, Proc. U.S. natl. Mus., 22: 803 (as *Shistodesma*, p. 1036, & *Schistodesma*, p. 506)
- Schizocleithrum** Haas, 1913, NachBl. dtsh. malakazool. Ges., 45: 36
- Schizostoma* Schleuter, 1838, Kurzg. syst. Verz. Conch., 33 [n.n.] [non Bronn, 1834 (Gastr.)]
- Scriptolamprotula** Modell, 1964, Arch. Moll., 93: 110
- †**Sculptunio** Lindholm, 1932, Trans. United Geol. Prosp. Serv. USSR, 239: 20, 24
- Simonaia**s Crosse & Fischer, 1894, Rech. zool., Hist. Faune Amér. Centr. & Mexique, (7) 2: 557
- Simonaia*s (err. pro *Simonaia*s Crosse & Fischer, 1894) Modell, 1964, Arch. Moll., 93: 90
- Simponella* (err. pro *Simpso-* Cockerell, 1903) Haas, 1914, Syst. Conch.-Cab., (N.F.) 9 (2): 220
- Simpsonella** Cockerell, 1903, Nautilus, 16: 118 [n.n. pro *Dalliella* Simpson, 1900]
- Simpsonia** Rochebrune, 1904, Bull. Mus. Hist. nat. Paris, 10: 465
- Sintoina* (err. pro *-toxia* Rafinesque, 1820) Paetel, 1875, Fam. Gatt. Moll., 191
- Sintoxia** Rafinesque, 1820, Ann. gén. Sci. Phys. (Bruxelles), 5: 310
- Solenaia** Conrad, 1868, Amer. Jour. Conch., 4: 249
- Sphenonaia**s Crosse & Fischer, 1894, Rech. zool., Hist. Faune Amér. Centr. & Mexique, (7) 2: 557
- Sprichia** Modell, 1942, Arch. Moll., 74: 189
- Striata* Frierson, 1927, Class. Annot. Check-List N. Amer. Naiades, 10, 50 [non Boettger, 1878 (Gastr.); see *Luteacarneae* Thiele, 1934]
- Suborbiculus** Simpson, 1900, Proc. U.S. natl. Mus., 22: 835
- †**Sulcatapex** Yen, 1946, Notulae Naturae, (166): 4, 6
- †**Sulcatula** Leroy, 1940, Bull. géol. Soc. China, 19 (4): 396, 400
- Syntonia* (err. pro *Sintoxia* Rafinesque, 1820) Schaufuss, 1869, Moll. Syst. Cat. Paetel, 21
- Syntoxia* (err. pro *Sin-* Rafinesque, 1820) Agassiz, 1846, Nomen. zool. Index Univ., 342, 359
- †**Tamesnella** Mongin, 1963, Mém. Soc. géol. France, (N.S.) 96: 17
- Telederma* (err. pro *Thelid-* Swainson, 1840) Paetel, 1875, Fam. Gatt. Moll., 203
- †**Teruella** Mongin, 1965, Bull. Mus. Nat. Hist. nat., (2) 37: 194
- Theliderma** Swainson, 1840, Treat. Malacol., 267, 378

- †**Tihkia** Sahni & Tewari, 1958, Rec. geol. Surv. India, 87 (2): 410
Trapezoideus Simpson, 1900, Proc. U.S. natl. Mus., 22: 858
Trigonodon Conrad, 1865, Amer. Jour. Conch., 1: 233 [non *Sismonda*, 1847 (Pisces)]
Tritogenia (err. pro *-gonia* Agassiz, 1852) Mörch, 1853, Cat. Conch. Yoldi, (2): 44
Tritogonia Agassiz, 1852, Arch Naturgesch., 18 (1): 48
Tuberunio Lindholm, 1932, Trans. United Geol. Prosp. Serv. USSR, 238: 33, 38
Uniandra Haas, 1912, Syst. Conch.-Cab., (N.F.) 9 (2): 140
Unico (err. pro *Unio* Philipsson, 1788) Reider & Hahn, 1831, F. Boica (Gewürme)
Unigenus Renier, 1807, Tav. Class. Anim., Tab. vii [invalid ICZN 427]
Unino (err. pro *Unio* Philipsson, 1788) Fabricius, 1823, Fortegnelse, 53
Unio Philipsson, 1788, Diss. Nova Test. Gen., 16 [valid ICZN 495]
Uniommeris (err. pro *-merus* Conrad, 1853) Tryon, 1884, Struct. syst. Conch., 3: 238
Uniommerus Conrad, 1853, Proc. Acad. nat. Sci. Philad., 6: 268
Unionea (emend. pro *Unio* Philipsson, 1788) Rafinesque, 1815, Analyse Nat., 147
Unionella Haas, 1913, NachrBl. dtsch. malakozool. Ges., 45: 37 [non Etheridge, 1888; see *Unionetta* Haas, 1955]
Unionetta Haas, 1955, Arch. Moll., 84: 212 [n.n. pro *Unionella* Haas, 1913]
Unis (err. pro *Unio* Philipsson, 1788) Hutton, 1883, N. Zealand Jour. Sci. [Dunedin], 1: 478
Velunio Haas, 1914, Syst. Conch.-Cab., (N.F.) 9 (2): 276
Vetulonaea (err. pro *-naia* Branson, 1935) Holt, 1942, Jour. Paleont., 16: 459
†**Vetulonaia** Branson, 1935, Jour. Paleont., 9: 517
†**Wenziella** Modell, 1959, Geol. Jhrb., 75: 235
†**Yeniella** Modell, 1964, Arch. Moll. 93: 106
Zaira (err. pro *-ria* Rochebrune, 1886) Simpson, 1900, Proc. U.S. natl. Mus., 22: 862
Zairia Rochebrune, 1886, Bull. Soc. malac. France, 3: 10
Zairiella Haas, 1962, Arch. Moll., 91: 215

Incertae sedis

During the latter part of the Nineteenth Century a group, mainly of French workers on nonmarine faunas, sponsored a "new system of classification." Principal product of this school was the proliferation of named "species." These were then assembled into species groups each of which received a supraspecific name based upon the trivial name of one of the species represented within the "group;" e.g., *Aegericiana*, for the "group of *Unio aegericus* Locard," or *Alpecanusiana*, for the "group of *Unio alpecanus* Bourguignat."

Although these names were summarily rejected by most contemporary students and virtually have been forgotten, they cannot be ignored, for they were validly proposed as supraspecific taxa and must rank as subgenera under the regulations of the Code of Zoological Nomenclature. The following were based upon "species" of *Unio*:

Aegericiana Locard, 1889, Ann. Soc. linn. Lyon, (N.S.) 35: 169

Alpecanusiana (Bourguignat MS) Locard, 1889, Ann. Soc. linn. Lyon, (N.S.) 35: 177

- Amnicusiana** (Bourguignat MS) Locard, 1889, Ann. Soc. linn. Lyon, (N.S.) 35: 136
- Asticusiana** (Bourguignat MS) Locard, 1889, Ann. Soc. linn. Lyon, (N.S.) 35: 168
- Ateriana** (Bourguignat MS) Locard, 1889, Ann. Soc. linn. Lyon, (N.S.) 35: 146
- Baryana** (Bourguignat MS) Locard, 1889, Ann. Soc. linn. Lyon, (N.S.) 35: 124
- Bafavusiana** (Bourguignat MS) Locard, 1889, Ann. Soc. linn. Lyon, (N.S.) 35: 141
- Berenguiercana* (err. pro *-riana* Locard, 1889) Caziot, 1910, Étude Moll. Princip. Monaco, 542
- Berenguieriana** (Bourguignat MS) Locard, 1889, Ann. Soc. linn. Lyon, (N.S.) 35: 153
- Berenguieriane* (err. pro *-na* Locard, 1889) Caziot, 1910, Étude Moll. Princip. Monaco, 483
- Brebissoniana** Locard, 1889, Ann. Soc. linn. Lyon, (N.S.) 35: 152
- Courquiniana** (Bourguignat MS) Locard, 1889, Ann. Soc. linn. Lyon, (N.S.) 35: 164
- Crassiana** (Bourguignat MS) Locard, 1889, Ann. Soc. linn. Lyon, (N.S.) 35: 135
- Cyrtusiana** Locard, 1889, Ann. Soc. linn. Lyon, (N.S.) 35: 165
- Desfontainiana** (Bourguignat MS) Locard, 1889, Ann. Soc. linn. Lyon, (N.S.) 35: 164
- Ellipsopsisiana** (Bourguignat MS) Locard, 1889, Ann. Soc. linn. Lyon, (N.S.) 35: 140
- Elongatulusiana** (Bourguignat MS) Locard, 1889, Ann. Soc. linn. Lyon, (N.S.) 35: 139
- Eydyusiana** (Bourguignat MS) Locard, 1889, Ann. Soc. linn. Lyon, (N.S.) 35: 177
- Falsusiana** (Bourguignat MS) Locard, 1889, Ann. Soc. linn. Lyon, (N.S.) 35: 161
- Fusculusiana** (Bourguignat MS) Locard, 1889, Ann. Soc. linn. Lyon, (N.S.) 35: 132
- Gallicusiana** (Bourguignat MS) Locard, 1889, Ann. Soc. linn. Lyon, (N.S.) 35: 154
- Granigeriana** (Bourguignat MS) Locard, 1889, Ann. Soc. linn. Lyon, (N.S.) 35: 169
- Heckingiana** (Bourguignat MS) Locard, 1889, Ann. Soc. linn. Lyon, (N.S.) 35: 178
- Hispaniana** (Bourguignat MS) Locard, 1889, Ann. Soc. linn. Lyon, (N.S.) 35: 170
- Holandriana* Locard, 1889, Ann. Soc. linn. Lyon, (N.S.) 35: 167 [non Bourguignat, 1884 (Gastr.)]
- Hollandriana* (err. pro *Hola-* Locard, 1889) Germain, 1904, Bull. Soc. Sci. nat. Ouest France, (2) 4: 278
- Jacqueminiana** (Bourguignat MS) Locard, 1889, Ann. Soc. linn. Lyon, (N.S.) 35: 155
- Joannisiana** (Bourguignat MS) Locard, 1889, Ann. Soc. linn. Lyon, (N.S.) 35: 163
- Jousseauwana** (Bourguignat MS) Locard, 1889, Ann. Soc. linn. Lyon, (N.S.) 35: 169
- Lemotheuxiana** (Bourguignat MS) Locard, 1889, Ann. Soc. linn. Lyon, (N.S.) 35: 145
- Locardiana* (Bourguignat MS) Locard, 1889, Ann. Soc. linn. Lyon, (N.S.) 35: 138 [non Bourguignat, 1884 (Gastr.)]

- Mancusiana** (Bourguignat MS) Locard, 1889, Ann. Soc. linn. Lyon, (N.S.) 35: 128
- Mariana* (Bourguignat MS) Locard, 1889, Ann. Soc. linn. Lyon, (N.S.) 35: 159 [non Quoy & Gaimard, 1825 (Tunicata)]
- Melasiana** Locard, 1889, Ann. Soc. linn. Lyon, (N.S.) 35: 128
- Meretricisiana** (Bourguignat MS) Locard, 1889, Ann. Soc. linn. Lyon, (N.S.) 35: 156
- Moquiniana** (Bourguignat MS) Locard, 1889, Ann. Soc. linn. Lyon, (N.S.) 35: 132
- Moreletiana** (Bourguignat MS) Locard, 1889, Ann. Soc. linn. Lyon, (N.S.) 35: 152
- Mucidusiana** (Bourguignat MS) Locard, 1889, Ann. Soc. linn. Lyon, (N.S.) 35: 160
- Nanusiana** (Bourguignat MS) Locard, 1889, Ann. Soc. linn. Lyon, (N.S.) 35: 127
- Nubilusiana** Locard, 1889, Ann. Soc. linn. Lyon, (N.S.) 35: 138
- Penchinatiana** (Bourguignat MS) Locard, 1889, Ann. Soc. linn. Lyon, (N.S.) 35: 131
- Pisaniana** (Bourguignat MS) Locard, 1889, Ann. Soc. linn. Lyon, (N.S.) 35: 146
- Platyrhynchoidiana** (Bourguignat MS) Locard, 1889, Ann. Soc. linn. Lyon, (N.S.) 35: 154
- Porniana** (Bourguignat MS) Locard, 1889, Ann. Soc. linn. Lyon, (N.S.) 35: 159
- Requieniana** (Bourguignat MS) Locard, 1889, Ann. Soc. linn. Lyon, (N.S.) 35: 157
- Rhomboideana* (err. pro *-diana* Locard, 1889) Fagot, 1892, Bull. Soc. Ramond, 27 (1): 37
- Rhomboidiana** (Bourguignat MS) Locard, 1889, Ann. Soc. linn. Lyon, (N.S.) 35: 124
- Rostratiana* Locard, 1889, Ann. Soc. linn. Lyon, (N.S.) 35: 171 [non Bourguignat, 1881 (Anodontinae)]
- Sandriana** (Bourguignat MS) Locard, 1889, Ann. Soc. linn. Lyon, (N.S.) 35: 131
- Simonisiana** (Bourguignat MS) Locard, 1889, Ann. Soc. linn. Lyon, (N.S.) 35: 126
- Socardiana** (Bourguignat MS) Locard, 1889, Ann. Soc. linn. Lyon, (N.S.) 35: 134
- Sperchinusiana** (Bourguignat MS) Locard, 1889, Ann. Soc. linn. Lyon, (N.S.) 35: 141
- Tumidusiana** (Bourguignat MS) Locard, 1889, Ann. Soc. linn. Lyon, (N.S.) 35: 175
- Turtoniana** (Bourguignat MS) Locard, 1889, Ann. Soc. linn. Lyon, (N.S.) 35: 149
- Villaeana** (Bourguignat MS) Locard, 1889, Ann. Soc. linn. Lyon, (N.S.) 35: 153
- Villanana** Fagot, 1892, Bull. Soc. Ramond, 27 (1): 38
- Vinceleusiana** (Bourguignat MS) Locard, 1889, Ann. Soc. linn. Lyon, (N.S.) 35: 165
- Vincelotiana* (emend. pro *Vinceleusiana* Locard, 1889) Germain, 1904, Bull. Soc. Sci. nat. Ouest France, (2) 4: 276

Subfamily **ANODONTINAE** Ortmann, 1910

- Alasmadonta* (err. pro *Alasmi*. Say, 1818) Jay, 1835, Catal. Rec. Shells, (ed. 1), 18

- Alasmedonta* (err. pro *Alasmi*- Say, 1818) Gray, 1847, Proc. zool. Soc. London, 15: 196
- Alasmesodonta* (err. pro *Alasmiso*- Blainville, 1825) Gray, 1847, Proc. zool. Soc. London, 15: 196
- Alasmidonta** Say, 1818, Jour. Acad. nat. Sci. Philad., 1 (16): 459
- Alasminota** Ortmann, 1914, Nautilus, 28: 41
- Alasmisodonta* (err. pro *Alasmidonta* Say, 1818) Blainville, 1825, Man. Malacol., 639
- Alasmodon* (err. pro *Alasmidonta* Say, 1818) Thompson, 1820, Ann. Phil., (1) 16: 116
- Alasmodon* (emend. pro *Alasmodonta* Say, 1819) G. B. Sowerby I, 1824, Zool. Journ., 1 (1): 54
- Alasmodonta* Say, 1819, in Nicholson's Encycl., (ed. 3), 4 (Conch): sign. c.4 [= *Alasmidonta* Say, 1818]
- Alismadon* (err. pro *Alasmo*- G. B. Sowerby I, 1824) Fleming, 1828, Hist. Brit. Anim., 408
- Amblasmodon** Rafinesque, 1831, (Oct.), Cont. Mon. Biv. Shells Ohio, 4 (as *Amblamodon*, p. 5)
- Anadonta* (err. pro *Anod*- Lamarck, 1799) Goldfuss, 1820, Handb. Zool., 1: 611
- Anadontina** Schleuter, 1838, Kurzg. syst. Verz. Conch., 32
- Anelasmodon* (emend. pro *Alasmidonta* Say, 1818) Agassiz, 1846, Nomen. Zool. Index Univ., 22
- Anelasmodonta* (emend. pro "*Alasmodon* et *Alasmodonta*" Say, 1818 & 1819) Herrmannsen, 1846, Ind. Ges. Malacoz., 1: 54
- Anodon* (emend. pro *Anodonta* Lamarck, 1799) Oken, 1815, Lehrb. Nat., 3 (1): 236 [invalid ICZN 417 & 561]
- Anodonta** Lamarck, 1799, Mém. Soc. H. N. Paris, 87 [valid ICZN 94, 561]
- Anodonte* (err. pro *-ta* Lamarck, 1799) Fischer von Waldheim, 1807, Mus. Démidoff, 3: 250, 321
- Anodonte* (emend. pro *-ta* Lamarck, 1799) Fischer von Waldheim, 1823, Mém. Soc. Moscou, 6: 230 [invalid ICZN 561]
- Anodontes* (emend. pro *-donta* Lamarck, 1799) Cuvier, 1817, Règne Anim., 2: 472 [invalid ICZN 561]
- Anodontigenus* Renier, 1807, Tav. Class. Anim., tab. vii [invalid ICZN 427]
- Anodontina* (err. pro *Ana*- Schleuter, 1838) Mörch, 1853, Cat. Conch. Yoldi (2): 48 [non Macquart, 1838 (Dipt.)]
- Anodontoides** Baker, 1898, Bull. Chicago Acad. Sci., 3: 72 [n.n. pro *Anodontopsis* Baker, 1898]
- Anodontopsis* (Simpson MS) Baker, 1898, Trans. Acad. Sci. St. Louis, 8: 76 [non McCoy, 1851 (Cycloconchidae); see *Anodontoides* Baker, 1898]
- Anodota* (err. pro *-donta* Lamarck, 1799) Petrbook, 1930, Z. Bulg. geol. Ges., 2 (3): 10
- Appius** (Leach MS) Menke, 1830, Syn. meth. Moll., (ed. 2): 106
- Arcidens** Simpson, 1900, Proc. U.S. natl. Mus., 22: 661
- Arconaia** Conrad, 1865, Amer. Jour. Conch., 1: 234
- Arconalia* (err. pro *-naia* Conrad, 1865) Grasset, 1884, Index Test. Viv., 292
- Arkansia** Ortmann & Walker, 1912, Nautilus, 25: 97
- Arnoldina** Hannibal, 1912, Proc. malac. Soc. London, 10: 128
- Barbala** Gray, 1825, Ann. Phil., [2] 9: 138
- Barbata* (err. pro *-bala* Gray, 1825) G. B. Sowerby II, 1839, Conch. Man., (ed. 2): 81

- Brachyanodon** Crosse & Fischer, 1894, Rech. zool., Hist. Faune Amér. Centr. & Mexique, (7) 2: 517
- Bullella** Simpson, 1900, Proc. U.S. natl. Mus., 22: 672
- Calceola* Swainson, 1840, Treat. Malacol., 289, 382 [non Lamarck, 1799 (Anthozoa)]
- Chione* (err. pro *Cleone* Gistel, 1848) Modell, 1964, Arch. Moll., 93: 112
- Cista* Hübner, 1810, Epist., 1 (teste Férussac, 1821-22, Prodr., 87) [n.n.]
- Cleone* Gistel, 1848, Nat. Thierr., ix [n.n. pro *Dipsas* Leach, 1814] [= *Barbala* Gray, 1825]
- Colletopterum** Bourguignat, 1880, Matér. Moll. Acéph. Syst. Eur., 73
- Collopterum* (err. pro *Colletop-* Bourguignat, 1880) Bédé, 1932, Bull. Soc. Sci. nat. Maroc., 12: 225
- Complanaria** Swainson, 1840, Treat. Malacol., 288, 382
- Crassitesta** Simpson, 1900, Proc. U.S. natl. Mus., 22: 586
- Cristaria** Schumacher, 1817, Essai Vers test., 38, 107
- Decarambis* (err. pro *Decur-* Rafinesque, 1831) Paetel, 1875, Fam. Gatt. Moll., 67
- Decurambis** Rafinesque, 1831, Cont. Mon. Biv. Shells Ohio, 4
- Diamisotis* (err. pro *Diani-* Rafinesque, 1831) Modell, 1964, Arch. Moll., 93: 112
- Dianisotis** Rafinesque, 1831, Cont. Mon. Biv. Shells Ohio, 7
- Dionositis* (err. pro *Dianisotis* Rafinesque, 1831) Férussac, 1835, Bull. Zool., 23
- Dipsada* (err. pro *-sas* Leach, 1814) Griffith & Pidgeon, 1834, in Cuvier, Anim. Kingd., 12: 106
- Dipsas* Leach, 1814, Zool. Miscell., 1: 119 [non Laurenti, 1768 (Rept.); cf. *Barbala* Gray, 1825, *Cleone* Gistel, 1848]
- Dipsas* Rafinesque, 1820, Ann. gén. Sci. Phys. (Bruxelles), 5: 317 [n.n.] [non Laurenti, 1786 (Rept.), etc.]
- Dipsax* (emend. pro *-sas* Leach, 1814) Voigt, 1834, in Cuvier, Thierreich., 3: 493
- Dypsas* (err. pro *Dip-* Leach, 1814) Kobelt, 1880, Zool. Jahresber., (1879): 883
- Edentula* Nitzsch, 1820, in Ersch & Gruber, Allg. Ency., 4: 189, footnote [= *Anodonta* Lamarck, 1799]
- Elasmogona* (err. pro *-gona* Agassiz, 1846) Herrmannsen, 1852, Ind. Gen Malacoz., Suppl.: 49
- Elasmigona* (emend. pro *Lasmigona* Rafinesque, 1831) Agassiz, 1846, Nomen. Zool. Index Univ., 135
- Euanodonta* Westerlund, 1880, Fauna Paläarkt. Reg. Binnenconch., 7: 195 [= *Anodonta* Lamarck, 1799]
- Euphrata** Pallary, 1933, Bull. Mus. Hist. nat. Paris, (2) 5: 150; 1939, Mém. Inst. Egypte, 39: 121
- Gabillotia** Servain, 1890, Bull. Soc. malac. France, 7: 296
- Glochidium* Rathke, 1797, Skr. nat. Selsk. [Copenh.], 4 (1): 166 [invalid ICZN 561]
- Haasiella* Lindholm, 1925, Arch. Moll., 57: 139 [non Pocock, 1910 (Myriop.)]
- Hemidonta** Swainson, 1840, Treat. Malacol., 412 [? n.n. pro *Hemiodon* Swainson, 1840, p. 286]
- Hemiodon* Swainson, 1840, Treat. Malacol., 286, 381 (as *Hemidon*, p. 288) [non Swainson, 1840, p. 191 (Gastr.); see *Hemidonta* Swainson, 1840]
- Hemiodonta* (err. pro *Hemid-* Swainson, 1840) Simpson, 1900, Proc. U.S. natl. Mus., 22: 667

- Hemistena** Rafinesque, 1820, Ann. gén. Sci. Phys. (Bruxelles), 5: 317
Hyriopsis Conrad, 1853, Proc. Acad. nat. Sci. Philad., 6: 267, 269
Jugosus (err. pro *Jug-* Simpson, 1900) Modell, 1964, Arch. Moll., 93: 91
Jugosus Simpson, 1914, Descr. Cat. Naiades, 357
Lasmigona Rafinesque, 1831, Cont. Mon. Biv. Shells Ohio, 4.
Lastena Rafinesque, 1820, Ann. gén. Sci. Phys. (Bruxelles), 5: 316
Lastenes (err. pro *-stena* Rafinesque, 1820) Desmarest, 1859, in Chenu, Encycl. Hist. nat., Crust. Moll. Zooph., 4: 212
Legumenaia (err. pro *-minaia* Conrad, 1865) Tryon, 1884, Struct. syst. Conch., 3: 132
Leguminaia Conrad, 1865, Amer. Jour. Conch., 1: 233
Lepidodesma Simpson, 1896, Proc. U.S. natl. Mus., 18: 311
†**Leptanodonta** Wenz, 1927, CentralBl. Min. Geol. Paleont., (1927) Abt. B (10): 421
Limnoica Gray, 1857, Fig. Moll. Animals, 5: 37
Liouvillea Bédé, 1932, Bull. Soc. Sci. nat. Maroc., 12: 225 [non Chevreux, 1911 (Crust.)]
Lipodonta Nitzsch, 1820, in Ersch & Gruber, Allg. Ency., 4: 189, footnote [= *Anodonta* Lamarek, 1799]
Lostena (err. pro *Las-* Rafinesque, 1820) Gray, 1847, Proc. zool. Soc. London, 15: 196
Megadomus Swainson, 1840, Treat. Malacol., 265, 378
Mesanolodon Crosse & Fischer, 1894, Rech. zool., Hist. Faune Amér. Centr. & Mexique, (7) 2: 517
Micranodonta Kuiper, 1965, Arch. Moll., 94: 47
Microcondylaea Vest, 1866, Verh. Siebenbürg. Ver., 17: 198
Microcondylus (err. pro *-laea* Vest, 1866) Drouet, 1879, Jour. Conchyl., 27: 137
Monodonta Say, 1816, in Nicholson's Encycl., 2: pl. 3, fig. 3; 1818, Jour. Acad. nat. Sci. Philad., 1: 460 [non Lamarck, 1799 (Gastr.); see *Alasmidonta* Say, 1818 (fide Simpson, 1900)]
†**Murraia** Russell, 1932, Trans. roy. Soc. Canada, Sec. 4, (3) 26: 38
Mya Röding, 1798, Mus. Bolten., 156 [non Linnaeus, 1758 (Myidae)]
Nayadina de Gregorio, 1914, Natural. Sicil., 22: 64 [non Munier-Chalmas, 1864 (Malleidae)]
Odatelia Rafinesque, 1832, Atlantic Jour., 1 (4): 154
†**Okribella** Kakhadze, 1942, Trav. Inst. geol., Akad. Nauk Georgie SSR., 1 (6) [geol. 1]: 74 (Georgian), 81 (French)
Onodon (err. pro *Ano-* Oken, 1815) Partington, [1835-37], Brit. Cyclop., 3: 81
Pachyanodon Martens, 1900, Biol. Centr. Amer., Zool., Moll., 525
Pagias (err. pro *Peg-* Simpson, 1900) Ortmann, 1921, Nautilus, 34: 88
Pegias Simpson, 1900, Proc. U.S. natl. Mus., 22: 660
Platynaias Walker, 1918, Occ. Pap. Mus. Zool., Univ. Michigan, (49): 2
Pletholophus Simpson, 1900, Proc. U.S. natl. Mus., 22: 585
Pressodonta Simpson, 1900, Proc. U.S. natl. Mus., 22: 667
Prolasmidonta Ortmann, 1914, Nautilus, 28: 44
Pseuonodonta (err. pro *Pseuda-* Bourguignat, 1876) Kennard & Woodward, 1926, Syn. Brit. non-marine Moll., 334
Pseudanodonta Bourguignat, 1876, Bull. Soc. Sci. phys. nat. Toulouse, 3: 99
Pseudoanodonta (err. pro *Pseudan-* Bourguignat, 1876) Picaglia, 1893, Boll. Soc. malac. Ital., 18: 117
Pseudodontideus (err. pro *-toideus* Frierson, 1927) Thiele, 1934, Handbuch, 3: 832

- Pseudodontoideus** Frierson, 1927, Class. Annot. Check-list N. Amer. Naiades, 9, 23
- Pseudodontopsis** Kobelt, 1912, in Rossmassler, Iconogr. Moll., (N.F.) 19: 1, 3
- Pseudodontopsis* (err. pro *-dontopsis* Kobelt, 1912) Modell, 1964, Arch. Moll., 93: 102
- Pseudoleguminaia** Germain, 1911, Bull. Mus. Hist. nat. Paris., 17: 67
- Pseudonodonta* (err. pro *Pseudan-* Bourguignat, 1876) Preston, 1914, Zool. Rec., 50 (1913), Moll.: 84
- Pseudodontoda* (err. pro *Pseudano-* Bourguignat, 1876) Picaglia, 1893, Boll. Soc. malac. Ital., 18: 117
- Pteranodon* Fischer, 1886, Man. Conch., 1003 [non Marsh, 1876 (Rept.); see *Sinanodonta* Modell, 1945]
- Pterosygna* (err. pro *-syna* Rafinesque, 1831) Simpson, 1900, Proc. U.S. natl. Mus., 22: 665
- Pterosyna** Rafinesque, 1831, Cont. Mon. Biv. Shells Ohio, 5
- Purpurina* Herrmannsen, 1852, Ind. Gen. Malacoz., Suppl.: 116 [non d'Orbigny, 1850 (Gastr.)]
- Pyganodon** Crosse & Fischer, 1894, Rech. zool., Hist. Faune Amér. Centr. & Mexique, (7) 2: 518
- Rugifera** Simpson, 1900, Proc. U.S. natl. Mus., 22: 670
- Sayunio** de Gregorio, 1914, Natural. Sicil., 22: 62
- Scolianodon** Martens, 1900, Biol. Centr. Amer., Zool., Moll., 525
- Seguminaia* (err. pro *Leg-* Conrad, 1865) Paetel, 1890, Cat. Conch.-Samml., (ed. 4), 3: 175
- Simpsoniaias* Frierson, 1914, Nautilus, 28: 7 [preoccupied, fide Frierson, 1914; see *Simpsoniconcha* Frierson, 1914]
- Simpsoniconcha** Frierson, 1914, Nautilus, 28: 40 [n.n. pro *Simpsoniaias* Frierson, 1914]
- Sinanodonta** Modell, 1945, Jena Zeits. Med. u Naturw., 78: [n.n. pro *Pteranodon* Fischer, 1886]
- Stenelasma* Herrmannsen, 1849, Ind. Gen. Malacoz., 2: 502 [? n.n. pro *Lastena* Rafinesque, 1820]
- Strophites* (err. pro *Strophitus* Rafinesque, 1820) Desmarest, 1859, in Chenu, Encycl. Hist. nat., Crust. Moll. Zooph., 4: 212
- Strophilus* (err. pro *-itus* Rafinesque, 1820) Gray, 1847, Proc. zool. Soc. London, 15: 196
- Strophites* (err. pro *-tus* Rafinesque, 1820) Deshayes, 1832, Encycl. Méth. (Vers), 3: 998
- Strophitus** Rafinesque, 1820, Ann. gén. Sci. Phys. (Bruxelles), 5: 316
- Sulcularia** Rafinesque, 1831, Cont. Mon. Biv. Shells Ohio, 4
- Unionopsis* (err. pro *Uniop-* Swainson, 1940) Meek, 1876, Rept. U.S. geol. Surv. Terr. (Hayden), 9: 113
- Uniopsis** Swainson, 1840, Treat. Malacol., 288, 382
- Uniopsis* Agassiz, 1852, Arch. Naturgesch., 18 (1): 49 [non Swainson, 1840 (fide Simpson, 1900)]
- Utterbackia** Baker, 1927, Amer. Midl. Nat., 10: 222 (as *Utterbachia* p. 221)
- Utterbackiana** Frierson, 1927, Class. Annot. Check-list N. Amer. Naiades, 17
- †**Vanderschaliea** Modell, 1943, Arch. Moll., 75: 112

Incertae sedis

See note *Incertae sedis* Unioninae. The "group names" based upon species of *Anodonta* are:

- Abbreviatiana** Bourguignat, 1881, Matér. Moll. Acéph. Syst. Europ., 1: 291
- Acalliana** Bourguignat, 1881, Matér. Moll. Acéph. Syst. Europ., 1: 270
- Adamiana** Bourguignat, 1881, Matér. Moll. Acéph. Syst. Europ., 1: 190
- Anatiniana** Bourguignat, 1881, Matér. Moll. Acéph. Syst. Europ., 1: 244
- Arealiana** Bourguignat, 1881, Matér. Moll. Acéph. Syst. Europ., 1: 282
- Arnouldiana** (Bourguignat MS) Locard, 1890, Ann. Soc. linn. Lyon, (N.S.) 36: 128
- Arrosiana** (Bourguignat MS) Locard, 1890, Ann. Soc. linn. Lyon, (N.S.) 36: 90
- Avoniana** Bourguignat, 1881, Matér. Moll. Acéph. Syst. Europ., 1: 303
- Beccariana** (Bourguignat MS) Locard, 1890, Ann. Soc. linn. Lyon, (N.S.) 36: 122
- Briandiana** Bourguignat, 1881, Matér. Moll. Acéph. Syst. Europ., 1: 298
- Brotiana** Bourguignat, 1881, Matér. Moll. Acéph. Syst. Europ., 1: 102, 209
- Camuriana** (Bourguignat MS) Locard, 1890, Ann. Soc. linn. Lyon, (N.S.) 36: 109
- Carvalhoiana** Locard, 1890, Ann. Soc. linn. Lyon, (N.S.) 36: 90
- Collobiana** (Bourguignat MS) Locard, 1890, Ann. Soc. linn. Lyon, (N.S.) 36: 111
- Complanatiana** Locard, 1890, Contrib. Faune malac. Franc., 14: 11
- Cygnacana* Bourguignat, 1881, Matér. Moll. Acéph. Syst. Europ., 1: 139 [= *Anodonta* Lamarck, 1799]
- Depressiana** Bourguignat, 1881, Matér. Moll. Acéph. Syst. Europ., 1: 220
- Ellipsopsiana** Bourguignat, 1881, Matér. Moll. Acéph. Syst. Europ., 1: 156
- Elongatiana* Locard, 1890, Ann. Soc. linn. Lyon, (N.S.) 36: 55 [n.n.]
- Embiana** Locard, 1890, Ann. Soc. linn. Lyon, (N.S.) 36: 86
- Gallandiana* Bourguignat, 1881, Matér. Moll. Acéph. Syst. Europ., 1: 172 [non Bourguignat, 1880 (Gastr.)]
- Gastrodiana** Bourguignat, 1881, Matér. Moll. Acéph. Syst. Europ., 1: 135
- Gestroiana** (Bourguignat MS) Locard, 1890, Ann. Soc. linn. Lyon, (N.S.) 36: 98
- Glyciana** Bourguignat, 1881, Matér. Moll. Acéph. Syst. Europ., 1: 102, 166
- Gravidiana** Locard, 1890, Ann. Soc. linn. Lyon, (N.S.) 36: 64
- Humbertiana** (Bourguignat MS) Locard, 1890, Ann. Soc. linn. Lyon, (N.S.) 36: 99
- Idriniana** (Bourguignat MS) Locard, 1890, Contrib. Faune malac. Franc., 14: 61
- Illuviosiana** Fagot, 1885, Bull. Soc. malac. France, 2: 352
- Incrassatiana** (Bourguignat MS) Locard, 1890, Ann. Soc. linn. Lyon, (N.S.) 36: 91
- Intermediana** (Bourguignat MS) Locard, 1890, Ann. Soc. linn. Lyon, (N.S.) 36: 94
- Jourdehuiliana** Bourguignat, 1881, Matér. Moll. Acéph. Syst. Europ., 1: 236
- Lacanniciana** Locard, 1890, Ann. Soc. linn. Lyon, (N.S.) 36: 90
- Letourneuxiana* (Bourguignat MS) Locard, 1890, Ann. Soc. linn. Lyon, (N.S.) 36: 122 [non Bourguignat, 1880 (Etheriidae)]
- Lusitaniana** Bourguignat, 1881, Matér. Moll. Acéph. Syst. Europ., 1: 257
- Machadoiana** Locard, 1890, Ann. Soc. linn. Lyon, (N.S.) 36: 90
- Macilentiana** Bourguignat, 1881, Matér. Moll. Acéph. Syst. Europ., 1: 179
- Macilentina* (err. pro -tiana Bourguignat, 1881) Locard, 1890, Ann. Soc. linn. Lyon, (N.S.) 36: 85

- Macrosteniana** (Bourguignat MS) Locard, 1890, Ann. Sci. linn. Lyon, (N.S.) 36: 89
- Marioniana** (Bourguignat MS) Locard, 1890, Ann. Soc. linn. Lyon, (N.S.) 36: 117
- Meretrixiana** (Bourguignat MS) Locard, 1890, Ann. Soc. linn. Lyon, (N.S.) 36: 92 (as *Meretriciana*, p. 94)
- Milletiana** Bourguignat, 1881, Matér. Moll. Acéph. Syst. Europ., 1: 359
- Ogerieniana** (Bourguignat MS) Locard, 1890, Ann. Soc. linn. Lyon, (N.S.) 36: 102
- Ovuliana** (Bourguignat MS) Locard, 1890, Ann. Soc. linn. Lyon, (N.S.) 36: 111
- Pammegaliana** Bourguignat, 1881, Matér. Moll. Acéph. Syst. Europ., 1: 106
- Picardiana** Bourguignat, 1881, Matér. Moll. Acéph. Syst. Europ., 1: 324
- Piscimaliana* (err. pro *Piscinal*- Bourguignat, 1881) Locard, 1890, Ann. Soc. linn. Lyon, (N.S.) 36: 127
- Piscinaliana** Bourguignat, 1881, Matér. Moll. Acéph. Syst. Europ., 1: 333
- Platteniciana** Bourguignat, 1881, Matér. Moll. Acéph. Syst. Europ., 1: 215
- Ponderosiana** Bourguignat, 1881, Matér. Moll. Acéph. Syst. Europ., 1: 195
- Ponderosina* (err. pro *-siana* Bourguignat, 1881) Locard, 1884, Contrib. Faune malac. Franc., 8: 27
- Pseudoglyciana** Locard, 1890, Ann. Soc. linn. Lyon, (N.S.) 36: 81
- Rayana** Locard, 1890, Ann. Soc. linn. Lyon, (N.S.) 36: 55, 58
- Rossmuessleriana** Bourguignat, 1881, Matér. Moll. Acéph. Syst. Europ., 1: 207 [original as *Rossmüssleriana*]
- Rossmuessleriana* Locard, 1890, Ann. Soc. linn. Lyon, (N.S.) 36: 55 [non Bourguignat, 1881]
- Rostratiana** Bourguignat, 1881, Matér. Moll. Acéph. Syst. Europ., 1: 225
- Rumanicana** (Bourguignat MS) Locard, 1890, Ann. Soc. linn. Lyon, (N.S.) 36: 127
- Scrupeana* Locard, 1890, Ann. Soc. linn. Lyon, (N.S.) 36: 55 [n.n.]
- Spengleriana** Bourguignat, 1881, Matér. Moll. Acéph. Syst. Europ., 1: 307
- Spondaeana** (Bourguignat MS) Locard, 1890, Ann. Soc. linn. Lyon, (N.S.) 36: 92
- Spondeana* (err. pro *-daeana* Locard, 1890) Germain, 1904, Bull. Soc. Sci. nat. Ouest France, (2) 4 (1): 299
- Sturmiana** (Bourguignat MS) Locard, 1890, Ann. Soc. linn. Lyon, (N.S.) 36: 98
- Tricassiniana** (Bourguignat MS) Locard, 1890, Ann. Soc. linn. Lyon, (N.S.) 36: 123
- Unioniformiana** Locard, 1890, Ann. Soc. linn. Lyon, (N.S.) 36: 116
- Ventricosiana** Bourguignat, 1881, Matér. Moll. Acéph. Syst. Europ., 1: 117
- Vietuliana** Locard, 1890, Ann. Soc. linn. Lyon, (N.S.) 36: 82
- Westerlundiana** Bourguignat, 1881, Matér. Moll. Acéph. Syst. Europ., 1: 262

Subfamily **LAMPSILINAE** Ortmann, 1912

- Actinonaias** Crosse & Fischer, 1894, Rech. zool., Hist. Faune Amér. Centr. & Mexique, (7) 2: 556
- Actionaias* (err. pro *Actino*- Crosse & Fischer, 1894) Ortmann, 1925, Amer. Midl. Nat., 9: 349
- Aeglia* Swainson, 1840, Treat. Malacol., 265, 378 [= *Lampsilis* Rafinesque, 1820]
- Aglia* (err. pro *Aeglia* Swainson, 1840) Gray, 1847, Proc. zool. Soc. London, 15: 196

- Amygdaloniaias** Crosse & Fischer, 1894, Rech. zool., Hist. Faune Amér. Centr. & Mexique, (7) 2: 557
- Arotonaia** Martens, 1900, Biol. Centr. Amer., Zool., Moll., 480
- Artonaia* (err. pro *Aroto-* Martens, 1900) Simpson, 1914, Descr. Cat. Naiades, 311
- Capsaeformis** Frierson, 1927, Class. Annot. Check-list N. Amer. Naiades, 11, 95
- Carunculina** Simpson, 1898, in Baker, Bull. Chicago Acad. Sci., 3: errata (as *Corunculina*, p. 109)
- Conchodromus** Haas, 1930, Senckenbergiana, 12: 317 [n.n. pro *Dromus* Simpson, 1900]
- Conradilla* Ortmann, 1921, Nautilus, 34: 90 [= *Lemiox* Rafinesque, 1831]
- Crypogenia* (err. pro *Cypro-* Agassiz, 1852) Fischer, 1886, Man. Conch., 1000
- Cyprogenia** Agassiz, 1852, Arch. Naturgesch., 18 (1): 47
- Cyrtonaia** Crosse & Fischer, 1894, Rech. zool., Hist. Faune Amér. Centr. & Mexique, (7) 2: 556
- Cyrtonais* (err. pro *-naia*s Crosse & Fischer, 1894) Frierson, 1927, Class. Annot. Check-list N. Amer. Naiades, 84
- Delphinonaia**s Crosse & Fischer, 1894, Rech. zool., Hist. Faune Amér. Centr. & Mexique, (7) 2: 555
- Delphinonais* (err. pro *-naia*s Crosse & Fischer, 1894) Frierson, 1927, Class. Annot. Check-list N. Amer. Naiades, 84
- Disconaias** Fischer & Crosse, 1894, Rech. zool., Hist. Faune Amér. Centr. & Mexique, (7) 2: 556
- Disnomia* (err. pro *Dys-* Agassiz, 1852) Bielz, 1869, Verz. Moll.-Samml., (ed. 5): 43
- Dromas* (emend. pro *-mus* Simpson, 1900) Lindahl, 1906, Jour. Cincinnati Soc. nat. Hist., 20: 239 [non Paykull, 1805 (Aves)]
- Dromus* Simpson, 1900, Proc. U.S. natl. Mus., 22: 614 [non Selby, 1840 (Aves); see *Conchodromus* Haas, 1930]
- Dysnomia** Agassiz, 1852, Arch. Naturgesch., 18 (1): 43
- Dysnomia* (err. pro *-mia* Agassiz, 1852) Meek, 1876, Rept. U.S. geol. Surv. Terr. (Hayden), 9: 512
- Dysonomia* (err. pro *Dysn-* Agassiz, 1852) Paetel, 1890, Cat. Conch.-Samml., (ed. 4), 3: 143
- Ellipsaria** Rafinesque, 1820, Ann. gén. Sci. Phys. (Bruxelles), 5: 303
- Epilobasma* (err. pro *Epioblasma* Rafinesque, 1831) Simpson, 1900, Proc. U.S. natl. Mus., 22: 744
- Epiloblasma* (err. pro *Epiobl-* Rafinesque, 1831) Meek, 1876, Rept. U.S. geol. Surv. Terr. (Hayden), 9: 511
- Epioblasma** Rafinesque, 1831, Cont. Mon. Biv. Shells Ohio, 2
- Friersonia** Ortmann, 1912, Ann. Carnegie Mus., 8: 318
- Glebula** Conrad, 1853, Proc. Acad. nat. Sci. Philad., 6: 268
- Lampsilis** Rafinesque, 1820, Ann. gén. Sci. Phys. (Bruxelles), 5: 298
- Lampsilus* (err. pro *-lis* Rafinesque, 1820) Mansfield, 1933, Jour. Wash. Acad. Sci., 23 (5): 267
- Lamsilis* (err. pro *Lamps-* Rafinesque, 1820) Vanderschalie, 1934, Nautilus, 47: pl. 15
- Lasmonos** Rafinesque, 1831, Cont. Mon. Biv. Shells Ohio, 1, 5, 6
- Legunia* (err. pro *Lig-* Swainson, 1840) Agassiz, 1852, Arch. Naturgesch., 18 (1): 45
- Lemiox** Rafinesque, 1831, Cont. Mon. Biv. Shells Ohio, 3
- Leptodea** Rafinesque, 1820, Ann. gén. Sci. Phys. (Bruxelles), 5: 295

- Ligumia** Swainson, 1840, Treat. Malacol., 267, 378 (as *Ligumea*, p. 263)
Ligumina (err. pro *-mia* Swainson, 1840) Philippi, 1853, Handb. Conch. Mal., 465
- Limnadaea* (emend. pro *Lym-* Swainson, 1840) Agassiz, 1846, Nomen. Zool. Index Univ., 210
- Lymnadia** (Swainson MS) G. B. Sowerby II, 1839, Conch. Man., 60; Swainson, 1840, Treat. Malacol., 265, 280, 281, 412 (as *Limnadaea*, p. 379)
- Martensnaias** Frierson, 1927, Class. Annot. Check-list N. Amer. Naiades, 10, 38
- Medionidus** Simpson, 1900, Proc. Acad. nat. Sci. Philad., 52: 77
- Megaptera* (err. pro *Meta-* Rafinesque, 1820) Modell, 1964, Arch. Moll., 93: 85
- Mesonaias** Crosse & Fischer, 1894, Rech. zool., Hist. Faune Amér. Centr. & Mexique, (7) 2: 556
- Metaptera** Rafinesque, 1820, Ann. gén. Sci. Phys. (Bruxelles), 5: 299
- Micromya* Agassiz, 1852, Arch. Naturgesch., 18 (1): 47 [non Rondani, 1840 (Dipt.)]
- Monelagmus* (err. pro *-lasmus* Agassiz, 1846) Paetel, 1875, Fam. Gatt. Moll., 127
- Monelasmus* (emend. pro *Lasmonos* Rafinesque, 1831) Agassiz, 1846, Nomen. Zool. Index Univ., 237
- Naidea** Swainson, 1840, Treat. Malacol., 276, 378
- Noidea* (err. pro *Nai-* Swainson, 1840) Schaufuss, 1869, Moll. Syst. Cat. Paetel, ix, 21
- Oblicaria* (err. pro *Obliqua-* Rafinesque, 1820) d'Orbigny, 1846, Dict. Univ. Hist. Nat., 8: 709
- Obliquaria** Rafinesque, 1820, Ann. gén. Sci. Phys. (Bruxelles), 5: 301
- Obovaria** Rafinesque, 1819, Journ. de Phys., 88: 426
- Ortmanniana** Frierson, 1927, Class. Annot. Check-list N. Amer. Naiades, 11, 79
- Pachynaias** Fischer & Crosse, 1894, Rech. zool. Hist. Faune Amér. Centr. & Mexique, (7) 2: 556
- Paraptera** Ortmann, 1911, Mem. Carnegie Mus., 4: 301
- Pareptera* (err. pro *Para-* Ortmann, 1911) Frierson, 1914, Nautilus, 28: 7
- Penita** Frierson, 1927, Class. Annot. Check-list N. Amer. Naiades, 11, 93
- Phyllonaias** Fischer & Crosse, 1894, Rech. zool., Hist. Faune Amér. Centr. & Mexique, (7) 2: 555
- Pilea** Simpson, 1900, Proc. U.S. natl. Mus., 22: 522
- Plagiola** Rafinesque, 1819, Journ. de Phys., 88: 426
- Plagiolopsis** Thiele, 1934, Handbuch, 3: 834
- Proptera** Rafinesque, 1819, Jour. de Phys., 88: 426
- Pseudoon** Simpson, 1900, Proc. U.S. natl. Mus., 22: 601 (as *Pseudoön*)
- Ptychobranchus** Simpson, 1900, Proc. Acad. nat. Sci. Philad., 52: 79
- Ptychoderma** Simpson, 1900, Proc. U.S. natl. Mus., 22: 607
- Scalenilla** Ortmann & Walker, 1922, Occ. Pap. Mus. Zool. Univ. Michigan, (112): 68
- Subtentus** Frierson, 1927, Class. Annot. Check-list N. Amer. Naiades, 10, 65
- Symphanota* (err. pro *-phynota* Lea, 1829) Preston, 1916, Zool. Rec., 51 (1914), Moll.: 66
- Symphinota* (err. pro *-phynota* Lea, 1829) Villa, 1841, Dispos. Conch., 43
- Symphionata* (err. pro *-phynota* Lea, 1829) Philippi, 1853, Handb. Conch. Mal., 450 (also as *Symphyonota*, p. 492)

Symphonota (err. pro *-phynota* Lea, 1829) Berge, 1847, Conch.-Buch, 69
Symphynota Lea, 1829, Trans. Amer. phil. Soc., (N.S.) 3 (4): 442 [= *Proptera* Rafinesque, 1819]

Torulosa Frierson, 1927, Class. Annot. Check-list N. Amer. Naiades, 11, 94

Toxelasma (err. pro *Toxo-* Rafinesque, 1831) Agassiz, 1846, Nomen. Zool. Index Univ., 373

Toxolasma Rafinesque, 1831, Cont. Mon. Biv. Shells Ohio, 2

Troncilla (err. pro *Trun-* Rafinesque, 1819) Rossmässler, 1835, Iconogr. Moll., 1: 116

Troncilla Rafinesque, 1819, Journ. de Phys., 88: 427

Truncillopsis Ortmann & Walker, 1922, Occ. Pap. Mus. Zool. Univ. Michigan, (112): 65

Venusta Frierson, 1927, Class. Annot. Check-list N. Amer. Naidies, 11, 81 [non Boettger, 1877 (Gastr.), etc.; see *Venustaconcha* Thiele, 1934]

Venustaconcha Thiele, 1934, Handbuch, 3: 837 [n.n. pro *Venusta* Frierson, 1927]

Villosa Frierson, 1927, Class. Annot. Check-list N. Amer. Naiades, 11, 80

Family **DESERTELLIDAE** Dechaseaux, 1946

†**Desertella** (Munier-Chalmas MS) Haug, 1905, Foreau's Docum. Miss. Sahar., 2: 779

Family **ETHERIIDAE** Deshayes, 1831

Aetheria (emend. pro *Eth-* Lamarck, 1807) Oken, 1818, Isis (Oken), (1818): 1117

Ethaeria (err. pro *Etheria* Lamarck, 1807) Agassiz, 1839, Bull. Soc. imp. Nat. Moscou, 12: 418

Etherea (err. pro *-ria* Lamarck, 1807) Schweigger, 1820, Handb. Naturgesch., 709

Etheria Lamarck, 1807, Ann. Mus. Hist. nat. Paris, 10: 400

Etheriigenus Renier, 1807, Tav. Class. Anim., Tab. vii [invalid ICZN 427]

Incertae sedis

See note *Incertae sedis* Unioninae. The "group names" based upon species of *Etheria* are:

Caillaudiana Bourguignat, 1880, Matér. Moll. Acéph. Syst. Europ., 1: 63

Chambardiana Bourguignat, 1880, Matér. Moll. Acéph. Syst. Europ., 1: 69

Letourneuxiana Bourguignat, 1880, Matér. Moll. Acéph. Syst. Europ., 1: 69

Niloticiana Bourguignat, 1880, Matér. Moll. Acéph. Syst. Europ., 1: 65

Family **MARGARITIFERIDAE** Haas, 1941 [valid ICZN 495]

Baphia Mörch, 1853, Cat. Conch. Yoldi, (2): 48 [non Gray, 1847 (Malleidae)] [= *Margaritifera* Schumacher, 1816]

Cucumerunio Iredale, 1934, Australian Zool., 8: 75

Cumberlandia Ortmann, 1912, Nautilus, 26: 13

- Damalis* Leach, 1847, Ann. Mag. nat. Hist., (1) 20: 273 [non Fabricius, 1805 (Dipt.)]
Damaris (ex Leach) Swainson, 1823, Zool. Ill., 3: explan. pl. 160 [= *Margaritana* Schumacher, 1817, fide Herrmannsen]
Danalis (err. pro *Dam-* Leach, 1847) Mörch, 1853, Cat. Conch. Yoldi, (2): 48
Margaritana Schumacher, 1817, Essai Vers test., 41, 122 [invalid ICZN 495; see *Margaritifera* Schumacher, 1816]
Margaritanopsis Haas, 1912, Syst. Conch.-Cab., (N.F.) 9 (2): 121
Margaritifera (correction of err. typ. *Margartifera* Schumacher) Schumacher, 1816, Overs. K. Danske Vidensk. Selsk. Förhandl., 7: 7 [valid ICZN 495]
Margartifera Schumacher, 1816, Overs. K. Danske Vidensk. Selsk. Förhandl., 7: 7 [invalid ICZN 495]
Margatifera (err. pro *Margart-* Schumacher, 1816) Schumacher, [1823], Overs. K. Danske Vidensk. Selsk. Förhandl., (4 to.), (1816-22): 6
†**Plicatounio** Kobayashi & Susuki, 1936, Japan. Jour. Geol. Geogr., 13 (3/4): 250
Pseudunio Haas, 1910, NachrBl. dtsch. malakozool. Ges., 42: 181
Virgus Simpson, 1900, Proc. U.S. natl. Mus., 22: 851

Family **MUTELIDAE** Gray, 1847

Subfamily **MUTELINAE** Gray, 1847

- Acostaea** d'Orbigny, 1851, Rev. Mag. Zool., (2) 3: 60, 184
Acostea (err. pro *-aea* d'Orbigny, 1851) Gray, 1854, Ann. Mag. nat. Hist., (2) 14: 26
Anodontes (err. pro *-tites* Bruguière, 1792) Cuvier, 1817, Règne Anim., 2: 472
Anodontites Bruguière, 1792, Jour. Nat. Hist., (Choix des Mém.), 1: 134
Anodontites Bruguière, 1797, Encycl. Méth. (Tabl. Vers), 2: pl. 201 [? non Bruguière, 1792]
Anodontites (err. pro *-dontites* Bruguière, 1792) Marshall, 1930, Proc. U.S. natl. Mus., 77 (art. 2): 6
Anodontites (err. pro *Anodont-* Bruguière, 1792) Marshall, 1925, Proc. U.S. natl. Mus., 67 (art. 4): 13
Aplodon Spix, 1827, Test. fluv. Brasil, 32 & pl. xxv [non Rafinesque, 1819 (Gastr.); see *Spixococoncha* Pilsbry, 1893]
Arthropteron Rochebrune, 1904, Bull. Mus. Hist. nat. Paris, 10: 461
Aspatharia Bourguignat, 1885, Espéc. Gen. Oukéréwé et Tanganika, 14
Asphataria (err. pro *Aspath-* Bourguignat, 1885) Rochebrune & Germain, 1904, Mém. Soc. zool. France, 18: 24
Bartellettia (err. pro *Bartle-* Adams, 1867) Paetel, 1875, Fam. Gatt. Moll., 22
Bartlettia Adams, 1867, Proc. zool. Soc. London, (1866): 444
Berpolis Leach, 1825, in Blainville, Man. Malacol., 657
Burtonia Bourguignat, 1883, Moll. Fluv. Nyanza Oukéréwé, 20 [non Bonaparte, 1850 (Aves); see *Pseudospatha* Simpson, 1900]
Callioscapa (err. pro *Callisc-* Swainson, 1840) Modell, 1964, Arch. Moll., 93: 85
Calliscapha Swainson, 1840, Treat. Malacol., 380
Callonaia Simpson, 1900, Proc. U.S. natl. Mus., 22: 867
Cameronia Bourguignat, 1879, Descr. Moll. Egypte, 42

- Chambardia** Bourguignat, 1881, Matér. Moll. Acéph. Syst. Europ., 4 [n.n.]; Servain, 1890, Bull. Soc. malac. France, 7: 304
- Chelidoneura* (err. pro *-nura* Rochebrune, 1886) Simpson, 1900, Proc. U.S. natl. Mus., 22: 906
- Chelidonopsis** Ancey, 1887, Conch. Exchange, 2: 22 [n.n. pro *Chelidonura* Rochebrune, 1886]
- Chelidonura* Rochebrune, 1886, Bull. Soc. malac. France, 3: 3 [non Adams in G. B. Sowerby II, 1850 (Gastr.); see *Chelidonopsis* Ancey, 1887]
- Columba* Lea, 1837, Trans. Amer. phil. Soc., 5: 78 [non Linnaeus 1758 (Aves)]
- Columbia* (err. pro *-ba* Lea, 1833) Modell, 1964, Arch. Moll., 93: 81
- Craspedodonta** Küster, 1842, Syst. Conch.-Cab., 9: pl. 27; Clessin, 1873, Syst. Conch.-Cab., (N.F.) 9 (1): 93
- †**Dentaspitharia** Modell, 1964, Arch. Moll., 93: 83
- Diplasma** Rafinesque, 1831, Cont. Mon. Biv. Shells Ohio, 6
- †**Diplodontites** Marshall, 1922, Proc. U.S. nat. Mus., 61 (art. 16): 1
- Eufira* Gistl [1847], Handb. Naturges., (1850): 568; 1848, Nat. Thierr., 173 [unnecessary n.n. pro *Iridina* Lamarck, 1819]
- Eumulleria** Anthony, 1907, Ann. Soc. malac. Belg., 41: 407
- Euphira* (err. pro *Euf-* Gistl, 1847) Paetel, 1875, Fam. Gatt. Moll., 79
- Euryanodon** Crosse & Fischer, 1894, Rech. zool., Hist. Faune Amér. Centr. & Mexique, (7) 2: 518
- Fossicula* (err. pro *Fossula* Lea, 1870) Marshall, 1925, Proc. U.S. natl. Mus., 67 (art. 4): 7
- Fossula** Lea, 1870, Syn. Fam. Unionidae, (ed. 4): 72
- Glabaris** Gray, 1847, Proc. zool. Soc. London, 15: 206
- Glabris* (err. pro *-baris* Gray, 1847) Prashad, 1932, Proc. malac. Soc. London, 20: 174
- Haasica** Strand, 1932, Folia zool. hydrobiol., 4: 134 [n.n. pro *Marshalliella* Haas, 1931]
- Iheringella** Pilsbry, 1893, Nautilus, 7: 30 [n.n. pro *Plagiodon* Lea, 1856]
- Iridella* Conrad, 1853, Proc. Acad. nat. Sci. Philad., 6: 267 [n.n.]
- Iridina* Lamarck, 1819, Anim. s. vert., 6: 89
- Jheringella* (emend. pro *Ih-* Pilsbry, 1893) Thiele, 1934, Handbuch, 3: 841
- Jolya** Bourguignat, 1876, Bull. Soc. Sci. phys. nat. Toulouse, 3: 53
- Lamproscapha** Swainson, 1840, Treat. Malacol., 286, 381
- Leila** Gray, 1840, Syn. Cont. Brit. Mus., (ed. 42): 138 [n.n.]; 1840, (ed. 42A): 142
- Leptospatha** Rochebrune & Germain, 1904, Mém. Soc. zool. France, 17: 25 [n.n. pro *Spathella* Bourguignat, 1885]
- Marshalliella* Haas, 1931, Senckenbergiana, 13: 50 [non Kieffer, 1914 (Hymenop.), etc.; see *Haasica* Strand, 1932]
- Mitriodon** Rochebrune, 1904, Bull. Mus. Hist. nat. Paris, 10: 462
- Monocondylaea* (err. pro *Monoc-* d'Orbigny, 1835) Clessin, 1876, Syst. Conch.-Cab., (N.F.) 9 (1): 251
- Monocondilaca* (err. pro *-dylaea* d'Orbigny, 1835) Salisbury, 1947, Zool. Rec., 81 (1944), Moll.: 50
- Monocondyla* (err. pro *-laea* d'Orbigny, 1835) Gray, 1840, Syn. Cont. Brit. Mus., (ed. 42): 150
- Monocondylaea** d'Orbigny, 1835, Magasin de Zool., 5: 37
- Monocondylea* (err. pro *-laea* d'Orbigny, 1835) d'Orbigny, 1844, Paléont. Franç., Crét., 3 (Lam.): 126
- Monocondyloia* (err. pro *-laea* d'Orbigny, 1835) Paetel, 1875, Fam. Gatt. Moll., 128

- Muelleria* (err. pro *Mull-* Férussac, 1824) Philippi, 1853, Handbuch Conch. Mal., 533
- Mulleria** Férussac, 1824, Mém. Soc. H. N. Paris, 1 (2): 368
- Mutela** Scopoli, 1777, Intr. Hist. Nat., 397
- Mutelina** Bourguignat, 1885, Espéc. Gen. Oukéréwé et Tanganika, 11, 12
- Mycepodella* (err. pro *Mycetopo-* Marshall, 1927) Haas, 1929, Arch. Moll., 61 (Lit. Ber.): 10
- Mycetodopa* (err. pro *-poda* d'Orbigny, 1835) Sterki, 1901, NachrBl. dtsh. malakozool. Ges., 33: 146
- Mycetopoda** d'Orbigny, 1835, Magasin de Zool., 5: 41
- Mycetopodella** Marshall, 1927, Proc. U.S. natl. Mus., 71 (art. 6): 1
- Mycetopodus* (err. pro *-poda* d'Orbigny, 1835) Mousson, 1869, Malak. Bl., 16: 189
- Mycetopus* (emend. pro *-poda* d'Orbigny, 1835) d'Orbigny, [1840], Voy. Amér. mérid., pl. 66
- Patularia** Swainson, 1840, Treat. Malacol., 286, 381
- Plagiodon* Lea, 1856, Proc. Acad. nat. Sci. Philad., 8: 79 [non Duméril & Bibron, 1841 (Amphib.); see *Iheringella* Pilsbry, 1893]
- Platiris** Lea, 1838, Trans. Amer. phil. Soc., (N.S.) 6: 118, 141
- Platyiris* (emend. pro *-tiris* Lea, 1838) Agassiz, 1846, Nomen. Zool. Index Univ., 295
- Pleiodon** Conrad, 1834, Jour. Acad. nat. Sci. Philad., 7: 178
- Pleodon* (err. pro *Pleio-* Conrad, 1834) Swainson, 1840, Treat. Malacol., 286
- Pliodon* (err. pro *Pleio-* Conrad, 1834) Agassiz, 1846, Nomen. Zool. Index Univ., 299
- Prisodon** Schumacher, 1816, Overs. K. Danske. Vidensk. Selsk. Förhandl., (1816): 7 [n.n.]; 1817, Essai Vers test., 46, 138
- Prisodontopsis** Tomlin, 1928, Nautilus, 42: 66 [n.n. pro *Pseudavicula* Simpson, 1900]
- Prysodon* (err. pro *Pri-* Schumacher, 1817) Stefanescu, 1896, Mém. Soc. géol. France, Paléont. Mém. 15: 17
- Pseudavicula* Simpson, 1900, Proc. U.S. natl. Mus., 22: 860 [non Etheridge, 1892 (Streblopteriidae); see *Prisodontopsis* Tomlin, 1928]
- †**Pseudodiplodon** Adam, 1957, Explor. Parc. natl. Albert, Miss. H. de Braucourt, 1950, 3: 128
- Pseudoleila** Crosse & Fischer, 1894, Rech. zool., Hist. Faune Amér. Centr. & Mexique, (7) 2: 518
- Pseudomuelleria* Pilsbry, 1911, Rep. Princeton Univ. Exp. Patagonia, 3 Zool. (5): 618 [n.n.] [original as *Pseudomülleria*]
- Pseudomulleria** Anthony, 1907, Ann. Soc. malac. Belg., 41: 407
- Pseudomutela** Simpson, 1900, Proc. U.S. natl. Mus., 22: 905
- Pseudospatha** Simpson, 1900, Proc. U.S. natl. Mus., 22: 577 [n.n. pro *Burtonia* Bourguignat, 1883]
- Ruganodontites** Marshall, 1931, Nautilus, 45: 16
- Spatella* (err. pro *Spath-* Bourguignat, 1885) Haas, 1929, Senckenbergiana, 11: 112
- Spatha** Lea, 1838, Trans. Amer. phil. Soc., (N.S.) 6: 141
- Spathella* Bourguignat, 1885 (Dec.), Espéc. Gen. Oukéréwé et Tanganika, 14 [non Hall, 1885 (Nov.) (Modiomorphidae); see *Leptospatha* Rochebrune & Germain, 1904]
- Spathopsis** Simpson, 1900, Proc. U.S. natl. Mus., 22: 857
- Spixiconcha** Pilsbry, 1893, Nautilus, 7: 30 [n.n. pro *Aplodon* Spix, 1827]
- Styganodon** Martens, 1900, Biol. Centr. Amer., Zool., Moll., 525

Tamsiella Haas, 1931, Senckenbergiana, 13: 87

Utela (err. pro *Mut-* Scopoli, 1777) Moore, 1898, Quart. Jour. micr. Soc., (N.S.) 41 (1): 168

Virgula Simpson, 1900, Proc. U.S. natl. Mus., 22: 931

Subfamily **HYRIINAE** Swainson, 1840

Alathyria Iredale, 1934, Australian Zool., 8: 63

†**Antediplodon** Marshall, 1929, Proc. U.S. natl. Mus., 76 (art. 1): 4

Aparcthyria Iredale, 1934, Australian Zool., 8: 67

Bulloideus Simpson, 1900, Proc. U.S. natl. Mus., 22: 887

Castalia Lamarck, 1819, Anim. s. vert., 6: 66

Castaliella Simpson, 1900, Proc. U.S. natl. Mus., 22: 866

Castalina Ihering, 1891, Zool. Anz., 14: 477, 478

†**Castalioides** Marshall, 1934, Jour. Wash. Acad. Sci., 24: 78

Centralhyria Iredale, 1934, Australian Zool., 8: 65

Chevronais Olsson & Wurtz, 1951, Notulae Naturae, (239): 6

Cyclomya Simpson, 1900, Proc. U.S. natl. Mus., 22: 885

Diplodon Spix, 1827, Test. fluv. Brasil., 33

Echrydella McMichael & Hiscock, 1958, Australian Jour. Mar. Freshw. Res., 9 (3): 459

†**Ecuadorea** Marshall & Bowles, 1932, Proc. U.S. natl. Mus., 82 (art. 5): 5

†**Eodiplodon** Marshall, 1928, Proc. U.S. natl. Mus., 74, (art. 3): 4

Haasodontia McMichael, 1956, Nautilus, 70: 47

Harmandia Rochebrune, 1882, Bull. Soc. philom. Paris, (7) 6: 45

Hyria Lamarck, 1819, Anim. s. vert., 6: 81

Hyriana Simpson, 1900, Proc. U.S. natl. Mus., 22: 872

Hyridella Swainson, 1840, Treat. Malacol., 285, 380

Hyridunio Iredale, 1934, Australian Zool., 8: 68

Hyris (err. pro *Hyria* Lamarck, 1819) Blainville, 1821, Dict. Sci. Nat., 22: 395

Iridea Swainson, 1840, Treat. Malacol., 283, 379

Leiovirgus Haas, 1912, Syst. Conch.-Cab., (N.F.) 9 (2): 132

Lorttiella Iredale, 1934, Australian Zool., 8: 71

Mesohyridella McMichael, 1957, Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. Wales, 81: 238

Microdontia Tapparone-Canefri, 1883, Ann. Mus. Stor. nat. Genova, 19: 295

Naia Swainson, 1840, Treat. Malacol., 370 [original as *Naia*]

Naza (err. pro *Naia* Swainson, 1840) Agassiz, 1845, Nomen. Syst. Gen. Moll., 58

Nesonaia Haas, 1912, Syst. Conch.-Cab., (N.F.) 9 (2): 137

Niia (err. pro *Naia* Swainson MS [=1840]) Lea, 1836, Syn. Naiades, 31

Niaea (err. pro *Niia* Lea, 1836) Mörch, 1853, Cat. Conch. Yoldi, (2): 47

Pachyodon (emend. pro *Paxy-* Schumacher, 1817) Agassiz, 1846, Nomen. Zool. Index Univ., 270 [non v. Meyer, 1838 (Mamm.), etc.]

Paxiodon (err. pro *Paxy-* Schumacher, 1817) Blainville, 1825, Dict. Sci. Nat., 38: 187

Paxiodonta (err. pro *Paxyodon* Schumacher, 1817) Deshayes, 1832, Encycl. méth. (Vers), 3: 712

Paxyodon Schumacher, 1816, Overs. K. Danske Vidensk. Selsk. Förhandl., (1816): 7 [n.n.]; 1817, Essai Vers test., 46, 139

†**Prodiplodon** Marshall, 1928, Proc. U.S. natl. Mus., 74 (art. 3): 1

†**Prohyria** McMichael, 1957, Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. Wales, 81: 227

Propehyridella Cotton & Gabriel, 1932, Proc. roy. Soc. Victoria, 44: 158

Protohyridella Cotton & Gabriel, 1932, Proc. roy. Soc. Victoria, 44: 159

- †**Protovirgus** McMichael, 1957, Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. Wales, 81: 231
Quaesithyria Iredale, 1943, Australian Zool., 10: 191
Rhipidodonta Mörch, 1853, Cat. Conch. Yoldi, (2): 47
Rugoshyria Iredale, 1934, Australian Zool., 8: 71
Schleschiella Modell, 1950, Arch. Moll., 79: 140
Tetraplodon Spix, 1827, Test. fluv. Brasil, 33
Triplodon Spix, 1827, Test. fluv. Brasil., 35
Triquetra (ex Klein) Mörch, 1853, Cat. Conch. Yoldi, (2): 43 [non Blainville, 1828 (Veneridae)]
Triquetrana Simpson, 1900, Proc. U.S. natl. Mus., 22: 869
Velesunio Iredale, 1934, Australian Zool., 8: 59
Westralunio Iredale, 1934, Australian Zool., 8: 62

Family **PACHYCARDIIDAE** Cox, 1961

- Adontophora* (err. pro *Anod-* Cossmann, 1897) Benson, 1928, Proc. 3rd Pan-Pacific Congr., Tokyo, 2: 1695
Anodontophora (err. pro *-tophora* Cossmann, 1897) Parona, 1928, Sped. Ital. Filippi, (2) 6: 12
†**Anodontophora** Cossmann, 1897, Rev. crit. Paléozool., 1: 51 [n.n. pro *Anoplophora* Alberti, 1864]
Anoplophora (Sandberger MS) Alberti, 1864, Ueberblick Trias, 133 [non Hope, 1839 (Coleopt.); see *Anodontophora* Cossmann, 1897]
Anoplophoria (err. pro *-phora* Alberti, 1864) Zeller, 1908, N. Jhrb. (Beil.), 25: 83
†**Heminajas** Neumayr, 1891, Denkschr. Akad. Wiss. Wien, 58 (1): 789, 790
†**Kidodia** Cox, 1936, Quart. Jour. geol. Soc. London, 92: 52
Pacheyardia (err. pro *Pachycardia* Hauer, 1857) Mojsisovics, 1879, Die Dolomit-Riffe Südtirol u. Venetien, 57
†**Pachycardia** Hauer, 1857, S. B. Akad. Wiss. Wien, Math.-naturw. Kl., 24: 546
†**Trigonodus** (Sandberger MS) Alberti, 1864, Ueberblick Trias., 125
†**Uniona** Pohlig, 1880, Palaeontographica 27: 114
†**Unionites** Wissman, 1841, in Muenster, Beitr. zur. Petref., (4): 20

Incertae sedis

- †**Isopristes** Nicol & Allen, 1953, Jour. Wash. Acad. Sci., 43: 344

Order TRIGONIOIDA Dall, 1889

[Schizodontida Steinmann, 1888]

Superfamily **LYRODESMATACEA** Ulrich, 1893

Family **LYRODESMATIDAE** Ulrich, 1893

- Actidodonta* (err. pro *Actino-* Phillips, 1848) Douvillé, 1912, C. R. Seance Acad. Sci. Paris, 154: 1679
Actinidonta (err. pro *Actino-* Phillips, 1848) Ebersin (ed.), 1960, Osnovy Paleont., 3 (Bivalvia, etc.): 93
†**Actinodonta** Phillips, 1848, Mem. geol. Surv. Gt. Brit., 2 (1): 366

- †**Actinodontophora** Ichikawa, 1952, Jour. Fac. Sci., Univ. Tokyo, (2) 7 (6): 327
 †**Guerangeria** Oehlert, 1881, Bull. Soc. Angers, 10 (1880): 225
 †**Honeymania** McLearn, 1918, Amer. Jour. Sci., (4) 45: 138
 †**Ischyrodonta** Ulrich, 1890, Amer. Geol., 6: 173
 †**Lyrodesma** Conrad, 1841, Ann. Rep. New York geol. Surv., 5: 51
Lyrodesmas (err. pro *-desma* Conrad, 1841) Salisbury, 1950, Zool. Rec., 84 (1947), Moll.: 115
 †**Lyonucula** Fischer, 1886, Man. Conch., 987
 †**Neoaactinodonta** Heidacker, 1959, Univ. Queensland Pap., Dept. Geol., 5 (2): 3
 †**Palaeopteria** Whiteaves, 1897, Geol. Surv. Canada, Palaeoz. Foss., 3 (3): 181

Superfamily **TRIGONIACEA** Lamarck, 1819

Family **MYOPHORIIDAE** Bronn, 1837

- Axinopsis* Tate, 1868, Geol. Mag., 5 (9): 412 [unnecessary n.n. pro *Schizodus* King, 1844, non *Schizodon* Waterhouse, 1842]
 †**Costatoria** Waagen, 1907, Abh. geol. Reichsanst. Wien, 18 (2): 149
 †**Cryptina** (Boué MS) Deshayes, 1835, Mém. Soc. géol. France, 2: 47
Curtonotus (Salter MS) Jukes, 1857, Student's Man. Geol., (1st. ed.): 442 [n.n.]; 1862, (2nd. ed.): 508, 509; Salter, 1863, Quart. Jour. geol. Soc. London, 19: 494 [non Stephens, 1827 (Crust.); see *Miserinotus* Ebersin, 1960]
Cyrtonotus (emend. pro *Curt-* Jukes, 1857) Fischer, 1886, Man. Conch., 996 [non Lucas, 1844 (Crust.)]
 †**Elegantinia** Waagen, 1907, Abh. geol. Reichsanst. Wien, 18 (2): 149
 †**Eoschizodus** Cox, 1951, Geol. Mag., 88 (5): 369 [n.n. pro *Kefersteinia* Neumayr, 1891]
 †**Gruenewaldia** Wöhrmann, 1889, Jhrb. geol. Reichsanst. Wien, 39: 215
 †**Hefferia** Dahmer, 1948, Senckenbergiana, 29: 125
Kefersteinia Neumayr, 1891, Denkschr. Akad. Wiss. Wien, Math.-naturw. Kl., 58: 788 [non Quatrefages, 1865 (Vermes); see *Eoschizodus* Cox, 1951]
 †**Leviconcha** Waagen, 1907, Abh. geol. Reichsanst. Wien, 18 (2): 149
 †**Lyriomyophoria** Kobayashi, 1954, Jap. Jour. Geol. Geogr., 25 (1-2): 66
Miophoria (err. pro *Myo-* Bronn, 1834) Boni, 1935, Riv. ital. Paleont., 41: 57
 †**Miserinotus** Ebersin, 1960, Osnovy Paleont., 3 (Bivalvia, etc.): 95 [n.n. pro *Curtonotus* Jukes, 1857, +*Cyrtonotus* Fischer, 1887]
 †**Myophoria** Bronn, 1834, in Alberti, Beitr. Mon. Bunter Sandst., 54
 †**Neoschizodus** Giebel, 1855, Z. Naturw., 5: 35
Niobe Koninck, 1873, Rech. Anim. foss., 2: 77 [non Angelin, 1851 (Trilobita); see *Protoschizodus* Koninck, 1885]
 †**Okunominetania** Ichikawa, 1954, Jour. Inst. Politech., Osaka City Univ. (G) 2: 62
Okunominetania (err. pro *-tania* Ichikawa, 1954) Jaworski, 1957, Zentrabl. Geol. Paläont., (1957), teil 2: 147
 †**Praemyophoria** Khalfin, 1940, Tomsk Gosydarst. Univ., Trudy Nauch. Konf. po Izud. i Osv. Proizvod. Sibiri, 2: 263
 †**Priscaonia** Conrad, 1867, Amer. Jour. Conch., 3: 10
Protoschizodon (emend. pro *-dus* Koninck, 1885) Cossmann, 1912, Ann. Paléont., 7 (2): 10 (66) [non Agassiz, 1829 (Pisces)]

- †**Protoschizodus** Koninck, 1885, Ann. Mus. roy. Hist. nat. Belg., 11: 125 [n.n. pro *Niobe* Koninck, 1873]
 †**Rhenania** Waagen, 1907, Abh. geol. Reichsanst. Wien, 18 (2): 149
 †**Rhomboschizodus** Khalfin, 1948, Isv. Tomsk. politechn. In-ta., 65: 430
Schizodon (emend. pro -*dus* "King" 1844) Cossmann, 1912, Ann. Paléont., 7 (2): 9 (65) [non Waterhouse, 1842 (Mamm.)]
 †**Schizodus** King, 1844, Ann. Mag. nat. Hist., 14: 313 [n.n.]; de Verneuil & Murchison, 1844, Bull. Soc. géol. France, (2) 1: 505 [cf. *Axinopsis* Tate, 1868]
 †**Toechomya** Clarke, 1899, Arch. Mus. nac. Rio de Janeiro, 10: 96
 †**Trigomyophoria** Kobayashi, 1954, Jap. Jour. Geol. Geogr., 25 (1-2): 66
Trigonella Hehl, 1842, Schrift. Russ.-K. Ges. Min., 1 (2): 281 [non Da-Costa, 1778 (Mactridae)]
Trigonellites Schlotheim, 1813, Taschenb. Min., 104 [non Parkinson, 1811 (Cephal.)]
 †**Tropiphora** Waagen, 1907, Abh. geol. Reichsanst. Wien, 18 (2): 149

Family **SCAPHELLINIDAE** Newell & Ciriacks, 1962

- †**Scaphellina** Newell & Ciriacks, 1962, Amer. Mus. Novitates, no. 2121: 4

Family **TRIGONIIDAE** Lamarck, 1819

- †**Acanthotrigonia** Hoepen, 1929, Paleont. Navorsing Nas. Mus. Bloemfontein, 1: 14
 †**Actinotrigonia** Cox, 1964, Proc. malac. Soc. London, 36: 49
 †**Agonisca** Fleming, 1964, N. Zealand Jour. Geol. Geophys., 6 (5): 843
 †**Apiotrigonia** Cox, 1952, Proc. malac. Soc. London, 29: 59
 †**Asiatotrigonia** Cox, 1952, Proc. malac. Soc. London, 29: 63
 †**Austrotrigonia** Skwarko, 1963, Bull. Australia Bur. Min. Res., Geol. Geophys., 67: 33
 †**Buchotrigonia** Dietrich, 1938, Estud. geol. paleont. Cordillera Oriental Colombia, (3): 97
 †**Callitrigonia** Cox, 1964, Proc. malac. Soc. London, 36: 51
Clavitrighonia Leanza, 1942, Rev. Mus. La Plata, (N.S.) (Paleont.), 2: 144, 162 [= *Clavotrigonia* Lebküchner, 1932]
 †**Clavotrigonia** Lebküchner, 1932, Palaeontographica, 77: 38
 †**Climacotrigonia** Cox, 1964, Proc. malac. Soc. London, 36: 50
 †**Eotrigonia** Cossmann, 1912, Ann. Paléont., 7 (2): 82
 †**Eselaevitrigonia** Kobayashi, 1954, Jap. Jour. Geol. Geogr., 25 (3-4): 161
 †**Frenguelliella** Leanza, 1942, Rev. Mus. La. Plata, (N.S.) (Paleont.), 2: 144, 164
 †**Geratrigonia** Kobayashi, 1954, Jap. Jour. Geol. Geogr., 25 (1-2): 76 [invalid]; 25 (3-4): 171
 †**Haidaia** Crickmay, 1930, Univ. Calif. Publ., Bull. Dept. geol. Sci., 19 (2): 51
 †**Heterotrigonia** Cox, 1952, Proc. malac. Soc. London, 29: 63
 †**Hijitrigonia** Kobayashi & Mori, 1955, Jap. Jour. Geol. Geogr., 26 (1-2): 84
 †**Ibotrigonia** Kobayashi, 1957, Jap. Jour. Geol. Geogr., 28 (1-3): 38
 †**Indotrigonia** Dietrich, 1933, Palaeontographica, Suppl. 7 (2), teil 2: 30
 †**Iotrigonia** Hoepen, 1929, Paleont. Navorsing Nas. Mus. Bloemfontein, 1: 6
 †**Jaworskiella** Leanza, 1942, Rev. Mus. La Plata, (N.S.) (Paleont.), 2: 144, 166
 †**Korobkovitrigonia** Saveliev, 1958, Nizhnem. Trigoniidae Mangyshlaka i Zapadn. Turkmenii; Trudy VNIGRI, 125: 99, 226

- †**Laevitrigonia** Deecke, 1925, Paläont. Zeits., 7 (2): 68 [n.n.]; Lebküchner, 1932, Palaeontographica, 77: 35
- †**Latitrigonia** Kobayashi, 1957, Jap. Jour. Geol. Geogr., 28 (1-3): 36
- †**Leptotrigonia** Saveliev, 1958, Nizhnem. Trigoniidae Mangyshlaka i Zapadn. Turkmenii; Trudy VNIGRI, 125: 105, 264
- Linitrigonia* (err. pro *Lino-* Hoepen, 1929) Crickmay, 1929, Amer. Jour. Sci., (5) 24: 462
- †**Lino-trigonia** Hoepen, 1929, Paleont. Navorsing Nas. Mus. Bloemfontein, 1: 15
- †**Liotrigonia** Cox, 1952, Proc. malac. Soc. London, 29: 53
- Liriodon* (emend. pro *Lyridon* J. de C. Sowerby, 1833) Bronn, 1837-8, Leth. Geogn., 2: 700
- †**Litschkovitrigonia** Saveliev, 1958, Nizhnem. Trigoniidae Mangyshlaka i Zapadn. Turkmenii; Trudy VNIGRI, 125: 97, 206
- Lyridon* J. de C. Sowerby, 1823, Min. Conch., 5 (74): 40 [= *Trigonia* Bruguière, 1789]
- Lyridon* (emend. pro *-idon* J. de C. Sowerby, 1823) Bronn, 1834, Leth. Geogn., 1 (1): 12; 1836, 1 (4): 363
- Lyrodon* (emend. pro *Lyrio-* & *Lirio-* Bronn) Agassiz, 1846, Nomen. Zool. Index Univ., 218
- Lyrodon* (emend. pro *Lyri-* J. de C. Sowerby, 1823) Goldfuss, 1837, Petref. German., 2 (6): 196 [= *Trigonia* Bruguière, 1789]
- †**Malagasitrigonia** Cox, 1964, Proc. malac. Soc. London, 36: 51
- †**Maoritrigonia** Fleming, 1962, Proc. malac. Soc. London, 35: 3
- †**Megatrigonia** Hoepen, 1929, Paleont. Navorsing Nas. Mus. Bloemfontein, 1: 3
- †**Mesotrigonia** Freneix, 1958, Sciences de la Terre, 4 (1956): 165
- †**Microtrigonia** Nakano, 1957, Jap. Jour. Geol. Geogr., Trans., 28 (1-3): 116
- †**Minetrigonia** Kobayashi & Katayama, 1938, Proc. imper. Acad. Tokyo, 14: 187
- †**Myophorella** Bayle, 1878, Explic. Carte géol. France, 4, Atlas: pl. 120
- †**Myophorotrigonia** Cox, 1952, Proc. malac. Soc. London, 29: 52
- Myophorotrigonia* (err. pro *-phorotrigonia* Cox, 1952) Jaworski, 1957, Zentrabl. Geol. Paläont., (1957), teil. 2: 148
- Neotrigonia** Cossmann, 1912, Ann. Paléont., 7 (2): 81 [valid ICZN 327]
- †**Nipponitrigonia** Cox, 1952, Proc. malac. Soc. London, 29: 53
- †**Notoscabrotigonia** Dietrich, 1933, S. B. Ges. Nat. Fr., Berlin, (1933): 331
- †**Nototrigonia** Cox, 1952, Proc. malac. Soc. London, 29: 62
- †**Oistotrigonia** Cox, 1952, Proc. malac. Soc. London, 29: 60
- †**Opisthotrigonia** Cox, 1952, Proc. malac. Soc. London, 29: 62
- †**Orthotrigonia** Cox, 1952, Proc. malac. Soc. London, 29: 56
- †**Pacitrigonia** Marwick, 1932, Rec. Canterbury [N.Z.] Mus., 3: 506
- Packardella* Kobayashi & Amano, 1955, Jap. Jour. Geol. Geogr., 26 (3-4): 193, 197 [invalid, no type designated]
- †**Pisotrigonia** Hoepen, 1929, Paleont. Navorsing Nas. Mus. Bloemfontein, 1: 20
- †**Pleurotrigonia** Hoepen, 1929, Paleont. Navorsing Nas. Mus. Bloemfontein, 1: 33
- †**Praegonia** Fleming, 1962, Proc. malac. Soc. London, 35: 2
- †**Promyophorella** Kobayashi & Tamura, 1955, Jap. Jour. Geol. Geogr., 26 (1-2): 96
- †**Prorotigonia** Cox, 1952, Proc. malac. Soc. London, 29: 57
- †**Prosogyrotigonia** Krumbeck, 1924, Paläont. Timor, lief. 13: 244 (386)

- †**Pseudomyophorella** Nakano, 1961, Jour. Sci. Hiroshima Univ., (C) Geol. Mineral. 4 (1): 85
- †**Psilotrigrionia** Cox, 1952, Proc. malac. Soc. London, 29: 53
- †**Pterotrigrionia** Hoepen, 1929, Paleont. Navorsing Nas. Mus. Bloemfontein, 1: 9
- †**Ptilotrigrionia** Hoepen, 1929, Paleont. Navorsing Nas. Mus. Bloemfontein, 1: 22
- †**Quadratotrigrionia** Dietrich, 1933, S. B. Ges. Nat. Fr., Berlin, (1933): 330
- †**Quoieccchia** Crickmay, 1930, Bull. Canad. Dept. Mines (Nat. Mus. Canada), 63: 51
- †**Rinetrigrionia** Hoepen, 1929, Paleont. Navorsing Nas. Mus. Bloemfontein, 1: 22
- †**Rutitrigrionia** Hoepen, 1929, Paleont. Navorsing Nas. Mus. Bloemfontein, 1: 31
- †**Scabrotrigrionia** Deecke, 1925, Paläont. Zeits., 7 (2): 68 [n.n.]; Dietrich, 1933, S. B. Ges. Nat. Fr., Berlin, (1933): 330
Scaphitrigon (err. pro *Scaphogonia* Crickmay, 1930) Crickmay, 1930, Bull. Canad. Dept. Mines (Nat. Mus. Canada), 63: 50
- †**Scaphogonia** Crickmay, 1930, Univ. Calif. Publ., Bull. Dept. geol. Sci., 19 (2): 51
- †**Scaphotrigrionia** Deecke, 1925, Paläont. Zeits., 7 (2): 68 [n.n.]; Dietrich, 1933, S. B. Ges. Nat. Fr., Berlin, (1933): 330
- †**Setotrigrionia** Kobayashi & Amano, 1955, Jap. Jour. Geol. Geogr., 26 (3-4): 206
- †**Sphenotrigrionia** Rennie, 1936, Ann. S. African Mus., 31: 365, 369
Steinmanella Crickmay, 1930, Bull. Canad. Dept. Mines (Nat. Mus. Canada), 63: 50 [cf. *Yaadia* Crickmay, 1930]
- †**Syrottrigrionia** Cox, 1952, Proc. malac. Soc. London, 29: 61
- †**Transitrigrionia** Dietrich, 1932, Palaeontographica, Suppl., 7 (2), teil 2: 36
Trigella (emend. pro *Trigrionia* Bruguière, 1789) Rafinesque, 1815, Analyse Nat., 147
Trigon (err. pro *-gonia* Bruguière, 1789) König, 1825, Icones foss., pl. 13
- †**Trigrionia** Bruguière, 1789, Encycl. Méth. (Vers), 1: xiv [valid ICZN 327]; Lamarck, 1799, Mém. Soc. H. N. Paris, 86
Trigonigenus Renier, 1807, Tav. Class. Anim., tab. vii [invalid ICZN 427]
- †**Vaugonia** Crickmay, 1930, Univ. Calif. Publ., Bull. Dept. geol. Sci., 19 (2): 53
- †**Yaadia** Crickmay, 1930, Bull. Canad. Dept. Mines (Nat. Mus. Canada), 63: 50 [unnecessary n.n. pro *Steinmanella* Crickmay, 1930, non *Steinmannella* Welter, 1911 (Sponge); although thus technically invalid, it is here assumed that because both names were published on the same page of the same publication, the author may be said to have the "right of first reviser" and thus to have established *Yaadia* as the name to be used.]
- †**Yeharella** Kobayashi & Amano, 1955, Jap. Jour. Geol. Geogr., 26 (3-4): 200
- †**Zaletrigrionia** Skwarko, 1963, Bull. Australia Bur. Min. Res., Geol. Geophys., 67: 18

Incertae sedis

- †**Anopisthodon** Philippi, 1899, Foss. secund. Chile, 1: 74 [a steinkern of uncertain, apparently trigoniid, affinities.]

Family **PINZONELLIDAE** Beurlen, 1954

- †**Cowperesia** Mendes, 1952, Bol. São Paulo Univ., Fac. Filos. Cien. Letr., (Geol.) 8: 11, 86
 †**Ferrazia** Reed, 1932, Ann. Mag. nat. Hist., (10) 10: 479, 480
 †**Leinzia** Mendes, 1949, Bol. Brasil Div. Geol. Min., 133: 11
 †**Leptoterraia** Beurlen, 1954, Paleont. Paraná, 128
Pinzonella (err. pro *-nella* Reed, 1932) Reed, 1943, Bol. Serv. Geol. Min. Brasil, 107: 28
 †**Pinzonella** Reed, 1932, Ann. Mag. nat. Hist., (10) 10: 479, 482
 †**Pinzonellopis** Mendes, 1944, Bol. São Paulo Univ., Fac. Filos. Cien. Letr., 45 (Geol.) 1: 58
 †**Plesiocyprinella** Holdhaus, 1918, Monogr. Serv. Geol. Min. Brasil, 2: 20
 †**Terraia** Cox, 1934 (Feb.), Ann. Mag. nat. Hist., (10) 13: 269; 1934 (Mar.), Bol. Inst. geol. Perforaciones Montevideo, 11: 8
 †**Terraiaopsis** Beurlen, 1953, Bol. Brasil Div. Geol. Min., 142: 25 [n.n.]; 1954, Paleont. Paraná, 127

Family **TRIGONIOIDIDAE** Cox, 1952

- †**Hoffetrigonia** Suzuki, 1940, Jap. Jour. Geol. Geogr., 17: 229
 †**Protounio** Martinson, 1953, Doklady Akad. Nauk SSSR., 89 (1): 167
 †**Sainschandia** Martinson, 1957, Trudy Baikal. Limnol. In-ta, Akad. Nauk SSSR., 15: 285
Trigonioides (err. pro *Tri-* Kobayashi & Suzuki, 1936) Martinson, 1957, Trudy Baikal. Limnol. In-ta, Akad. Nauk SSSR, 15: 277
 †**Trigonioides** Kobayashi & Suzuki, 1936, Jap. Jour. Geol. Geogr., 13 (3-4): 249

Subclass **HETERODONTA** Neumayr, 1884Order **HIPPURITOIDA** Newell, 1965

[Pachydontida Steinmann, 1903]

Superfamily **MEGALODONTACEA** Morris & Lycett, 1853Family **MEGALODONTIDAE** Morris & Lycett, 1853

- †**Conchodon** Stoppani, 1865, Géol. Paléont. Lombardie, 3: App. 246
Conchodus (emend. pro *-don* Stoppani, 1865) Tausch, 1891, Verh. geol. Reichsanst. Wien, 25: 75 [non McCoy, 1848 (Pisces)]
 †**Cumularia** Priestersbach, 1919, Jhrb. preuss. geol. Landesanst. Berlin, 38 (1): 467
 †**Durga** Böhm, 1884, Z. dtsch. geol. Ges., 36: 191, 774
Eomegalodon (err. pro *-dus* Priestersbach, 1915) Cossmann, 1922, Rev. crit. Paléozool., 26: 60
 †**Eomegalodus** Priestersbach, 1915, Abh. preuss. geol. Landesanst. Berlin, (N.F.) 80: 53
 †**Eumegalodon** Gümbel, 1862, S. B. Akad. Wiss. Wien, Math.-naturw. Kl., 45 (1): 361
 †**Gemmellarodus** Stefano, 1912, Palaeont. Ital., 18: 87
 †**Laubeia** Bittner, 1895, Verh. geol. Reichsanst. Wien, (1895): 116; 1895, Abh. geol. Reichsanst. Wien, 18 (1): 23
Lycodes (err. pro *-dus* Schafhäutl, 1863) Dall, 1900, in Eastman-Zittel, Text-Book Paleont., 1: 376

- Lyceodus* Schafhäütl, 1863, Süd-Bayerns Leth. Geogn., 375 [non Quenstedt, 1856 (Pisces)]
- Megaladon* (err. pro *-lodon* J. de C. Sowerby, 1827) Link, 1830, Handb. phys. Erdbeschr., 2 (1): 446
- †*Megalodon* J. de C. Sowerby, 1827, Min. Conch., 6: 131
- Megalodonta* (? err. pro *-don* J. de C. Sowerby, 1827) Goldfuss, 1832, Naturh. Atlas, 4: 85
- Megalodus* (emend. pro *-don* J. de C. Sowerby, 1827) Goldfuss, 1837, Petref. German., 2 (6): 183
- †*Megalomoidea* Cox, 1964, Proc. malac. Soc. London, 36: 43 [n.n. pro *Megalomus* Hall, 1852]
- Megalomus* Hall, [1852], Nat. Hist. New York (Pal. 2), (1851): 343 [non Rambur, 1842 (Neuropt.); see *Megalomoidea* Cox, 1964]
- Megalomys* (emend. pro *-mus* Hall, 1852) Fischer, 1886, Man. Conch., 991 [non Trouessart, 1881 (Mamm.)]
- Mewalomus* (err. pro *Mega-* Hall, 1852) Kirk, 1927, Proc. U.S. natl. Mus., 71 (art. 20): 4
- †*Neomegalodon* Gümbel, 1862, S. B. Akad. Wiss. Wien, Math.-naturw. Kl., 45: 362
- †*Neomegalodus* Stefano, 1912, Palaeontogr. Ital., 18: 73
- Pachyerisma* (emend. pro *Pachyr-* Morris & Lycett, 1850) Böhm, 1891, Ber. naturf. Ges. Freiburg-i-Breisgau, 6: 33
- †*Pachymegalodon* Gümbel, 1862, S. B. Akad. Wiss. Wien, Math.-naturw. Kl., 45: 375
- Pachymegalodus* (emend. pro *-don* Gümbel, 1862) Tausch, 1890, Abh. geol. Reichsanst. Wien, 15 (2): 21, 22
- †*Pachyrisma* Morris & Lycett, 1850, Quart. Jour. geol. Soc. London, 6: 400
- †*Pachyrismella* Cox, 1964, Proc. malac. Soc. London, 36: 43
- †*Paramegalodus* Kutassy, 1934, Foss. Catal. (1, Anim.), 68: 52
- †*Plethocardia* Ulrich, 1892, Ann. Rep. geol. Surv. Minesota, 19: 243
- †*Pomarangina* Diener, 1906, S. B. Akad. Wiss. Wien, Math.-naturw. Kl., 115 (1): 768; 1908, Palaeont. Indica, (15) 5, Mem. 3: 64
- †*Prosocoelofeton* Quenstedt, 1926, Result. norske Statsunderst. Spitsbergen-Exped., 1 (11): 23
- †*Prosocoelus* Keferstein, 1857, Z. dtsch. geol. Ges., 9: 155
- †*Protodicerias* Böhm, 1892, Ber. naturf. Ges. Freiburg-i-Breisgau, 6: 51
- †*Pycinodesma* Kirk, 1927, Jour. Wash. Acad. Sci., 17: 543 [n.n. pro *Pycnodesma* Kirk, 1927]
- Pycnodesma* Kirk, 1927, Proc. U.S. natl. Mus., 71 (art. 20): 1 [non Schrammen, 1910 (Porifera); see *Pycinodesma* Kirk, 1927]
- †*Rossiodus* Allasinaz, 1965, Riv. Ital. Paleont., 71: 120
- †*Tanaodon* Kirk, 1927, Proc. U.S. natl. Mus., 70 (art. 12): 1
- †*Tauroceras* Schafhäütl, 1854, N. Jhrb. Min. Geogn. Geol., (1854): 551

Superfamily **CHAMACEA** Blainville, 1825

Family **CHAMIDAE** Blainville, 1825 [ICZN 484]

- Amphichama** Habe, 1961, Coloured Ill. Shells Japan, 2: 127 [invalidly proposed]; 1964, Shells of Western Pacific in Color, 2: 185
- Arcinella** Schumacher, 1817, Essai Vers test., 47, 142
- Cama* (err. pro *Chama* Linnaeus, 1758) Quoy & Gaimard, [1835], in d'Urville, Voy. "Astrolabe," Zool., 3: 478
- Cameola* (emend. pro *Chama* Linnaeus, 1758) Rafinesque, 1815, Analyse Nat., 148

- Camostraea* Deshayes, 1830, Encycl. Méth. (Vers), 2 (1): 178 [= *Arcinella* Schumacher, 1817]
- Chama** Linnaeus, 1758, Syst. Nat. (ed. 10): 691 [valid ICZN 484]
- Chamahippopus* Gistel, 1848, Naturg. Thierr., 172 [unnecessary n.n. pro *Chama* Linnaeus, 1758]
- Chamigenus* Renier, 1807, Tav. Class. Anim., tab. vii [invalid ICZN 427]
- Ciplelyella* (err. pro *Ciply*- Vincent, 1930) Neave, 1939, Nomen. Zool., 1: 740
- † **Cipliacella** Vincent, 1928, Acad. roy. Belg., Bull. Cl. Sci., (5) 14: 565
- Ciplyella* (emend. pro *Cipliac*- Vincent, 1928) Vincent, 1930, Mém. Mus. Hist. nat. Belg., 46: 111
- Cyphella* (err. pro *Cip*- Vincent, 1930) Ebersin (ed.), 1960, Osnovy Paleont., 3 (Bivalvia): 118
- Echinochama* Fischer, 1887, Man. Conch., 1049 [= *Arcinella* Schumacher, 1817]
- Eopseuma** Odhner, 1919, K. svenska VetenskAkad. Handl., 59 (3): 25
- Globus* (ex Klein) Deshayes, 1831, Encycl. Méth. (Vers), 2 (2): 170 [non Scopoli, 1772, (Vermes)]
- Gryphus* (Humphrey MS) Gray, 1847, Proc. zool. Soc. London, 15: 193 [non Megerle, 1811 (Brach.)] [= *Chama* Linnaeus, 1758]
- † **Hellia** Schafhäutl, 1863, Süd-Bayerns Leth. Geogn., 160
- Jataronus* Bruguière, 1792, Encycl. Méth. (Vers), 1: 546 [n.n.]
- Lacinea* (ex Humphrey) G. B. Sowerby II, 1842, Conch. Man., (ed. 2), 168 [= *Chama* Linnaeus, 1758]
- Lazarus* Cuvier, 1800, Leçons Comp. Anat., 1: tab. 5 [n.n.]
- Licina* (Humphrey MS) Gray, 1847, Proc. zool. Soc. London, 15: 193 [= *Chama* Linnaeus, 1758]
- Maceris* Modeer, 1793, K. svenska VetenskAkad. Nya Handl., 14: 174 [= *Chama* Linnaeus, 1758]
- Macrophylla* Mörch, 1853, Cat. Conch. Yoldi, (2): 36 [= *Chama* Linnaeus, 1758]
- Macerovillia* Paetel, 1875, Fam. Gatt. Moll., 118 [n.n.]
- Macrophyllum* (ex Gevers) Gray, 1847, Proc. zool. Soc. London, 15: 193 [non Gray, 1838 (Mamm.)] [= *Chama* Linnaeus, 1758]
- Macrophyllum* Paetel, 1875, Fam. Gatt. Moll., 119 [n.n.]
- Ostreocamites* Defrance, 1826, Dict. Sci. nat., (ed. 2), 37: 25 [n.n.]
- Pseudochama** Odhner, 1917, K. svenska VetenskAkad. Handl., 52 (16): 28
- Psiloderma* (err. pro *Psilopod*- Poli, 1795) Fischer, 1887, Man. Conch., 1048
- Psiloderma* Poli, 1795, Test Sicil., 2: 253, 258 [= *Chama* Linnaeus, 1758]
- Psilopododerma* (emend. pro *-poderma* Poli, 1795) Agassiz, 1846, Nomen. Zool. Index Univ., 313
- Psilopus* Poli, 1795, Test Sicil., 2: 112 [= *Chama* Linnaeus, 1758]
- Psilotus* (emend. pro *-opus* Poli, 1795) Rafinesque, 1815, Analyse Nat., 146
- Stola* (ex Klein) Herrmannsen, 1849, Ind. Gen. Malacoz., 2: 503 [n.n.]

Superfamily **DICERATACEA** Dall, 1895

Family **DICERATIDAE** Dall, 1895

- † **Diceras** Lamarck, 1805, Ann. Mus. Hist. nat. Paris, 6 (34): 299
- Dicerata* (err. pro *-ras* Lamarck, 1805) Rafinesque, 1815, Analyse Nat., 148

Diccratigenus Renier, 1807, Tav. Class. Anim., tab. vii [invalid ICZN 427]

†**Eodiceras** Pčelintsev, 1959, Trudy geol. Mus. Karlinskogo, Akad. Nauk SSSR, Monogr. 3: 36

†**Epidiceras** Douvillé, 1935, Bull. Soc. géol. France, (5) 5: 320

†**Heterodiceras** (Munier-Chalmas MS) Hébert, 1869, Bull. Soc. géol. France, (2) 27: 116

†**Megadiceras** Pčelintsev, 1959, Trudy geol. Mus. Karlinskogo, Akad. Nauk SSSR, Monogr. 3: 72

†**Mesodiceras** Pčelintsev, 1959, Trudy geol. Mus. Karlinskogo, Akad. Nauk SSSR, Monogr. 3: 82

†**Paradiceras** Pčelintsev, 1959, Trudy geol. Mus. Karlinskogo, Akad. Nauk SSSR, Monogr. 3: 96

†**Plesiodiceras** Munier-Chalmas, 1882, Bull. Soc. géol. France, (3) 10: 478

†**Pseudodiceras** Gemmellaro, 1875, Diario primo Congr. Soc. ital. Sci. (9): 3

Family **REQUIENIDAE** Douvillé, 1914

Africardia (err. pro *Apri-* Guéranger, 1853) Salisbury, 1934, Zool. Rec., 70 (1933), Moll.: 103

†**Apricardia** Guéranger, 1853, Essai Répert. Paléont. Sarthe, 36

†**Arietina** Conrad, 1853, Proc. Acad. nat. Sci. Philad., 6: 449

†**Bayleia** Munier-Chalmas, 1873, Jour. Conchyl., 21: 73, 74

†**Bayleoidea** Palmer, 1928, Occ. Pap. Calif. Acad. Sci., 14: 35

†**Hypelasma** Paquier, 1898, Bull. Soc. géol. France, (3) 25: 847

Hypelasma (err. pro *-lasma* Paquier, 1898) Ebersin (ed.), 1960, Osnovy Paleont., 3 (Bivalvia): 155

†**Kugleria** Bouwman, 1938, Proc. K. Akad. Wet. Amsterdam, 41 (4): 418

†**Matheronia** Munier-Chalmas, 1873, Jour. Conchyl., 21: 73, 74

†**Monnieria** Paquier, 1898, Bull. Soc. géol. France, (3) 25: 843

†**Pseudotoucasia** Douvillé, 1911, Bull. Soc. géol. France, (4) 11: 190

Requienia (err. pro *Requ-* Matheron, 1843) Gemmellaro, 1865, Atti Accad. Gioenia Sci. nat. Catania, (2) 20: 201

†**Requienia** Matheron 1843, Rep. trav. Soc. stat. Marseille, 6: 174 [re-issued, 1843, as Catal. méth. foss. Bouches du Rhône, 102]

†*Requienites* Matheron, 1843, Rep. trav. Soc. stat. Marseille, 6: 174 [reissued, 1843, as Catal. méth. foss. Bouches du Rhône, 102] [= *Requienia* Matheron, 1843]

†**Toucasia** Munier-Chalmas, 1873, Jour. Conchyl., 21: 73, 74

Family **MONOPLEURIDAE** Munier-Chalmas, 1873

†**Araeopleura** Cox, 1965, Jour. Paleont., 39: 731 [n.n. pro *Stenopleura* Pošta, 1890]

†**Bicornucopina** Hofmann, 1912, Math. Természet. Ertesítő, 30: 690 [n.n.]; 1913, Magyar Kir. Földtani Intézet Evkönyve, 20 (5): 243

†**Dipilidia** Matheron, 1843, Rep. trav. Soc. stat. Marseille, 6: 183 [re-issued, 1843, as Catal. méth. foss. Bouches du Rhône, 111]

Dipillidia (err. pro *Dipili-* Matheron, 1843) Paetel, 1875, Fam. Gatt. Moll., 70

†**Gyroleura** Douvillé, 1887, Bull. Soc. géol. France, (3) 15: 768

Hemiraelites (err. pro *Himer-* Stefano, 1889) Henning, 1917, Z. dtsch. geol. Ges., 68 (Abh.): 455

†**Himeraelites** Stefano, 1889, Atti Accad. Sci. Lett. Art. Palermo, 10: 1

†**Monopleura** Matheron, 1843, Rep. trav. Soc. stat. Marseille, 6: 177 [reissued, 1843, as Catal. méth. foss. Bouches du Rhône, 105]

†**Simacia** Počta, 1890, Abh. Math.-naturw. Böhm. Ges. Wiss., (7) 3 (2): 39, 81

Stenopleura Počta, 1890, Abh. Math.-naturw. Böhm. Ges. Wiss., (7) 3 (2): 35, 80 [non Stebbing, 1888 (Crust.); see *Araeopleura* Cox, 1965]

†**Valettea** Munier-Chalmas, 1873, Jour. Conchyl., 21: 73, 74

Family **CAPROTINIDAE** Gray, 1848

†**Baryconites** Palmer, 1928, Occ. Pap. Calif. Acad. Sci., 14: 14, 51

Caprina (err. pro *Caprotina* d'Orbigny, 1842 -teste Scudder) Matheron, 1843, Rep. Trav. Soc. stat. Marseille, 6: 185 [reissued, 1843, as Catal. méth. foss. Bouches du Rhône, 113]

†**Caprotina** d'Orbigny, 1842, Bull. Soc. géol. France, 13: 151; 1842 (Mar.), Ann. Sci. nat., [2] (Zool.), 17: 180

†**Chaperia** Munier-Chalmas, 1873, Jour. Conchyl., 21: 73 [n.n.]; Fischer, 1887, Man. Conch., 1059

Coprotina (err. pro *Capr-* d'Orbigny, 1842) Kaufmann, 1872, Beitr. Geol. Karte Schweiz., 11: 13

Ethra Matheron, 1878, Rech. pal. Midi France, (3): pl. C14 [non Laporte, 1833 (Coleopt.); see *Retha* Cox, 1965]

Horiopleura (emend. pro *Or-* Munier-Chalmas, 1884) Douvillé, 1889, Bull. Soc. géol. France, (3) 17: 639

†**Oriopleura** Munier-Chalmas, 1884, in Lacvivier, Bull. Soc. géol. France, (3) 10: 539, 547

Plyconites (emend. pro *Polyconite* Rolland, 1830) Douvillé, 1887, Bull. Soc. géol. France, (3) 15: 779

Polyconilites (emend. pro *-conite* Rolland, 1830) Bronn, 1848, Ind. Palaeont., 1025

†**Polyconite** Roulland [= Rolland], 1830, Act. Soc. linn. Bordeaux, 4 (21): 166

Polyconites (emend. pro *-ite*, Rolland, 1830) Herrmannsen, 1847, Ind. Gen. Malacoz., 2: 315

†**Praecaprotina** Yabe & Nagao, 1926, Sci. Rep. Tohoku imp. Univ., Sendai, (2, Geol.) 9 (1): 21

Proecaprotina (err. pro *Prae-* Yabe & Nagao, 1926) Nagao, 1933, Jour. Fac. Sci. Hokkaido imp. Univ., (4, Geol., Min.) 2 (2): 163

†**Retha** Cox, 1965, Jour. Paleont., 39: 731 [n.n. pro *Ethra* Matheron, 1878]

†**Sellaea** Stefano, 1889, Atti Accad. Sci. Lett. Arts Palermo, 10: 20, 25

Family **CAPRINIDAE** Meek, 1864

†**Amphitriscoelus** Harris & Hodson, 1922, Palaeontogr. Amer., 1 (3): 130

†**Anodontopleura** Felix, 1890, in Felix & Lenk, Palaeontographica, 37: 167

†**Caprina** d'Orbigny, 1822, Mém. Mus. Hist. nat. Paris, 8 (1-3): 105

†**Caprinula** d'Orbigny, 1847, C. R. Acad. Sci. Paris, 25: 269; 1847, Ann. Sci. nat., (3, Zool.) 8: 261, 263

†**Caprinuloidea** Palmer, 1928, Occ. Pap. Calif. Acad. Sci., 14: 59

Carinella (err. pro *Capr-* d'Orbigny, 1847) Gemmellaro, 1865, Atti Accad. Gioenia Sci. nat. Catania, (2) 20: 229

†**Coalcomana** Harris & Hodson, 1922, Palaeontogr. Amer., 1 (3): 130, 132

†**Coralliochama** White, 1885, Bull. U. S. geol. Surv., 22: 9

†**Cornucaprina** Futterer, 1892, Palaeont. Abh., 6 (1): 87

†**Cryptaulia** Počta, 1890, Abh. Math.-naturw. Böhm. Ges. Wiss., (7) 3 (2): 50, 84

- Gemmellaria* (err. pro *-llaria* Munier-Chalmas, 1873) Paetel, 1875, Fam. Gatt. Moll., 85
- †*Gemmellaria* Munier-Chalmas, 1873, Jour. Conchyl., 21: 73, 75
- †*Heterocaprina* Munier-Chalmas, 1873, Jour. Conchyl., 21: 73, 75
- †*Kipia* Harris & Hodson, 1922, Palaeontogr. Amer., 1 (3): 133
- †*Mitrocaprina* Böhm, 1895, Palaeontographica, 41: 102
- †*Neocaprina* Pleničar, 1961, Geologija Razp. in Poročila, 6: 41
- †*Offneria* Paquier, 1905, Mém. Soc. géol. France, Paléont. Mém. 29: 82
- †*Orthoptychus* Futterer, 1892, Palaeont. Abh., 6 (1): 91
- †*Pachytraga* Paquier, 1900, Trav. Lab. géol. Univ. Grenoble, 5: 337, 340, 348
- †*Palus* Palmer, 1928, Occ. Pap. Calif. Acad. Sci., 14: 19, 33
- †*Paracaprinnula* Piveteau, 1939, Jour. Conchyl., 83: 33
- Plagiophtychus* (err. pro *-ptychus* Matheron, 1843) Gemmellaro, 1865, Atti Accad. Gioenia Sci. nat. Catania, (2) 20: 200
- †*Plagiophtychus* Matheron, 1843, Rep. trav. Soc. stat. Marseille, 6: 188 [reissued, 1843, as Catal. méth. foss. Bouches du Rhône, 116] (as *Plagiophtychus*, pp. 186 & 114 resp.)
- †*Planocaprina* Palmer, 1928, Occ. Pap. Calif. Acad. Sci., 14: 19, 64
- Plesiophtychus* (Munier-Chalmas MS) Lacvivier, 1884, Terr. Crét. L'Ariege [n.n.]; Munier-Chalmas, 1888, Bull. Soc. géol. France, (3) 16: 819 [n.n.]
- †*Plicatostylus* Lupper & Packard, 1930, Univ. Oregon Publ., 1 (3): 204
- †*Praecaprina* Paquier, 1905, Mém. Soc. géol. France, Paléont. Mém. 29: 72
- †*Sabinia* Parona, 1909, Boll. Soc. geol. Ital., 27: 303
- †*Schiosia* Böhm, 1892, Ber. naturf. Ges. Freiburg-i-Breisgau, 6: 144
- Sphaerucaprina* (err. pro *Sphaer-* Gemmellaro, 1865) Kutassy, 1934, Foss. Catal., (1, Anim.), 68: 157
- Sphaerocaprina* (emend. pro *Sphaeru-* Gemmellaro, 1865) Douvillé, 1910, Mém. Soc. géol. France, Paléont. Mém. 41: 30
- †*Sphaerucaprina* Gemmellaro, 1865, Atti Accad. Gioenia Sci. nat. Catania, (2) 20: 212

Family **ANOMOPTYCHIDAE** Vokes, new name

[= Trechmannellidae Cox, 1933]

- †*Anomoptychus* Douvillé, 1906, Rev. crit. Paléozool., 10: 56 [n.n. pro *Polyptychus* Douvillé, 1904; cf. *Trechmannella* Cox, 1933]
- †*Antillocaprina* Trechmann, 1924, Geol. Mag. 61: 392, 407
- Polyptychus* (err. pro *-tychus* Douvillé, 1904) Harris & Hodson, 1922, Palaeontogr. Amer., 1 (3): 130
- Polyptychus* Douvillé, 1904, in Morgan, Miss. Sci. Perse, 3 (4): 248, 251; 1904, Bull. Soc. géol. France, (4) 4: 520 [non Hübner, 1819 (Lepid.); see *Anomoptychus* Douvillé, 1906, + *Trechmannella* Cox, 1933]
- †*Rousselia* Douvillé, 1898, Bull. Soc. géol. France, (3) 26: 151
- Trechmannella* Cox, 1933, Proc. geol. Assoc., 44: 388 [n.n. pro *Polyptychus* Douvillé, 1904; = *Anomoptychus* Douvillé, 1906]

Superfamily **HIPPURITACEA** Gray, 1848

Family **HIPPURITIDAE** Gray, 1848 [ICZN 613]

- †*Acardo* Bruguière, 1797, Encycl. Méth. (Tabl. Vers), 2: pl. 172
- †*Arnaudia* (Bayle MS) Fischer, 1887, Man. Conch., 1064
- †*Barrettia* Woodward, 1862, Geologist, 5: 375

- †**Batolites** Montfort, 1808, Conch., 1: 334
Batolithes (err. pro *-tes* Montfort, 1808) Cuvier, 1817, Règne Anim., 2: 373
Batolithus (emend. pro *-tes* Montfort) Herrmannsen, 1846, Ind. Gen. Malacoz., 104
- †**Bihippurites** Futterer, 1896, Palaeont. Abh., (N.F. 2) 6: 263
- †**Dorbignia** Woodward, 1862, Geologist, 5: 375
d'Orbignya (emend. pro *Dorbignia* Woodward, 1862) Tate, 1868, in Tate-Woodward, Man. Moll., App., 72
D'Orbignya (err. pro *Dorbignia* Woodward, 1862) Dall, 1900, in Eastman-Zittel, Text-Book Paleont., 1: 406
Hippuritella (err. pro *-tella* Douvillé, 1908) Milovanović, 1934, Serv. géol. Royaume Yougoslavie, 3 (2): 83
- †**Hippuritella** Douvillé, 1908, Bull. Soc. géol. France, (4) 8: 268
- †**Hippurites** Lamarck, 1801, Syst. Anim. s. vert., 104 [valid ICZN 613]
- †*Hyppurites* Schlotheim, 1820, Die Petref., 351 [nom. dub.]
Itippurites (err. pro *Hipp-* Lamarck, 1801) Pirona, 1868, Atti Soc. Ital. Sci. nat., 11: 510
Ivania (err. pro *Yv-* Milovanović, 1935) Ebersin (ed.), 1960, Osnovy Paleont., 3 (Bivalvia): 160
Laskarevia Milovanović, 1961, Bull. Soc. géol. France, (7) 2 (4): 371 [n.n.]
Orbignia (emend. pro *Dor-* Woodward, 1862) Stoliczka, 1871, Paleont. Indica, (6) 3: 239
Orbignya (err. pro *Dorbignia* Woodward, 1862) Fischer, 1887, Man. Conch., 1064
Orbignya (err. pro *Dorbignia* Woodward, 1862) Dall, 1913, in Eastman-Zittel, Text-Book Paleont., (ed. 2): 482
Orbiignya (err. pro *Dorbignia* Woodward, 1862) Muellerried, 1934, An. Inst. Biol. Mexico, 5: 81
Orthoceratites Lamarck, 1799, Mém. Soc. H. N. Paris, 81 [invalid ICZN 613]
Pachynus (emend. pro *Hippurites* Lamarck, 1801) Rafinesque, 1815, Analyse Nat., 140
- †**Parastroma** Douvillé, 1926, C. R. Soc. géol. France, 1926 (7): 71
- †**Pironaea** Meneghini, 1868, Atti Soc. Ital. Sci. nat., 11: 511 [as *Pironea*, p. 402, but *-aea* also in title of paper: "Il nuovo genere *Pironaea*."]
Pironaia (err. pro *-naea* Meneghini, 1868) Dall, 1900, in Eastman-Zittel, Text-Book Paleont., 1: 406
- †**Praebarrettia** Trechmann, 1924, Geol. Mag., 61: 392, 394, 395
Prebarrettia (err. pro *Praebarrettia* Trechmann, 1924) Roig, 1926, Mem. Soc. Cubana Hist. nat., 7: 89
Pseudobarrettia Muellerried, 1933, Geol. Rdsch., Leipzig, 23A [Festschr.]: 268 [n.n.]
- †**Pseudovaccinites** Senesse, 1946, Bull. Soc. Hist. nat. Toulouse, 81: 40
Pyronaea (err. pro *Pironaea* Meneghini, 1868) Munier-Chalmas, 1873, Jour. Conchyl., 21: 73
- †**Rhedensia** Senesse, 1939, Bull. Soc. Hist. nat. Toulouse, 73: 227
- †**Tetracionites** Astre, 1931, Bull. Soc. Hist. nat. Toulouse, 61 (2): 269
- †**Torreites** Palmer, 1933, Rev. Agric. Habana, 14 (15-16): 100
- †**Vaccinites** Fischer, 1887, Man. Conch., 1064
Vaccinitis (err. pro *-tes* Fischer, 1887) Milovanović, 1932, Geoloski anali Balkansk., 11 (1): tab. 3
Yvania Milovanović, 1935, Geol. Balkanica, 1: 127, 131 [non Fischer, 1885 (Gastr.); see *Yvaniella* Milovanović, 1938]
- †**Yvaniella** Milovanović, 1938, Bull. Acad. Sci. Belgrade, 4B: 129 [n.n. pro *Yvania* Milovanović, 1935]

Family **RADIOLITIDAE** Gray, 1848Subfamily **RADIOLITINAE** Gray, 1848

- Agria* Matheron, 1878, Rech. pal. Midi France, (1-2): pls. C8, C9 [non Robineau-Desvoidy, 1830 (Dipt.); see *Agriopleura* Kühn, 1932]
- †**Agriopleura** Kühn, 1932, Foss. Catal. (1, Anim) 54: 78 [n.n. pro *Agria* Matheron, 1878]
- †**Apulites** Tavani, 1958, Jour. Paleont. Soc. India, 3: 173
- †**Biradiolites** d'Orbigny, 1850, Paléont. Franç., Crét., 4 (Brach.): 230
- †**Birostrites** Lamarck, 1819, Anim. s. vert., 6: 235
- †**Bournonia** Fischer, 1887, Man. Conch., 1067
- †**Dechaseauxia** Tavani, 1949, Palaeontogr. Ital., 46 [N.S. 16]: 21
- †**Distefanella** Parona, 1901, Mem. Accad. Torino, (2) 50: 198, 205
- Durania* Douvillé, 1908, Bull. Soc. géol. France, (4) 8: 309 [= *Biradiolites* d'Orbigny, 1850]
- †**Eoradiolites** Douvillé, 1909, Bull. Soc. géol. France, (4) 9: 77
- Eoradiotes* (err. pro *-olites* Douvillé, 1909) Patrini, 1927, Riv. ital. Paleont., 33 (1-2): 9
- †**Eubiradiolites** Coogan, 1966, Jour. Paleont., 40: 763 [= *Biradiolites* auct., non d'Orbigny, 1850]
- †**Euradiolites** Wiontzek, 1934, Palaeontographica, 80A: 11, 32
- †**Kuehnia** Milovanović, 1956, Bull. Serv. géol. géophys. R. Pays. Serbie, 12: 132 [Serb.], 141 [German]
- †**Medeella** Parona, 1924, Atti Accad. Sci. Torino, 59: 148
- Mouretia* Douvillé, 1902, Bull. Soc. géol. France, (4) 2: 480 [non G. B. Sowerby I, 1835 (Gastr.); see *Sarlatia* Douvillé, 1910]
- †**Neoradiolites** Milovanović, 1934, Geoloski anali Balkansk., 12: 188 [n.n.]; 1935, Geol. Balkanica, 1: 127, 132; 1937, Bull. Acad. Sci. Belgrade, 3B: 30
- Ophilites* Roulland [= Rolland], [1831], Bull. Soc. géol. France, 1 (1830): 189 [n.n.]
- †**Parabournonia** Douvillé, 1927, Bull. Soc. géol. France, (4) 27: 55
- †**Parasauvagesia** Cox, 1960, Bull. Brit. Mus. (Nat. Hist.), (Geol.) 4 (9): 428
- †**Paronella** Wiontzek, 1934, Palaeontographica, 80A: 11, 26
- †**Petalodontia** Počta, 1890, Abh. Math.-naturw. Böhm. Ges. Wiss., (7) 3: 86
- †**Praeradiolites** Douvillé, 1902, Bull. Soc. géol. France, (4) 2: 469
- Pseudoplyconites* (err. pro *-poly-* Milovanović, 1935) Milovanovic, 1935, Bull. Serv. geol. Royaume Yougoslavie, 4: 237
- †**Pseudopolyconites** Milovanović, 1934, Geoloski anali Balkansk., 12 (1): 188 [n.n.]; 1935, Geol. Balkanica, 1: 127, 132; 1937, Bull. Acad. Sci. Belgrade, 3B: 2
- Radiolita* (err. pro *-tes* Lamarck, 1801) Rafinesque, 1815, Analyse Nat., 148
- †**Radiolitella** Douvillé, 1904, Bull. Soc. géol. France, (4) 4: 533
- †**Radiolites** Lamarck, 1801, Syst. Anim. s. vert., 130
- Radiolithes* (err. pro *-tes* Lamarck, 1801) Oken, 1815, Lehrb. Zool., 3 (1): vii [invalid ICZN 417]
- Radiolithigenus* Renier, 1807, Tav. Class. Anim., tav. vii [invalid ICZN 427]
- Raidolites* (err. pro *Radio-* Lamarck, 1801) Milovanović, 1934, Geoloski anali Balkansk., 12: 253
- †**Rhytoides** Zekeli, 1854, Jhrb. geol. Reichsanst., 5: 206
- †**Sarlatia** Douvillé, 1910, Mém. Soc. géol. France, Paléont. Mém. 41: 29 [n.n. pro *Mouretia* Douvillé, 1902]
- †**Sauvagesia** (Bayle MS) Douvillé, 1886, Bull. Soc. géol. France, (3) 14: 398

- Sauvegesia* (err. pro *Sauvag-* Douvillé, 1886) Palmer, 1928, Occ. Pap. Calif. Acad. Sci., 14: 76
- Sphaerulites* (err. pro *Sphae-* Lamarck, 1819) Swainson, 1835, Elem. mod. Conch., 44
- Sphaerolites* (err. pro *Sphaeru-* Lamarck, 1819) Berthold, 1827, in Latreille, Nat. Fam. Thierr., 596
- †**Sphaerulites** Lamarck, 1819, Anim. s. vert., 6: 231
- Spharulites* (err. pro *Sphaer-* Lamarck, 1819) Bayle, 1857, Jour. Conchyl., 5: 367
- Spherulites* (err. pro *Sphaer-* Lamarck, 1819) Blainville, 1824, Dict. Sci. nat., (ed. 2), 32: 305
- Stefanella* (emend. pro *Distefanella* Parona, 1901) Douvillé, 1901, Rev. crit. Paléozool., 5: 101
- Syndonites* (err. pro *Synodontites* Pirona, 1867) Stoliczka, 1871 Palaeont. Indica, (6) 3: 487
- Synondontes* (err. pro *-dontites* Pirona, 1867) Pirona, 1868, Atti Soc. Ital. Sci. nat., 11: 509
- †**Synodontites** Pirona, 1867, Atti Ist. Veneto, (3) 12: 833, 840
- Synodontites* (err. pro *Syno-* Pirona, 1867) Douvillé, 1902, Bull. Soc. géol. France, (4) 2: 465
- †**Tampsia** Stephenson, 1922, Proc. U. S. natl. Mus., 61: 4
- †**Thyrastylon** Chubb, 1956, Palaeontogr. Amer., 4 (27): 36

Subfamily LAPEIROUSIINAE Kühn, 1932

- Caprinella* d'Orbigny, 1847, C. R. Acad. Sci. Paris, 25: 269; 1847, Ann. Sci. nat., (3, Zool.) 8: 253, 261 [= *Ichthyosarcolithes* Desmarest, 1817]
- Chiapasella* (err. pro *-sella* Muellerried, 1931) Milovanović, 1934, Bull. Serv. géol. Royaume Yougoslavie, 3 (2): 86 (as *Chiapassella*, p. 145)
- †**Chiapasella** Muellerried, 1931, An. Inst. Biol. Mexico, 2: 243
- Chiapasia* Muellerried, 1933, Geol. Rundschau, 23A (Festschr.): 268 [n.n.]
- †**Colveraia** Klinghardt, 1913, Z. dtsch. geol. Ges., 65: 448 [n.n.]; 1921, Arch. Biontologie, 5: 23
- Diatretus* Douvillé, 1926, C. R. Soc. geol. France, 1926 (7): 71 [= *Titanosarcolithes* Trechmann, 1924]
- †**Dubertretia** Cox, 1965, Jour. Paleont., 39: 731 [n.n. pro *Kelleria* Milovanović, 1938]
- †**Hardaghia** Tavani, 1949, Palaeontogr. Ital., 46 (N.S. 16): 19
- Hardgia* (err. pro *-daghia* Tavani, 1949) Ebersin (ed.), 1960, Osnovy Paleont., 3 (Bivalvia): 162
- Ichthyosarcolithes* (err. pro *Ichthyosarcolithes* Desmarest, 1817) Agassiz, 1845, Nom. Syst. gen. Moll., 44
- Ichthyosarcolithus* (err. pro *Ichthyosarcolithes* Desmarest, 1817) Paetel, 1875, Fam. Gatt. Moll., 101
- †**Ichthyosarcolithes** Desmarest, 1817, Journ. de Phys., 85: 51 [?, 1812, Bull. Sci.-phys. Orleans, 6: 324 (not seen—fide Pervinquière, 1912)]
- Ichthyosarcolithes* (err. pro *Ichthy-* Desmarest, 1817) G. B. Sowerby II, 1839, Conch. Man., 53
- Ichthyosarcolithes* (err. pro *-lites* Desmarest, 1817) Blainville, 1824, Dict. Sci. nat., 32: 191
- Ichthyosarcolithus* (err. pro *-lites* Desmarest, 1817) Fischer von Waldheim, 1834, Bibliogr. pal., (ed. 2): 243
- Ichthyosarcolithus* (err. pro *-sarcolithes* Desmarest, 1817) Douvillé, 1927, Bull. Soc. géol. France, (4) 26: 132
- Ichthyosarcolithus* (err. pro *Ichthyosarcolithes* Desmarest, 1817) Fric, 1910, Misc. Palaeont., 2 (Mesozoica): 18

- †**Immanitas** Palmer, 1928, Occ. Pap. Calif. Acad. Sci., 14: 19, 28
Immanites (err. pro *-tas* Palmer, 1928) Kutassy, 1934, Foss. Catal., (1, Anim.) 68: 180
- †**Joufia** Böhm, 1897, Z. dtsch. geol. Ges., 49: 180
Kelleria Milovanović, 1938, Bull. Acad. Sci. Belgrade, 4B: 137 [non Gurney, 1928 (Crust.); see *Dubertretia* Cox, 1965]
- Lapeirouseia* (emend. pro *-sia* Bayle, 1878) Pervinquière, 1912, Étude Pal. Tunisienne, 2: 326
- †**Lapeirousella** Milovanović, 1938, Bull. Acad. Sci. Belgrade, 4B: 86, 89, 112
- †**Lapeirousia** Bayle, 1878, Explic. Carte géol. France, 4. Atlas: pl. 110
- †**Lithocalamus** Lupper & Packard, 1930, Univ. Oregon Publ., 1 (3): 207
- †**Osculigera** Kühn, 1932, Rec. geol. Surv. India, 66: 165
- †**Petkovicia** Kühn & Pejović, 1959, S. B. Öst. Akad. Wiss., Math. -naturw. Kl., (1) 168: 979
- †**Pileochama** Parona, 1901, Mem. Accad. Sci. Torino, (2) 50: 198, 211
- †**Praelapeirouseia** Wiontzek, 1934, Palaeontographica, 80A: 11, 28
- †**Tepeyacia** Palmer, 1928, Occ. Pap. Calif. Acad. Sci., 14: 19, 46
Tetanosarcolites (err. pro *Tit-* Trechmann, 1924), Salisbury, 1940, Zool. Rec., 76 (1939), Moll.: 130
- †**Titanosarcolites** Trechmann, 1924, Geol. Mag., 61: 392, 397
- †**Vautrinia** Milovanović, 1938, Bull. Acad. Sci. Belgrade, 4B: 86, 88, 108

Incertae sedis

The following names appear to be based upon rudistid materials but cannot be satisfactorily allocated to any specific family group:

- Acardia* Berthold, 1827, in Latreille, Nat. Fam. Thierr., 197 [n.n.]
- Birostrum* Bronn, 1837, Lethaea 2: 625 [n.n., apparently based upon a steinkern] [non Desmoulins, 1827 (Moll.)]
- Campiloceratites* Fortis, 1778, Trav. into Dalmatia, 160 ["... I happened to discover in the hard marble, a curious fossil very much resembling horns. . . . you may call it, if you please, *Campiloceratites*."]]
- Cornucopia* Thompson, 1802, Jour. de Phys., 54: 245
- Enargetes* Fischer von Waldheim, 1830, Oryct. Moscou, sign. d¹: 182 [steinkern]
- Jodamia* Defrance, 1822, Dict. Sci. nat., 24: 230 [steinkern]
- Trommia* Klinghardt, 1935, Z. dtsch. geol. Ges., 87: 38, pl. 3 [n.n., and invalidly proposed]

Order VENEROIDA H. & A. Adams, 1858

[Heterodontida Neumayr, 1884]

Suborder LUCININA Dall, 1889

[Oligodontina March, 1912]

Superfamily LUCINACEA Fleming, 1828

Family BABINKIDAE Horny, 1960

- Anuscula* (pro *Babinka* Barrande, 1881) Barrande, 1881, Syst. silur. Bohême, Rech. pal., 6: 31
- †**Babinka** (Perner MS) Barrande, 1881, Syst. silur. Bohême, Rech. pal., 6: 31 [cf. *Anuscula* Barrande, 1881]

Family **LUCINIDAE** Fleming, 1828Subfamily **PARACYCLASINAE** Vokes, new subfamily

- †**Crassatellopsis** Beushausen, 1895, Abh. preuss. geol. Landesanst. Berlin, (N.F.) 17: 146
 †**Ilionia** Billings, 1875, Canad. Natural., (N.S.) 7: 301
 †**Montanaria** Spriestersbach & Fuchs, 1909, Abh. preuss. geol. Landesanst. Berlin, (N.F.) 58: 42
 †**Paracyclas** Hall, 1843, Geol. New York, 4th. Dist., 171
Paracycles (err. pro *-las* Hall, 1843) Branson, 1923, Missouri Bur. Geol. Mines, (2) 17: 116
Paracylas (err. pro *-cycles* Hall, 1843) Schmidt, 1909, Jhresber. Naturw. Ver. Elberfeld, 12: 58
 †**Phenacocyclas** La Rocque, 1950, Contr. Mus. Paleont., Univ. Mich., 7 (10): 312
 †**Platymermis** Noetling, 1883, Jhrb. preuss. geol. Landesanst. Berlin, (1882): 294
Prolucina Dall, 1900, in Eastman-Zittel, Text-Book Paleont., 1: 408
 [= *Platymermis* Noetling, 1883]

Incertae sedis

- †**Palaeolucina** Chao, 1928, Palaeont. Sinica, (B) 9 (3): 20

Subfamily **LUCININAE** Fleming, 1828

- Alucinoma** Habe, 1958, Venus, 19 (3-4): 181
Ampliata Arkell, 1934, Monogr. Brit. Corall. Lamell. (Palaeontogr. Soc. Monogr.), 7, 282 [non Wagner, 1907 (Gastr.); see *Perampliata* Arkell, 1936]
Anfilla de Gregorio, 1885, Boll. Soc. malac. Ital., 10: 214
Anodontia Link, 1807, Besch. Nat. Samml. Univ. Rostock, (3): 156
Antilla (err. pro *Anf-* de Gregorio, 1885) Fischer, 1887, Man. Conch., 1143
 †**Armimiltha** Olsson & Harbison, 1953, Acad. nat. Sci. Philad., Mon. 8: 84
Austriella Tenison-Woods, 1881, Trans. roy. Soc. Victoria, 17: 82
 †**Barbierella** Chavan, 1938, Jour. Conchyl., 82: 115
Bellucina Dall, 1901, Proc. U. S. natl. Mus., 23: 806
 †**Boeuvia** Chavan, 1948, C. R. Soc. géol. France (1948): 353
 †**Bourdotia** Dall, 1901, Proc. U. S. natl. Mus., 23: 814
 †**Callucina** Dall, 1901, Proc. U. S. natl. Mus., 23: 806
 †**Callucinella** Chavan, 1961, Cahiers géol. Thoiry, (58-61): 561
 †**Callucinopsis** Chavan, 1959, Cahiers géol. Thoiry, (53): 516
 †**Cardiolucina** Sacco, 1901, in Bellardi & Sacco, Moll. Terr. terz. Piemonte e Liguria, 29: 89
Cavatidens Iredale, 1930, Rec. Australian Mus., 17: 391
 †**Cavilinga** Chavan, 1937, Jour. Conchyl., 81: 198
 †**Cavilucina** Fischer, 1887, (June 15), Man. Conch., 1143; (Fischer MS) Cossmann, 1887, Ann. Soc. malac. Belg., 22: 31
Chama Mörch, 1853, Cat. Conch. Yoldi, (2): 33 [non Linnaeus, 1758 (Chamidae); = *Codakia* Scopoli, 1777] [invalid ICZN 484]
 †**Claibornites** Stewart, 1930, Acad. nat. Sci. Philad., Spec. Pub. 3: 37, 183
Codackia (err. pro *-akia* Scopoli, 1777) Lopes & Alvarenga, 1955, Bol. Inst. Oceanogr., Univ. São Paulo, 5 (1-2): 184
Codakia Scopoli, 1777, Intr. Hist. Nat., 398

- †**Codalucina** Stewart, 1930, Acad. nat. Sci. Philad., Spec. Pub. 3: 37, 184
Codokia (emend. pro *Codakia* Scopoli, 1777) Récluz, 1869, Act. Soc. linn. Bordeaux, 27: 35
Cruentata (Megerle MS) Scudder, 1882, Nomencl. zool., (Suppl.), 90 [n.n.] [U.S. Natl. Mus. Bull. 19]
Ctena Mörch, 1860, Malak. Bl., 7: 201
Cyclas (ex Klein) Mörch, 1853, Cat. Conch. Yoldi, (2): 32 [non Lamarck, 1799 (Pisidiidae); see *Lucinella* Monterosato, 1883]
Cyrachaea Leach, 1847, Ann. Mag. nat. Hist., 20: 272 [= *Myrtea* Turton, 1822]
†**Dallucina** Olsson & Harbison, 1953, Acad. nat. Sci. Philad., Mon. 8: 87
Davaricella (err. pro *Div-* Martens, 1880) Woodring, 1925, Carnegie Inst. Wash. Publ. 366: 127
Dentelucina (err. pro *Denti-* Fischer, 1887) Connolly, 1919, Zool. Rec., 54 (1917), Moll.: 56
Dentilucina Fischer, 1887, Man. Conch., 1143 [n.n. pro *Lucina* Lamarck, 1801, non 1799] [= *Phacoides* (ex Blainville) Gray 1847]
†**Dilora** Marwick, 1948, N. Zealand geol. Surv., Paleont. Bull. 16: 19
†**Discomiltha** Chavan, 1952, Mém. Suisses Paléont., 69: 95
Divalinga Chavan, 1951, Bull. Inst. roy. Sci. nat. Belg., 27 (18): 6
Divalucina Iredale, 1936, Rec. Australian Mus., 19: 273
Divaricella (err. pro *-cella* Martens, 1880) Aslanian, 1961, Doklady, Akad. Nauk, SSSR., 136 (4): 932
Divaricella Martens, 1880, in Moebius, Beitr. Meeresfauna Mauritius, 321
Eamesiella Chavan, 1951, C. R. Soc. géol. France, (1951): 211 [n.n. pro *Pseudolucina* Chavan, 1947]
Egraca Leach, 1852, Syn. Moll. Gt. Brit., 310 [= *Lucina* Bruguière, 1797]
Egracina Chavan, 1951, Inst. roy. Sci. nat. Belg., 27 (18): 20
Elathia Issel, 1869, Malac. Mar. Rosso, 85
†**Eodivaricella** Chavan, 1951, Inst. roy. Sci. nat. Belg., 27 (18): 23
†**Eomiltha** Cossmann, 1912, Act. Soc. linn. Bordeaux, 65: 269
†**Eophysema** Stewart, 1930, Acad. nat. Sci. Philad., Spec. Pub. 3: 37, 186
Epicodakia Iredale, 1930, Rec. Australian Mus., 17: 390
Epilucina Dall, 1901, Proc. U. S. natl. Mus., 23: 806
Eulopia Dall, 1901, Proc. U. S. natl. Mus., 23: 804
†**Freila** de Gregorio, 1930, Ann. Géol. Paléont., livr. 53: 28
†**Gardnerella** Chavan, 1951, C. R. Soc. géol. France, (1951): 211
†**Gibbolucina** Cossmann, 1904, Bull. Soc. géol. Normandie, 23: 13; 1904, Faune Eoc. Cotent., 2: 33
Gonimyrtea Marwick, 1929, Trans. N. Zealand Inst., 59: 904, 912
†**Gradilucina** Cossmann, 1902, Ann. Soc. malac. Belg., 36: 20
†**Here** Gabb, 1866, Geol. Surv. Calif., Paleont., 2 (1): 28
†**Herella** Chavan, 1942, C. R. Soc. géol. France, (1942): 62
†**Illesca** Olsson, 1932, Bull. Amer. Paleont., 19: 90 (no. 68: 90)
Jaconia (err. pro *Jag-* Récluz, 1869) Tryon, 1884, Struct. Syst. Conch., 3: 210
†**Jagolucina** Chavan, 1937, Jour. Conchyl., 81: 261
Jagonella Selli, 1944, Ann. Mus. Geol. Bologna, (2) 17: 9 [invalid, no diagnosis or design.]
Jagonia Récluz, 1869, Act. Soc. linn. Bordeaux, (3) 7: 35, 37
†**Jagonoma** Chavan, 1946, Bull. Soc. géol. France, 5(16): 197
Jugonia (err. pro *Jag-* Récluz, 1869) Jousseaume, 1894, Bull. Soc. géol. France, (3) 21: 398

- Lenticularia* (err. pro *Lentill-* Schumacher, 1817) Gray, 1840, Syn. Cont. Brit. Mus., (ed. 42): 150
- Lentillaria** Schumacher, 1817, Essai Vers test., 49, 147
- †**Lepilucina** Olsson, 1964, Neog. Moll. Northwestern Ecuador, 47
- †**Levimyrtaea** Olsson, 1964, Neog. Moll. Northwestern Ecuador, 51
- Ligula* (Leach MS) Lamarck, 1818, Anim. s. vert., 5: 469 [in synonymy] [non Bloch, 1782 (Vermes)]
- †**Linga** de Gregorio, 1885, Boll. Soc. malac. Ital., 10: 217
- Lintellaria* (err. pro *Lent-* Schumacher, 1817) Bucquoy, Dautzenberg & Dollfus, 1898, Moll. Mar. Roussillon, 2: 635
- Lissosphaira** Olsson, 1961, Panama-Pacific Pelecypoda, 221
- Loripedes* (err. pro *-pes* Poli, 1791) G. B. Sowerby II, 1839, Conch. Man., 59
- Loripes** Poli, 1791, Test. Sicil., 1, Introd.: 31
- Loripinus** Monterosato, 1883, Natural. Sicil., 3: 91; 1884, Nomen. Conch. medit., 17
- Loripoderma* Poli, 1795, Test. Sicil., 2: 253, 259 [= *Loripes* Poli, 1791]
- Lucina** Bruguière, 1797, Encycl. Méth. (Tabl. Vers), 2: pl. 284
- Lucina* Lamarck, 1799, Mém. Soc. H. N. Paris, 84 [non Bruguière, 1797] [= *Anodontia* Link, 1807]
- Lucinella** Monterosato, 1883, Natural. Sicil., 3: 91 [n.n. pro *Cyclus* (ex Klein) "Adams" (= Mörch)]
- Lucinesca* (err. pro *-nisca* Dall, 1901) Cossmann, 1921, Rev. crit. Paléozool., 25: 30
- Lucinida** d'Orbigny, 1846, Voy. Amér. mérid., 5 (Moll.): 588
- Lucinidea* (err. pro *-ida* d'Orbigny, 1846) Zittel, 1887, Traite de Paléont., 2: 95
- Lucinigenus* Renier, 1807, Tav. Class. Anim., tab. vii [invalid ICZN 427]
- †**Luciniola** Skeat & Madsen, 1898, Danmarks geol. Unders., (2) no. 8: 86
- Lucinisca** Dall, 1901, Proc. U. S. natl. Mus., 23: 805
- Lucinoma** Dall, 1901, Proc. U. S. natl. Mus., 23: 806
- Lucinopsis* Soehle, 1897, Geogn. Jhresh., 9: 35 [non Forbes & Hanley, 1848 (Petricolidae)]
- Lusina* (err. pro *Lucina* Bruguière, 1797) Ossaulenka, 1936, Mem. Inst. Geol., Akad. Nauk URSS (Kiev), 1: 116
- Magaxinus* (err. pro *Meg-* Brugnone, 1880) Monterosato, 1891, Natural. Sicil., 10: 98
- †**Megaxinus** Brugnone, 1880, Boll. Soc. malac. Ital., 6: 146
- Mendicula** Iredale, 1924, Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. Wales, 49: 182, 206
- †**Mesolinga** Chavan, 1951, C. R. Soc. géol. France, (1951): 212
- †**Mesomiltha** Chavan, 1938, Jour. Conchyl., 82: 231
- Microcoripia* (err. pro *Microloripes* Cossmann, 1912) Dollfus, 1919, Jour. Conchyl., 64: 230
- †**Microloripes** Cossmann, 1912, Act. Soc. linn. Bordeaux, 65: 261
- Miltha** H. & A. Adams, 1857, Gen. Rec. Moll., 2: 468
- Milthea* (err. pro *-tha* H. & A. Adams, 1857) Meek, 1876, Rep. U.S. geol. Surv. Terr. (Hayden), 9: 131
- Miltheoidea* (err. pro *-thoidea* Marwick, 1931) Chavan, 1938, Jour. Conchyl., 82: 64
- †**Milthoidea** Marwick, 1931, N. Zealand geol. Surv., Paleont. Bull. 13: 70
- †**Milthona** Marwick, 1931, N. Zealand geol. Surv., Paleont. Bull. 13: 71
- Mirtea* (err. pro *Myr-* Turton, 1822) Monterosato, 1891, Natural. Sicil., 10: 98
- Mittha* (err. pro *Miltha* H. & A. Adams, 1857) Semmes, 1919, Sci. Surv. Porto Rico & Virgin Isl., 1 (1): 58

- Monitilora** Iredale, 1930, Rec. Australian Mus., 17: 390
Myrtaea (emend. pro *-tea* Turton, 1822) Dall, 1901, Proc. U.S. natl. Mus., 23: 804
Myrtea Turton, 1822, Conch. Insul. Brit., xv, 133
†**Myrteopsis** Sacco, 1901, in Bellardi & Sacco, Moll. Terr. terz. Piemonte e Liguria, 29: 96
Myrtea (err. pro *-tea* Turton, 1822) Nozsky, 1939, Ann. Mus. nat. Hung., 32 (Min. Geol. Pal.): 63
†**Myrtucina** Vokes, 1939, Ann. New York Acad. Sci., 38: 72
Nevenulora Iredale, 1930, Rec. Australian Mus., 17: 390
Notomyrtea Iredale, 1924, Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. Wales, 49: 182, 206
†**Paralucinella** Chavan, 1951, Bull. Inst. roy. Sci. nat. Belg., 27 (18): 11
Parvilucina Dall, 1901, Proc. U. S. natl. Mus., 23: 806
†**Paslucina** Olsson, 1964, Neog. Moll. Northwestern Ecuador, 47
Pegophysema Stewart, 1930, Acad. nat. Sci. Philad., Spec. Pub. 3: 38, 185
†**Perampliata** Arkell, 1936, Monogr. Brit. Corall. Lamell. (Palaeontogr. Soc. Monogr.), xx [n.n. pro *Ampliata* Arkell, 1934]
Pexocodakia Iredale, 1930, Rec. Australian Mus., 17: 389
Phacoides (ex Blainville) Gray, 1847, Proc. zool. Soc. London, 15: 195
Pillucina Pilsbry, 1921, Proc. Acad. nat. Sci. Philad., 72: 381, 382
†**Plastomiltha** Stewart, 1930, Acad. nat. Sci. Philad., Spec. Pub. 3: 38, 191
Pleurolocina Dall, 1901, Proc. U. S. natl. Mus., 23: 805
Pompholigina Dall, 1901, Proc. U. S. natl. Mus., 23: 814
Prophetilora Iredale, 1930, Mem. Queensland Mus., 10: 75
Pseudolucina Chavan, 1947, Jour. Conchyl., 87: 180 [non Wilckens, 1909 (Limidae); see *Eamesiella* Chavan, 1951]
Pseudolucinisca Chavan, 1959, Cahiers géol. Thoiry, (53): 516
†**Pseudomiltha** Fischer, 1887, Man. Conch., 1144
†**Pterolucina** Chavan, 1942, C. R. Soc. géol. France, (1942): 61
†**Pteromyrtea** Finlay, 1926, Trans. N. Zealand Inst., 57: 461
†**Quasilucina** Stewart, 1930, Acad. nat. Sci. Philad., Spec. Pub. 3: 38, 178
†**Raetolucina** Osswald, 1930, Jhrb. preuss. geol. Landesanst. Berlin, 50 (2): 748
†**Recticardo** Cossmann, 1908, Mém. Mus. Hist. nat. Belg., 5 (3): 18
†**Recurvella** Chavan, 1937, Jour. Conchyl., 81: 246
†**Saxolucina** Stewart, 1930, Acad. nat. Sci. Philad., Spec. Pub. 3: 38, 184
†**Stchepinskya** Chavan, 1951, Bull. Inst. roy. Sci. nat. Belg., 27 (18): 8
†**Stewartia** Olsson & Harbison, 1953, Acad. nat. Sci. Philad., Mon. 8: 82
†**Striolucina** Sacco, 1901, in Bellardi & Sacco, Moll. Terr. terz. Piemonte e Liguria, 29: 83
Sydlorina Iredale, 1930, Rec. Australian Mus., 17: 390
Talocodakia Iredale, 1936, Rec. Australian Mus., 19: 273
Tuberculina de Gregorio, 1882, Natural. Sicil., 1: 221 [non Ebray, 1858 (Echin.)]
Viaderella Chavan, 1951, Bull. Inst. roy. Sci. nat. Belg., 27 (18): 7
†**Volupia** DeFrance, 1829, Dict. Sci. nat., 58: 451
Volupta (err. pro *-pia* DeFrance, 1829) J. de C. Sowerby, 1840, Trans. geol. Soc. London, (2) 5: expl. pl. xxvi
Wallucina Iredale, 1930, Rec. Australian Mus., 17: 390
Wallusina (err. pro *-cina* Iredale, 1930) Ozaki, Futuka & Ando, 1957, Bull., Nat. Sci. Mus. [Japan], (N.S.), 3 (3): 170
†**Zorrita** Olsson, 1932, Bull. Amer. Paleont., 19: 94 (no. 68: 90)

Incertae sedis

- †**Trinitasia** Maury, 1928, Science, (N.S.) 67: 318

Family **UNGULINIDAE** H. & A. Adams, 1857

- Arene* Conrad, 1873, App. A, p. 6, in Kerr, Geol. Surv. N. Carolina, 1 [separate, 1873; vol. 1875] [non Adams, 1854 (Gastr.)]
- †*Brachymeris* Conrad, 1873, App. A, p. 6, in Kerr, Geol. Surv. N. Carolina, 1 [separate, 1873; vol., 1875]
- †*Bruetia* Chavan, 1962, Bull. Inst. roy. Sci. nat. Belg., 38 (23): 13
- Bulmaria* (Hartmann MS) Mitre, 1850, Jour. Conchyl., 1: 238 [n.n.]
- Clotho* Blainville, 1824, Dict. Sci. nat., 32: 343 [non Faujas de St. Fond, 1808 (Hiatellidae), etc.]
- Cycladicama** Valenciennes, 1854, in Rousseau, Voy. Pôle Sud, 5: 116
- Diglodonta* (err. pro *Diplo-* Bronn, 1831) Bronn, 1831, Italiens tert. Gebilde, xii
- Diplodonta* (err. pro *-donta* Bronn, 1831) Keller, 1883, N. Denkschr. Allg. Schweiz. Ges., 28 (3): 34
- Diplodonata* (err. pro *-donta* Bronn, 1831) Smith, 1885, Rep. Sci. Res. Voy. "Challenger," Zool., 13 (35): 174
- Diplodonta** Bronn, 1831, Ergeb. nat. Reisen, 2: 484; 1831, Italiens tert. Gebilde, ix-xii, 96
- Diplondota* (err. pro *Diplodonta* Bronn, 1831) Strausz, 1928, Magyar Kir. Földtani Intézet Evkönyve, 28: 224
- Felania** Récluz, 1851, Jour. Conchyl., 2: 69
- Felaniella** Dall, 1899, Jour. Conch. 9: 244
- Felariella* (err. pro *Felan-* Dall, 1899) Nomura, 1935, Sci. Rep. Tohoku imp. Univ., (Geol.) 18 (1): 34
- Glocmene** Leach, 1852, Syn. Moll. Gt. Brit., 313
- Gloconome* (err. pro *-comene* Leach, 1852) Thiele, 1934, Handbuch, 3: 863
- Goodalia* (err. pro *-llia* Deshayes, 1860) Vasseur, 1881, Ann. Sci. Géol., 13: 177
- Goodallia* Deshayes, 1860, Descr. Anim. s. Vert. Bassin Paris, 1: 781 [non Turton, 1822 (Astartidae); see *Microstagon* Cossmann, 1896]
- Joanisiella* (err. pro *Joann-* Dall, 1895) Cossmann, 1900, Rev. crit. Paléozool., 4: 196
- Joannisia* Dall, 1895, Trans. Wagner Inst. Philad., 3 (3): 546 [non Monterosato, 1884 (Gastr.); see *Joannisiella* Dall, 1895]
- Joannisiella* Dall, 1895, Nautilus, 9: 78 [n.n. pro *Joannisia* Dall, 1895] [= *Cycladicama* Valenciennes, 1854]
- †*Leptothyris* Conrad, 1873, App. A, p. 20, in Kerr, Geol. Surv. N. Carolina, 1 [separate, 1873; vol., 1875]
- †*Mactrula* Risso, 1826, H. N. Europe, 4: 368
- †*Microstagon* Cossmann, 1896, Ann. Soc. malac. Belg., 31: 11 [n.n. pro *Goodallia* Deshayes, 1860]
- Mittrea** Gray, 1854, Ann. Mag. nat. Hist., (2) 14: 25
- Mya* (err. pro *Mysia* Brown, 1827) Philippi, 1853, Handb. Conch. Malac., 473
- Mysia* (Leach MS) Brown, 1827, Ill. Conch. G. B. & I., explan. pl. xvi, f. 11; 1833, Zool. Textb., 454, pl. 90, f. 6 [non Lamarck, 1818 (Petricolidae)]
- Numella** Iredale, 1924, Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. Wales, 49: 182, 206
- Pegmapex** Berry, 1960, Leaflets in Malacology, 1 (19): 115
- Phlyctiderma** Dall, 1899, Jour. Conch. 9: 244
- Phlyctiderma* (err. pro *Phly-* Dall, 1899) Woodring, 1925, Carnegie Inst. Wash. Publ. 366: 130 (also as *Plyctiderma*, p. 131)
- Sphaerella* Conrad, 1838, Foss. Med. Tert. U.S., (1): 17 [non Sommerfelt, 1824 (Prot.); cf. *Timothyus* Harris in Harris and Palmer, 1946]

- Taras* Risso, 1826, H. N. Europe, 4: 344 [nomen dubium]
Tetaniella (err. pro *Fela*- Dall, 1899) Fischer & Wenz, 1918, NachrBl. dtsch. Malakozool. Ges., 50: 63
Timothyms (err. pro *-ynus* Harris in Harris & Palmer, 1946) Chavan, 1962, Bull. Inst. roy. Sci. nat. Belg., 38 (23): 15
†*Timothyms* Harris in Harris & Palmer, 1946, Bull. Amer. Paleont., 30: 86 (no. 117: 86)
Toralimysia Iredale, 1936, Rec. Australian Mus., 19: 273
Ungulina (err. pro *Ungul*- Roissy, 1805) Desmarest, 1859, in Chenu, Encycl. Hist. Nat., Crust. Moll. Zooph., 4: 220
Ungulina Roissy, 1805, in Sonnini edit., Buffon, Hist. nat., 5: 375 [usually attributed to Bosc, 1801, but only vernacular "Unguline" occurs here]
Ungulinigenus Renier, 1807, Tav. Class. Anim., tab. vii [invalid ICZN 427]
Virmysella Iredale, 1930, Rec. Australian Mus., 17: 394
Zemysia Finlay, 1927, Trans. N. Zealand Inst., 57: 462
Zemysina Finlay, 1927, Trans. N. Zealand Inst., 57: 462

Incertae sedis

There has been uncertainty concerning the systematic position of the following family. Pilsbry placed it in the Lucinacea, Thiele in the Sphaeriacea.

Family **CYRENOIDIDAE** H. & A. Adams, 1857

- Cyrenella* Deshayes, 1836 [Feb.], Magasin de Zool., 5: pl. 70 [= *Cyrenoida* de Joannis, 1835]
Cyrenodonta ("auct.") H. & A. Adams, 1857, Gen. Rec. Moll., 2: 453 [= *Cyrenoida* de Joannis, 1835]
Cyrenoida de Joannis, 1835 [June], Magasin de Zool., 5: pl. 64
Cyrenoidea (err. pro *-da* de Joannis, 1835) Hanley, 1846, Ill. Cat., Expl. Table, Suppl., 10
Cyrenoides (err. pro *-da* de Joannis, 1835) G. B. Sowerby II, 1839, Conch. Man., 37; 1842, (ed. 2): 274

Family **THYASIRIDAE** Dall, 1901

- †**Adontorhina** Berry, 1947, Bull. Amer. Paleont., 31: 260 (no. 127: 6)
Ascinus (? err. pro *Axinus* J. Sowerby, 1821) Carpenter, 1861, Ann. Rep. Smithson. Instn., (1860): 268
Axinodon Verrill & Bush, 1898, Proc. U.S. natl. Mus., 20: 795
Axinopsida Keen & Chavan, 1951, C. R. Soc. géol. France, (1951): 211 [n.n. pro *Axinopsis* Sars, 1878]
Axinopsis Sars, 1878, Moll. Reg. arct. Norvegiae, iv, 63 [non Tate, 1868 (Myophoriidae); see *Axinopsida* Keen & Chavan, 1951]
Axinulus Verrill & Bush, 1898, Proc. U.S. natl. Mus., 20: 790
†**Axinus** J. Sowerby, 1821, Min. Conch., 4: 11
Bequania (err. pro *Bequ*- Brown, 1844) Paetel, 1875, Fam. Gatt. Moll., 22
Bequania (Leach MS) Brown, 1844, Ill. Conch. G. B. & I., (ed. 2): 99 [in synonymy] [= *Thyasira* Lamarck, 1818]
Clausina Jeffreys, 1847, Ann. Mag. nat. Hist., 20: 18 [non Brown, 1827 (Veneridae)]
†**Conchocele** Gabb, 1866, Geol. Surv. Calif., Paleont., 2 (1): 27
Cryptodon Turton, 1822, Conch. Insul. Brit., xxxii, 121 [= *Thyasira* Lamarck, 1818]

- Crypton* (err. pro *-todon* Turton, 1822) Verrill, 1880, Proc. U.S. natl. Mus., 3: 399
- Genaxinus** Iredale, 1930, Rec. Australian Mus., 17: 392
- Leptaxinus** Verrill & Bush, 1898, Proc. U.S. natl. Mus., 20: 796
- †**Lucinaxinus** Cerulli-Irelli, 1909, Palaeontogr. Ital. 15: 156 (173)
- Maorithyas** Fleming, 1950, Trans. N. Zealand Inst., 78: 253
- Parathyasira** Iredale, 1930, Rec. Australian Mus., 17: 392
- Philis** Fischer, 1861, Jour. Conchyl., 9: 345
- Prothyasira** Iredale, 1930, Rec. Australian Mus., 17: 393
- Ptychina** Philippi, 1836, Enum. Moll. Siciliae, 1: 15
- Schizothaerus* Locard, 1896, Ann. Univ. Lyon, (1896): 180 [non Conrad, 1853 (Mactridae)]
- †**Storhodon** Giebel, 1856, Abh. naturw. Ver. Halle, 1: 102
- Strothodon* (err. pro *Storh-* Giebel, 1856) Fischer, 1887, Man. Conch., 1186
- †**Tauraxinus** Sacco, 1901, in Bellardi & Sacco, Moll. Terr. terz. Piemonte e Liguria, 29: 61
- Thiatira* (err. pro *Thyat-* Jeffreys, 1839) Gray, 1847, Proc. zool. Soc. London, 15: 195
- Thiatisa* (err. pro *Thyasira* Lamarck, 1818) Gray, 1847, Proc. zool. Soc. London, 15: 195
- Thiatyra* (err. pro *Thyatira* Jeffreys, 1839) G. B. Sowerby II, 1842, Conch. Man., (ed. 2): 274
- Thyarsira* (err. pro *Thyasira* Lamarck, 1818) Pallary, 1912, Mém. Inst. Egypte, 7 (3): 173
- Thyaseira* (err. pro *-sira* Lamarck, 1818) Gray, 1851, List Brit. Anim. Brit. Mus., 7: 100
- Thyasira** (Leach MS) Lamarck, 1818, Anim. s. vert., 5: 492 [in synonymy]; Gray, 1847, Proc. zool. Soc. London, 15: 195
- Thyassira* (err. pro *Thyasira* Lamarck, 1818) Blainville, 1829, Dict. Sci. nat., 54: 333
- Thyatira* Jeffreys, 1839, Malac. conch. Mag., (2): 42 [= *Thyasira* Lamarck, 1818]
- Thysaira* (err. pro *Thyasira* Lamarck, 1818) Tryon, 1884, Struct. Syst. Conch., 3: 211
- Tyatira* (err. pro *Thya-* Jeffreys, 1839) [Beck], 1847, Amtl. Ber. Vers. dtsh. Naturf., 24: 114
- Vaticinaria** Dall, 1901, Proc. U.S. natl. Mus., 23: 830

Family **MACTROMYIDAE** Cox, 1929

- Bathycorbis** Iredale, 1930, Rec. Australian Mus., 17: 392
- †**Clisocolus** Gabb, 1868, Geol. Surv. Calif., Paleont., 2: 189
- †**Cordiula** Meyer, 1887, Proc. Acad. nat. Sci. Philad., 39: 53
- †**Ferreta** Roeder, 1882, Beitr. Kennt. Terr. Chailles (Inaug. Diss.), 105
- †**Fimbriella** Stoliczka, 1871, Palaeont. Indica, (6) 3: 246
- Glissocolus* (err. pro *Cliso-* Gabb, 1868) Tryon, 1884, Struct. Syst. Conch., 3: 211
- †**Krumbeckia** Diener, 1915, Centralbl. Min. Geol. Paläont., (1915): 131
- †**Linetia** Chavan, 1959, Cahiers géol. Thoiry, (54): 507
- Mactrommya* (err. pro *-omya* Agassiz, 1843) Desor & Gressly, 1859, Mém. Soc. Sci. nat. Neuchâtel, 4 (1): 73
- †**Mactromya** Agassiz, 1843, Études crit. Moll. foss., 3: 187; 1845, *ibid.*, 3 (2): xv
- †**Mactromyella** Chavan, 1959, Cahiers géol. Thoiry, (54): 507

- †**Mactromyopsis** Chavan, 1959, Cahiers géol. Thoiry, (54): 506
Myctromya (err. pro *Mact-* Agassiz, 1843) Moesch, 1874, Beitr. Geol. Karte Schweiz, 10, "Anhang zur IV Lief.:" 21
- †**Sexta** Stephenson, 1953, U.S. geol. Surv. Prof. Pap. 242: 101
Tethiopsis (err. pro *Theti-* Meek, 1876) Fischer, 1887, Man. Conch., 1085
Tethis (err. pro *Thetis* J. de C. Sowerby, 1826) Crosse, 1861, Jour. Conchyl., 9: 377
- †**Thetiopsis** Meek, 1876, Rep. U.S. geol. Surv. Terr. (Hayden), 9: 191
- ††**Thetironia** Stoliczka, 1870, Palaeont. Indica, (6) 3: 158 [n.n. pro *Thetis* J. de C. Sowerby, 1826]
Thetis J. de C. Sowerby, 1826, Min. Conch., 6: 19 [non Oken, 1817 (Gastr.); see *Thetironia* Stoliczka, 1870]
- Unicardium** d'Orbigny, [1850], Prodr. Paléont., 1 (1849): 218

Family **UNICARDIOPSIDAE** Vokes, new name

(Unicardiidae Fischer, auct.)

- †**Unicardiopsis** Chavan, 1962, Bull. Inst. roy. Sci. nat. Belg., 38 (23): 2
 [n.n. pro *Unicardium* auctores, non d'Orbigny, 1850 (*Mactromyidae*)]

Family **FIMBRIIDAE** Nicol, 1950

- †**Bernayia** Cossmann, 1887, Ann. Soc. malac. Belg., 22: 16 [not preocc. by *Bernaya* Jousseume, 1884; cf. *Parvicorbis* Cossmann, 1891]
Corba (err. pro *Corbis* Cuvier, 1817) Hall, 1859, Ann. Rep. New York Cab., 12: 98
Corbis Cuvier, 1817, Règn. Anim., 2: 480 [= *Fimbria* Megerle, 1811]
- †**Cyclopellatia** Cossmann, 1907, Mém. Soc. géol. France, Paléont. Mém. 37: 32
- Fimbria** Megerle, 1811, Mag. Ges. Nat. Fr. Berlin, 5: 52
Gonodon Schafhäütl, 1863, Süd-Bayerns Lethaea geogn., 382 [non Held, 1837 (Gastr.): see *Schafhaeutlia* Cossmann, 1897]
Gonodus (err. pro *-don* Schafhäütl, 1863) Musketov, 1903, Mém. com. Geol. St. Pétersb., (N.S.) 2: 116
Gonodon (err. pro *Gono-* Schafhäütl, 1863) Preston, 1919, Zool. Rec., 53 (1916), Moll.: 52
- †**Haastina** Marwick, 1953, N. Zealand geol. Surv., Paleont. Bull. 21: 110
Idothea Schumacher, 1817, Essai Vers test., 52, 160 [non Fabricius, 1796 (Crust.)] [= *Fimbria* Megerle, 1811]
Idotoca (err. pro *-thea* Schumacher, 1817) Deshayes, 1835, in Lamarck, Anim. s. Vert., (ed. 2), 6: 218
- †**Mutiella** Stoliczka, 1871, Palaeont. Indica, (6) 3: 245, 247
- †**Palaeocorbis** Conrad, 1869, Amer. Jour. Conch., 5: 101
Parvicorbis Cossmann, 1891, Ann. Soc. malac. Belg., 26: 28 [unnecessary n.n. pro *Bernayia* Cossmann, 1887]
- †**Schafhaeutlia** Cossmann, 1897, Rev. crit. Paléozool., 1: 51 [original as *Schafhäutlia*; n.n. pro *Gonodon* Schafhäütl, 1863]
Schafhäutlia (err. pro *Schaf-* Cossmann, 1897) Cipolla, 1932, Boll. Soc. Sci. nat. Palermo, (N.S.) 13: 6
Semicorbis Paetel, 1875, Fam. Gatt. Moll., 188 [n.n.]
- †**Sphaera** J. Sowerby, 1822, Min. Conch., 4: 41
- †**Sphaeriola** Stoliczka, 1871, Palaeont. Indica, (6) 3: 247
Sphaera (err. pro. *Sphaera* J. Sowerby, 1822) Deshayes, 1832, Encycl. Méth. (Vers), 3: 965

Superfamily **GALEOMMATACEA** Gray, 1840Family **ERYCINIDAE** Deshayes, 1850

- Aclistothyra** McGinty, 1955, Proc. Acad. nat. Sci. Philad., 107: 84
- Amerycina** Chavan, 1959, Cahiers géol. Thoiry, (53): 516
- Anapa** Gray, 1840, Syn. Cont. Brit. Mus., (ed. 42): 149 [n.n.]; 1847, Proc. zool. Soc. London, 15: 186
- †**Austroscintilla** Kautsky, 1939, Ann. naturh. Mus. Wien, 50: 617
- Callomysia** Habe, 1951, Gen. Jap. Shells, Pelecypoda (2): 137
- Ericina* (err. pro *Eryc-* Lamarck, 1805) Berthold, 1827, in Latreille, Nat. Fam. Thierr., 575
- †**Erycina** Lamarck, 1805, Ann. Mus. Hist. nat. Paris, 6 (36): 413 [valid ICZN 217]
- Erycinigenus* Renier, 1807, Tav. Class. Anim., tab. vii [invalid ICZN 427]
- †**Erycinopsis** Chavan, 1959, Cahiers géol. Thoiry, (53): 516
- Eryx* Swainson, 1840, Treat Malacol., 370 (footnote) [unnecessary n.n. pro *Erycina* Lamarck, 1805] [non Daudin, 1803 (Rept.)]
- †**Hemilepton** Cossmann, 1911, Act. Soc. linn. Bordeaux, 65: 166
- Litigiella** Monterosato, 1909, Jour. Conchyl., 56: 254
- Melliteryx** Iredale, 1924, Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. Wales, 49: 182, 207
- Migonitis* Rafinesque, 1815, Analyse Nat., 147 [unnecessary n.n. pro *Erycina* Lamarck, 1805]
- Peronia* (err. pro *Por-* Récluz, 1843) Troschel, 1845, Arch. Naturgesch., 11 (2): 237 [non Fleming, 1822 (Gastr.)]
- Platomysia** Habe, 1951, Gen. Jap. Shells, Pelecypoda (2): 136
- Poronia** Récluz, 1843, Rev. Zool., (Soc. Cuv.), 6: 166
- †**Properycina** Cerulli-Irelli, 1908, Palaeontogr. Ital., 14: 6
- Sacchia* (err. pro *Sea-* Philippi, 1844) Tate, 1887, Trans. Proc. roy. Soc. S. Australia, 9: 147
- Scaccia** Philippi, 1844, Enum. Moll. Siciliae, 2: 27
- Schaccia* (err. pro *Scaccia* Philippi, 1844) Aradas & Benoit, 1870, Atti Accad. Gioenia Sci. nat. Catania, (3) 6: 40
- Semierycina** (Monterosato MS) Cossmann, 1911, Act. Soc. linn. Bordeaux, 65: 166
- Uncidens** Coen, 1934, Not. Ist. Biolog. Rovigno, (14): 3
- Zemyllita** Finlay, 1927, Trans. N. Zealand Inst., 57: 464
- Incertae sedis*
- Crenimargo* Berry, 1963, Leaflets in Malacology, 1 (23): 140 [non Cossmann, 1902 (Astartidae); see *Cymatioa* Berry, 1964, in Shasky & Campbell]
- Cymatioa** Berry, 1964, in Shasky & Campbell, Veliger, 7 (2): 115 [n.n. pro *Crenimargo* Berry, 1963]

Family **KELLIIDAE** Clark, 1851

- †**Anomalokellia** Cossmann, 1887, Ann. Soc. malac. Belg., 22: 71
- Anomalokellya* (emend. pro *-kellia* Cossmann, 1887) Cossmann, 1896, Ann. Soc. malac. Belg., 31: 58
- Arthritica** Finlay, 1926, Trans. N. Zealand Inst., 57: 463
- Autonoe* Leach, 1852, Syn. Moll. Gt. Brit., 287, 288 [non Rafinesque, 1815 (Vermes)] [original as *Autonoë*]
- Bomia* (err. pro *Bornia* Philippi, 1836) Forbes, 1838, Malac. Monen., 49
- Bornia** Philippi, 1836, Eum. Moll. Siciliae, 1: 13
- Borniae* (err. pro *-nia* Philippi, 1836) Seguenza, 1877, Boll. R. Comit. geol. Ital., 8: 14

- Borniola** Iredale, 1924, Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. Wales, 49: 182, 207
- Borniopsis** Habe, 1959, Publ. Seto Mar. Biol. Lab., Kyoto Univ., 7 (2): 292
- Byssobornia** Iredale, 1936, Rec. Australian Mus., 19: 274
- Ceratobornia** Dall, 1899, Proc. U.S. natl. Mus., 21: 876, 889
- Chironia* (? err. pro *Chironia* Deshayes, 1839) d'Orbigny, Voy. Amér. mérid., 5 (3) (teste Scudder, 1882, Nomen. zool. Suppl. List., 70, sed non comp.)
- Chironia** Deshayes, 1839, Rev. Zool. (Soc. Cuv.), 2: 357
- †**Diplodontina** Stempel, 1899, Zool. Jhrb., Suppl., 5: 232
- †**Divarikellia** Cossmann, 1887, Ann. Soc. malac. Belg., 22: 67
- Divarikellya* (emend. pro *-llia* Cossmann, 1887) Cossmann, 1896, Ann. Soc. malac. Belg., 31: 58
- Hitia** Dall, Bartsch & Rehder, 1938, Bull. Bishop Mus., Honolulu, 153: 135
- Kaneoha** Dall, Bartsch & Rehder, 1938, Bull. Bishop Mus., Honolulu, 153: 135, 142
- Kellea* (err. pro *Kellia* Turton, 1822) De Kay, 1843, Nat. Hist. New York, 5: 232
- Kellia** Turton, 1822, Conch. Insul. Brit., xix, 56
- Kelliola** Dall, 1899, Proc. U.S. natl. Mus., 21: 876, 890
- Kellya* (emend. pro *Kellia* Turton, 1822) Philippi, 1853, Handb. Conch. Mal., 344
- Kellya* (emend. pro *Kellia* Turton, 1822) Bucquoy, Dautzenberg & Dollfus, 1892, Moll. Mar. Roussilon, 2: 235
- Kellyola* (emend. pro *Kelliola* Dall, 1899) Cossmann, 1901, Rev. crit. Paléozool., 5: 228
- †**Lasaeokellya** Cossmann, 1912, Act. Soc. linn. Bordeaux, 65: 189
- Lionelita** Jousseaume, 1888, Mém. Soc. zool. France, 1: 204
- Mancikellia** Dall, 1899, Proc. U.S. natl. Mus., 21: 876 [cf. *Zoe* Monterosato, 1878]
- Mancikellya* (emend. pro *-llia* Dall, 1899) Cossmann & Peyrot, 1912, Act. Soc. linn. Bordeaux, 65: 191
- Marikellia** Iredale, 1936, Rec. Australian Mus., 19: 274
- Merignacia** Cossmann, 1914, Act. Soc. linn. Bordeaux, 68 (4): 420
- †**Mioerycina** Kautsky, 1939, Ann. naturh. Mus. Wien, 50: 598
- Myllita** d'Orbigny & Récluz, 1850, Jour. Conchyl., 1 (3): 288
- Mysella** Angas, 1877, Proc. zool. Soc. London, (1877): 176
- Nesobornia** Dall, Bartsch & Rehder, 1938, Bull. Bishop Mus., Honolulu, 153: 135, 136
- Oronthea* Leach, 1852, Syn. Moll. Gt. Brit., 267, 274 [= *Kellia* Turton 1822]
- Paraborniola** Habe, 1958, Venus, 19 (3-4): 182
- Parvikellia** Laseron, 1956, Rec. Australian Mus., 24 (2): 9
- Phythina* (err. pro *Pyth-* Hinds, 1844) Paetel, 1875, Fam. Gatt. Moll., 162
- Phytina* (err. pro *Pyth-* Hinds, 1844) Monterosato, 1875, Atti Accad. Palermo, (N.S.) 5: 13
- Pileatona** Laseron, 1956, Rec. Australian Mus., 24 (2): 11
- †**Planikellia** Cossmann, 1887, Ann. Soc. malac. Belg., 22: 69
- Planikellya* (emend. pro *-kellia* Cossmann, 1887) Cossmann, 1896, Ann. Soc. malac. Belg., 31: 58
- †**Pseudolepton** Cossmann, 1896, C. R. Assoc. Franç. Avanc. Sci., 24 (Bordeaux, 1895): 517
- Pseudopythina** Fischer, 1878, Act. Soc. linn. Bordeaux, (4) 2: 178

Pseudopythinia (err. pro *-ina* Fischer, 1878) Locard, 1892, Coquilles mar. France, 317

Pythina Hinds, 1844, Zool. "Sulphur", 70

Pythinia (err. pro *-na* Hinds, 1844) Deshayes, 1858, Descr. Anim. s. Vert. Bassin Paris., 1: 694

Radobornia Dall, Bartsch & Rehder, 1938, Bull. Bishop. Mus., Honolulu, 153: 140

Scintillula Jousseaume, 1888, Mém. Soc. zool. France, 1: 203

Soyokellia Habe, 1958, Publ. Seto Mar. Biol. Lab., Kyoto Univ., 7 (1): 30

Vermitexta Laseron, 1956, Rec. Australian Mus., 24 (2): 13

Zoe Monterosato, 1878, Giorn. Sci. nat. Econ. Palermo, 13: 69 (original as *Zoë*) [non Philippi, 1840 (Crust.); cf. *Mancikellia* Dall, 1899]

Family **LEPTONIDAE** Gray, 1847

Cicatellia Laseron, 1956, Rec. Australian Mus., 24 (2): 15 (as *Cicatella* in descr. of type species, p. 15).

Eupoleme Leach, 1852, Syn. Moll. Gt. Brit., 277, 279 [= *Lepton* Turton, 1822]

Fronsella Laseron, 1956, Rec. Australian Mus., 24 (2): 9

†**Goodalliopsis** Raincourt & Munier-Chalmas, 1863, Jour. Conchyl., 11: 194

Hyalokellia Habe, 1960, Publ. Seto Mar. Biol. Lab., Kyoto Univ., 8 (2): 290

Lasaea Leach, 1827, in Brown, Ill. Conch. G. B. & I., pl. xx, fig. 18

Lasea (err. pro *-aea* Leach, 1827) Gray, 1842, Syn. Cont. Brit. Mus., (ed. 44): 79, 91

Lepton Turton, 1822, Conch. Insul. Brit., xix, 62

Leptum (err. pro *-ton* Turton, 1822) Folin, 1873, Fonds de la Mer, 2: 83

Lesaea (err. pro *Las-* Leach, 1827) Moeller, 1842, Index Moll. Groenl., 20

Lisaea (err. pro *Las-* Leach, 1827) [Beck], 1847, Amtl. Ber. Verz. dtsch. Naturf., 24: 116

Myllitella Finlay, 1926, Trans. N. Zealand Inst., 57: 464

Odontogena Cowan, 1964, Veliger, 7 (2): 108

Sasea (err. pro *Lasaea* Leach, 1827) Hall, 1867, Ann. Rep. New York Cab., 20: 54

Scintillorbis Dall, 1899, Proc. U.S. natl. Mus., 21: 875

†**Semeloidea** Bartrum & Powell, 1928, Trans. N. Zealand Inst., 59: 158

Solecardia Conrad, 1849, Proc. Acad. nat. Sci., Philad., 4: 155

†**Temblornia** Keen, 1943, Trans. San Diego Soc. nat. Hist., 10 (2): 36, 38

Family **MONTACUTIDAE** Clark, 1855

Abjorsenia (err. pro *Asbjorns-* Friele, 1886) Fischer, 1887, Man. Conch., 1183

Asbjornsenia (err. pro *Asbjo-* Friele, 1886) Dall, 1899, Proc. U.S. natl. Mus., 21: 877

Asbjornsenia Friele, 1886, Norske Nordhavs-Exp., 1876-78, Zool., Moll. 2: 36 (original as *Asbjørnsenia*)

Austroturquetia Cotton, 1930, Rec. S. Australian Mus., 4: 239

†**Basterotella** Olsson & Harbison, 1953, Acad. nat. Sci. Philad., Mon. 8: 97

Benthoquetia Iredale, 1930, Rec. Australian Mus., 17: 403

Bilobaria Pelseneer, 1911, Siboga-Exp., 61 (Monogr. 53a): 48

Conchentopyx Barnard, 1964, Proc. malac. Soc. London, 36: 35

Coriareus Hedley, 1907, Rec. Australian Mus., 6: 286, 301

Curvemysella Habe, 1959, Publ. Seto Mar. Biol. Lab., Kyoto Univ., 7 (2): 294

- Cycladella** Carpenter, 1865, Proc. zool. Soc. London, (1865): 270
Cycladina Cantraine, 1835, Bull. Acad. roy. Bruxelles, 2: 399 (also as *Cycladius*)
Cycladoconcha Spaerck, 1931, Vidensk. Medd. Dansk. naturh. For. København, 91: 227
Decipula Jeffreys, 1881, Proc. zool. Soc. London, (1881): 696
Devonia Winckworth, 1930, Proc. malac. Soc. London, 19: 14
†**Dicranodesma** Dall, 1899, Proc. U.S. natl. Mus., 21: 876
Ducipula (err. pro *Dec-* Jeffreys, 1881) Monterosato, 1880, Boll. Soc. malac. Ital., 6: 58
Entovalva Voeltzkow, 1890, Zool. Jhrb., Syst., 5: 619
Entovolva (err. pro *-valva* Voeltzkow, 1890) Barnard, 1964, Proc. malac. Soc. London, 36: 36
Isoconcha Pelseneer, 1911, Siboga-Exp., 61 (Monogr. 53a): 47
Isorobitella Keen, 1962, Pacific Natural., 3 (9): 323
Issina Jousseau, 1898, Le Naturaliste, (2) 12: 22
Jousseaumia Bourne, 1906, in Herdman, Rep. Ceylon Pearl Fish., 5: 243 [non Sacco, 1894 (Gastr.); see *Jousseaumiella* Bourne, 1907]
Jousseaumiella Bourne, 1907, Proc. malac. Soc. London, 7: 260 [n.n. pro *Jousseaumia* Bourne, 1906, in Herdman]
Kelliopsis Verrill & Bush, 1898, Proc. U.S. natl. Mus., 20: 783
Kona Dall, Bartsch & Rehder, 1938, Bull. Bishop Mus., Honolulu, 153: 148
†**Lasaoneaera** Cossmann, 1913, Ann. Soc. malac. Belg., 49: 99
†**Laubriereia** Cossmann, 1887, Ann. Soc. malac. Belg., 22: 72
Laubrieria (emend. pro *-reia* Cossmann, 1887) Cossmann, 1896, Ann. Soc. malac. Belg., 31: 58
Libratula Pease, 1865, Proc. zool. Soc. London, (1865): 512
Libratula (err. pro *-tula* Pease, 1865) Cossmann, 1912, Act. Soc. linn. Bordeaux, 65: 212
Malvinasia Cooper & Preston, 1910, Ann. Mag. nat. Hist., (8) 5: 113
Montacula (err. pro *-cuta* Turton, 1822) Monterosato, 1874, Jour. Conchyl., 22: 362
Montacuta Turton, 1822, Conch. Insul. Brit., xviii, 58
Montacuta Cossmann, 1887, Ann. Soc. malac. Belg., 22: 77 [non Turton, 1822]
Montacutona Yamamoto & Habe, 1959, Bull. Asamushi Mar. Biol. St., Tohoku Univ., 9 (3): 93
Montaguia (emend. pro *Montacuta* Turton, 1822) Bronn, 1848, Index Palaeont., 744
Monticula (err. pro. *Montacuta* Turton, 1822) Carpenter, 1859, Ann. Rep. New York Cab., 12: 103
Mortacuta (err. pro *Mont-* Turton, 1822) Coen, 1933, R. Comit. Talasogr. Ital., Mem. 192: 114
Nipponomontacuta Yamamoto & Habe, 1961, Publ. Seto Mar. Biol. Lab., Kyoto Univ., 9 (2): 265
Nipponomysella Yamamoto & Habe, 1959, Bull. Asamushi Mar. Biol. St., Tohoku Univ., 9 (3): 92
Orobitella Dall, 1900, Trans. Wagner Inst. Philad., 3 (5): 1119, 1170
Phytinella (err. pro *Pyth-* Dall, 1899) Haas, 1938, Bivalvia, lief. 2 (2), in Bronn, Klass. Ord. Tierr., 3 (Moll. 3): 304
Potidoma Deroux, 1961, Cahiers Biol. mar., 2: 146
Pristes Carpenter, 1864, Rep. Brit. Assoc., 33 (1863): 611, 643
Pristiphora Carpenter, 1866, Proc. Calif. Acad. nat. Sci., 3: 210 [unnecessary n.n. pro *Pristes* Carpenter, 1864, non *Pristis* Linck, 1790] [non *Pristiphora* Latreille, 1810 (Hymen.)]

- Pristophora* (err. pro *-tiphora* Carpenter, 1866) Tryon, 1884, Struct. Syst. Conch., 3: 220
Pythinella Dall, 1899, Proc. U.S. natl. Mus., 21: 876, 892
Rochefortia Vélain, 1877, Arch. Zool. exp. gén. Paris, 6: 132
Rochfortia (err. pro *Rochef-* Vélain, 1877) Dall, 1899, Proc. U.S. natl. Mus., 21: 876
Scioberetia Bernard, 1895, C. R. Acad. Sci. Paris, 121: 569
Serridens Dall, 1899, Proc. U.S. natl. Mus., 21: 876
Sphaerumbonella Coen, 1933, Boll. Pesca, Piscicult., Idrobiol., 9: 206
†**Sphenalia** Wood, 1874, Monogr. Crag Moll. (Palaeontogr. Soc. Monogr.), 3: 121
Synapticola Malard, 1903, Bull. Mus. Hist. nat. Paris, 9: 344 [non Voigt, 1892 (Crust.); cf. *Devonia* Winckworth, 1930]
Tahunanuia Powell, 1952, Rec. Auckland Inst. & Mus., 4 (3): 170
Tellimya Brown, 1827, Ill. Conch. G. B. & I., pl. xiv, fig. 14
Tellinomya (emend. pro *-inya* Brown, 1827) Agassiz, 1846, Nomen. Zool. Index Univ., 365
Thecodonta Adams, 1864, Ann. Mag. nat. Hist., (3) 13: 308
Turquetia Vélain, 1877, C. R. Acad. Sci. Paris, 83: 285 [n.n.]; 1877, Arch. Zool. exp. gén. Paris, 6: 134

Family GALEOMMATIDAE Gray, 1840

- Achasmea** Dall, Bartsch & Rehder, 1938, Bull. Bishop Mus., Honolulu, 153: 147
Ambuscintilla Iredale, 1936, Rec. Australian Mus., 19: 275
Amphilepida Dall, 1899, Proc. U.S. natl. Mus., 21: 875
Barclaya (err. pro *-yia* Adams, 1875) Martens, 1875, Zool. Rec., 11 (1874): 184
Barclayia Adams, 1875, Proc. zool. Soc. London, (1874): 585
Barrimysia Iredale, 1929, Mem. Queensland Mus., 9: 263
Coleoconcha Barnard, 1964, Proc. malac. Soc. London, 36: 33
Divariscintilla Powell, 1932, Proc. malac. Soc. London, 20: 66
Ehippodonta Tate, 1889, Trans. Proc. roy. Soc. S. Australia, 11: 63
Ehippodontina Kuroda, 1945, Venus, 14 (1-4): 41; Habe, 1951, Gen. Jap. Shells, Pelecypoda, (2): 140
Ehippodontoana Habe, 1951, Gen. Jap. Shells, Pelecypoda, (2): 141
Fastimysia Iredale, 1929, Mem. Queensland Mus., 9: 264
Galeoma (err. pro *-omma* Turton, 1825) Fleming, 1828, Hist. Brit. Anim., 466
Galeomma Turton, 1825, Zool. Journ., 2 (7): 361
Galeommella Habe, 1958, Venus, 20 (2): 174 [Japanese], 178 [English]
Galeomma (err. pro *-omma* Turton, 1825) Hanley, 1844, Ill. Cat. biv. Shells, 59
Galeommia (err. pro *-omma* Turton, 1825) Adams, 1862, Ann. Mag. nat. Hist., (3) 9: 228
†**Grundensia** Kautsky, 1939, Ann. naturh. Mus. Wien, 50: 615
Hiatella Costa, 1828, Ann. Sci. nat., 15: 100 [non Daudin, 1802 (Hiatel-lidae)]
†**Hirudinaria** Scacchi, 1833, Oss. Zool. (1): 9
Hirundinaria (err. pro *Hirud-* Scacchi, 1833) Paetel, 1875, Fam. Gatt Moll., 97
Lactemiles Iredale, 1931, Rec. Australian Mus., 18: 206, 232
Leiochasmea Dall, Bartsch & Rehder, 1938, Bull. Bishop Mus., Honolulu 153: 146
Lepiroides Fischer, 1887, Man. Conch., 1031 [cf. *Paralepida* Dall, 1899]

- Levanderia** Sturany, 1905, NachrBl. dtsch. malakozool. Ges., 37: 134
- †**Namnetia** Cossmann, 1905, Bull. Soc. Sci. nat. Ouest France, (2) 5: 147
- Paralepida* Dall, 1899, Proc. U.S. natl. Mus., 21: 875 [unnecessary n.n. pro *Lepirodes* Fischer, 1887, non *Lepyrodes* Guénée, 1854]
- Parthenope* Scacchi, 1833, Oss. Zool., (1): 8, 19 [non Weber, 1795 (Crust.)]
- Parthenopea* (err. pro *-ope* Scacchi, 1833) Paetel, 1875, Fam. Gatt. Moll., 152
- †**Passya** Deshayes, 1858, Descr. Anim. s. Vert. Bassin Paris, 1: 688
- Passya* (err. pro *-ya* Deshayes, 1858) Paetel, 1875, Fam. Gatt. Moll., 152
- Phlyctaenachlamys** Popham, 1939, Gt. Barrier Reef Exped., 1928-9; Sci. Rept., 6 (2): 61-84
- Rochefortula** Finlay, 1926, Trans. N. Zealand. Inst., 57: 465
- Scintilla** Deshayes, 1856, Proc. zool. Soc. London, 23: 173
- Scintillona** Finlay, 1926, Trans. N. Zealand Inst., 57: 465
- Thyreopsis** Adams, 1868, Proc. zool. Soc. London, (1868): 14
- Tryphomyax** Olsson, 1961, Panama-Pacific Pelecypoda, 240
- Varotoga** Iredale, 1931, Rec. Australian Mus., 18: 206, 232
- Vasconia* Fischer, 1878, Act. Soc. linn. Bordeaux, (4) 2: 178 [non Folin, 1873 (Sportellidae); see *Vasconiella* Dall, 1899]
- Vasconiella** Dall, 1899, Proc. U.S. natl. Mus., 21: 875 [n.n. pro *Vasconia* Fischer, 1878]

Incertae sedis

Family **CHLAMYDOCONCHIDAE** Dall, 1884

Chlamydoconcha Dall, 1884, Science, 4: 51

Superfamily **GAIMARDIACEA** Hedley, 1916

Family **GAIMARDIIDAE** Hedley, 1916

- Costokidderia** Finlay, 1926, Trans. N. Zealand Inst., 57: 457
- Eugaimardia** Cotton, 1931, S. Australian Natural., 12 (4): 63 [n.n. pro *Neogaimardia* Cotton, 1931]
- Gaimarda* (err. pro *-dia* Gould, 1852) Gray, 1855, Proc. zool. Soc. London, 22: 108
- Gaimardia** Gould, 1852, U.S. Explor. Exped., 12 (Moll. & Shells): 460
- Kidderia** Dall, 1876, Bull. U.S. natl. Mus., 3: 46
- Modiolarca* Gray, 1847, Proc. zool. Soc. London, 15: 199 [non Gray, 1843 (Mytilidae)] [= *Gaimardia* Gould, 1852]
- Modiolarea* (err. pro *-arca* Gray, 1847) Beddome, 1883, Proc. roy. Soc. Tasmania, (1882): 168
- Neogaimardia** Odhner, 1924, Vidensk. Meddel. Dansk. naturh. For., 77: 69
- Neogaimardia* Cotton, 1931, Rec. S. Australian Mus., 4: 341 [non Odhner, 1924; see *Eugaimardia* Cotton, 1931]
- Peregrinamor** Shoji, 1938, Venus, 8 (3-4): 124
- Phascolicama* (err. pro *Phaseo-* Rousseau, 1854) Gray, 1855, Proc. zool. Soc. London, 22: 108
- Phaseolicama* Rousseau, 1854, Voy. Pôle Sud, Zool. 5: 116 [= *Gaimardia* Gould, 1852]

Superfamily **CYAMIACEA** Philippi, 1845Family **CYAMIIDAE** Philippi, 1845

- Calvitium** Laseron, 1953, Rec. Australian Mus., 23 (2): 46
Cyamiomactra Bernard, 1897, Bull. Mus. Hist. nat. Paris, 3: 311
Cyamionema Melvill & Standen, 1914, Ann. Mag. nat. Hist., (8) 13: 131
Cyamium Philippi, 1845, Arch. Naturgesch., 11 (1): 50
Cyamium (err. pro *Cyam-* Philippi, 1845) Ihering, 1907, An. Mus. nac. Buenos Aires, (3) 7: 512
Cyamum (err. pro *-mium* Philippi, 1845) Ihering, 1907, An. Mus. nac. Buenos Aires, (3) 7: 590
Heteromactra Lamy, 1906, Bull. Mus. Hist. nat. Paris, 12: 45
Kingiella Soot-Ryen, 1957, Astarte, (16): 3
Micropolia Laseron, 1953, Rec. Australian Mus., 23 (2): 48
Pseudokellya Pelseneer, 1903, Résult. Voy. "Belgica," Zool., Moll., 48
Ptychocardia Thiele, 1912, Dtsch. Südpolar-Exped., 13 (Zool. 5): 232

Family **PERRIERINIDAE** Soot-Ryen, 1959

- Cyamiocardium** Soot-Ryen, 1951, Sci. Res. Norweg. Antarctic Exped., (32) [Det. Norske Videnskaps-Ak. i Oslo]: 26
Legrandina Tate & May, 1901, Proc. Linn. Soc. N.S. Wales, 26: 433, 463
Perrierina Bernard, 1897, Bull. Mus. Hist. nat. Paris, 3: 312

Family **SPORTELLIDAE** Dall, 1899

- †**Aligena** Lea, 1843, Proc. Amer. phil. Soc., 3: 163
†**Angusticardo** Cossmann, 1887, Ann. Soc. malac. Belg., 22: 13
†**Anisodonta** Deshayes, 1858, Descr. Anim. s. Vert. Bassin Paris, 1: 542 (also as *Asinodonta*, p. 542)
†**Basterotia** (Mayer MS) Hörnes, 1859, Abh. Geol. Reichsanst. Wien, 4: 40
†**Cerullia** Chavan, 1953, Rev. Pal. Bot., Afr., 48 (1-2): footnote p. 135 [n.n. pro *Scintillula* Cerulli-Irelli, 1909]
†**Ensitellops** Olsson & Harbison, 1953, Acad. nat. Sci. Philad., Mon. 8: 94 [*Eucharis* Récluz, 1850, Jour. Conchyl., 1 (2): 164, 167 [non Latreille, 1804 (Hymen.)]
†**Fabella** Conrad, 1862, Proc. Acad. nat. Sci. Philad., 14: 574, 586
Fulcrella Cossmann, 1886, Ann. Soc. malac. Belg., 21: 149, 155
Hindsia Deshayes, 1858, Descr. Anim. s. Vert. Bassin Paris, 1: 693 [non Adams, 1853 (Gastr.); see *Hindsiella* Stoliczka, 1871, + *Vasconia* Folin, 1873]
†**Hindsiella** Stoliczka, 1871, Palaeont. Indica, (6) 3: 266 [n.n. pro *Hindsia* Deshayes, 1858]
†**Lasaeina** Cossmann, 1912, Act. Soc. linn. Bordeaux, 65: 214
Meaeromya (err. pro *Nea-* Gabb, 1872) Woodring, 1925, Carnegie Inst. Wash. Publ. 366: explan. pl. 18
†**Neaeromya** Gabb, 1872, Proc. Acad. nat. Sci. Philad., 24: 274
Scintillula Cerulli-Irelli, 1909, Palaeontogr. Ital., 15: 197 [non Jousseaume, 1888 (Kelliidae); see *Cerullia* Chavan, 1953]
Spaniorinus (err. pro *-rinus* Dall, 1899) Cossmann, 1908, Mém. Mus. Hist. nat. Belg., 5 (3): explan. pl. 4.
†**Spaniorinus** Dall, 1899, Proc. U.S. natl. Mus., 21: 875
†**Sportella** Deshayes, 1858, Descr. Anim. s. Vert., Bassin Paris, 1: 593
Vasconia Folin, 1873, Fonds de la Mer, 2: 83 [n.n. pro *Hindsia* Deshayes, 1858; cf. *Hindsiella* Stoliczka, 1871]
†**Vokesella** Chavan, 1952, Mém. Suisses Palaeont., 69: 97

Family **NEOLEPTONIDAE** Thiele, 1934**Arculus** Monterosato, 1909, Jour. Conchyl., 56: 254*Davisia* Cooper & Preston, 1910, Ann. Mag. nat. Hist., (8) 5: 113 [non Del Guercio, 1909 (Hemipt.)]**Epilepton** Dall, 1899, Proc. U.S. natl. Mus., 21: 876**Lutetina** Vélain, 1877, Arch. Zool. exp. gén. Paris, (1) 6: 136**Neolepton** Monterosato, 1875, Atti Accad. Sci. Lett. Art. Palermo, (N.S.) 5: 12*Pachykella* (err. pro *-kellya* Bernard, 1897) Powell, 1927, Rec. Canterbury [N.Z.] Mus., 3 (2): 121**Pachykellya** Bernard, 1897, Bull. Mus. Hist. nat. Paris, 3: 310**Puysegeria** Powell, 1927, Rec. Canterbury [N.Z.] Mus., 3 (2): 122Superfamily **CARDITACEA** Fleming, 1820Family **CARDITIDAE** Fleming, 1820Subfamily **CARDITINAE** Fleming, 1820*Actinobolus* (err. pro *-bolus* Mörch, 1853) Schaufuss, 1869, Moll. Syst. Cat. Paetel, i*Actinobolus* Mörch, 1853, Cat. Conch. Yoldi, (2): 37 [non Westwood, 1842 (Coleopt.)]*Actinobolus* (err. pro *-bolus* Mörch, 1853) Paetel, 1890, Cat. Conch.-Samml., (ed. 4), 3: 139**Agaria** Gray, 1840, Syn. Cont. Brit. Mus., (ed. 42): 150 [n.n.]; 1847, Proc. zool. Soc. London, 15: 194† **Amekigilans** Eames, 1957, Bull. Brit. Mus. (Nat. Hist.), 3 (2): 58**Americuna** Klappenbach, 1962, Bol. Inst. Oceanogr., Univ. São Paulo, 12 (3): 13*Arcinella* Oken, 1815, Lehrb. Nat., 3 (1): 236 [invalid ICZN 417]*Arcturella* Chavan, 1941, Jour. Conchyl., 84: 100 [non Sars, 1879 (Crust.); see *Arcturellina* Chavan, 1951]† **Arcturellina** Chavan, 1951, C. R. Soc. géol. France (1951): 211 [n.n. pro *Arcturella* Chavan, 1941]*Arcturus* (Humphrey MS) G. B. Sowerby I, 1839, Zool. Beechey's Voy., 152 [non Berthold, 1817 (Crust.)]**Azarella** Gray, 1854, Ann. Mag. nat. Hist., (2) 14: 22*Azaria* (err. pro *Agar-* Gray, 1847) Tryon, 1872, Proc. Acad. nat. Sci. Philad., 24: 252† **Baluchicardia** Rutsch & Schenck, 1943, in Rutsch, Eclogae Geol. Helvetiae, 36 (2): 155**Bathycardita** Iredale, 1924, Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. Wales, 49: 182, 205*Beguina* Röding, 1798, Mus. Boltens., 160† **Bendeglans** Eames, 1957, Bull. Brit. Mus. (Nat. Hist.), 3 (2): 57**Byssomera** Olsson, 1961, Panama-Pacific Pelecypoda, 189**Cardiocardita** Anton, 1838, Verz. Conch., 10**Cardita** Bruguière, 1792, Encycl. Méth. (Vers), 1 (2): 401† **Carditamera** Conrad, 1838, Foss. Med. Tert. U.S., (1): 11*Carditameron* (err. pro *-mera* Conrad, 1838) Paetel, 1875, Fam. Gatt. Moll., 35**Carditella** Smith, 1881, Proc. zool. Soc. London, (1881): 42*Carditelle* (err. pro *-tella* Smith, 1881) Kobelt, 1881, NachrBl. deutsch. malakozool. Ges., 13: 115**Carditellona** Iredale, 1936, Rec. Australian Mus., 19: 272

- Carditellopsis** Iredale, 1936, Rec. Australian Mus., 19: 272
Cardites (err. pro -*dita* Bruguière, 1792) Lamarck, 1801, Syst. Anim. s. Vert., 424
- Cardites** Link, 1807, Besch. Nat. Samml. Univ. Rostock, (3): 153
Cardites Dalman, 1825, K. svenska VetenskAkad. Handl., (1824): 373 [invalid Code Z. N., Art. 20; =*Cardita* Bruguière, 1792]
Carditigenus Renier, 1807, Tav. Class. Anim., tab. vii [invalid ICZN 427]
- †**Carditomantea** Quenstedt, 1929, Result. norske Statsunderst. Spitsbergen-Exp., 1 (2): 12
- †**Centrocardita** Sacco, 1899, in Bellardi & Sacco, Moll. Terr. terz. Piemonte e Liguria, 27: 14
Chavanella Jaworski, 1938, Forsch. Palaeont., 2: 161 [n.n. pro *Eomiodon* Chavan, 1936; see *Miodomeris* Chavan, 1938]
- †**Choniocardia** Cossmann, 1904, Bull. Soc. Sci. nat. Ouest France, 2 (4): 209
- †**Claibornicardia** Stenzel & Krause, 1957, Univ. Texas Publ. 5704: 104
- Clathroconcha** Coen, 1934, Not. Inst. Biolog. Rovigno (14): 5
- †**Cossmannella** Mayer, 1896, Jour. Conchyl., 44: 366
- †**Cretocardia** Conrad, 1877, Proc. Acad. nat. Sci. Philad., 29: 23
Cuma (err. pro *Cuna* Hedley, 1902) Bartsch, 1915, Bull. U.S. natl. Mus., 91: 227
- Cuna** Hedley, 1902, Mem. Australian Mus., 4: 314
- Cunanax** Iredale, 1936, Rec. Australian Mus., 19: 272
- Cyclocardia** Conrad, 1867, Amer. Jour. Conch., 3: 191
- †**Cycloglans** Freneix, 1960, Bull. Soc. géol. France, (7) 1 (7): 725, 728
- †**Divergidens** Eames, 1957, Bull. Brit. Mus. (Nat. Hist.), 3 (2): 60
Eomiodon Chavan, 1936, Bull. Mus. roy. Hist. nat. Belg., 12 (39): 9 [non Cox, 1935 (Neomiodontidae); see *Miodomeris* Chavan, 1938 + *Chavanella* Jaworski, 1938]
- †**Fenestricardita** Casey, 1961, Palaeontology, 3: 580
Gelocardia (err. pro *Cyclo-* Conrad, 1867) Salisbury, 1948, Zool. Rec., 82 (1945), Moll.: 84
- Glans** Megerle, 1811, Mag. Ges. Nat. Fr. Berlin, 5: 68
- †**Glyptoactis** Stewart, 1930, Acad. nat. Sci. Philad., Spec. Pub. 3: 37, 151
- Goniocuna** Klappenbach, 1962, Bol. Inst. Oceanogr., Univ. São Paulo, 12 (3): 12
Goosensia (err. pro *Gooss-* Cossmann, 1885) [Clessin], 1887, Malak. Bl., (N.F.) 9: 91
- †**Goosensia** Cossmann, 1885, Jour. Conchyl., 33: 112
- Hamacuna** Cotton, 1931, Rec. S. Australian Mus., 4 (3): 350
Heterocardia (emend. pro *Cardita* Bruguière, 1792) Rafinesque, 1815, Analyse Nat., 147
- †**Izumicardia** Ichikawa, 1963, Jour. Geosciences, Osaka City Univ., 7 (5): 118
- Jesonia** Gray, 1840, Syn. Cont. Brit. Mus., (ed. 42): 150 [n.n.]; 1847, Proc. zool. Soc. London, 15: 194
- Lazaria** Gray, 1854, Ann. Mag. nat. Hist., (2) 14: 22
- †**Lazariella** Sacco, 1899, in Bellardi & Sacco, Moll. Terr. terz. Piemonte e Liguria, 27: 21
- †**Leuroactis** Stewart, 1930, Acad. nat. Sci. Philad., Spec. Pub. 3: 37, 158
Ludbrookia Chavan, 1951, C. R. Soc. géol. France, (1951): 212 [= *Pseudocardia* Conrad, 1866 + *Vetocardia* Conrad, 1868]
- Megacardia* (err. pro -*cardita* Sacco, 1899) Ozaki, Futuka & Ando, 1957, Bull. Nat. Sci. Mus. [Japan], (N.S.) 3 (3): 170
- †**Megacardita** Sacco, 1899, in Bellardi & Sacco, Moll. Terr. terz. Piemonte e Liguria, 27: 9

- Mesocuna** Laseron, 1953, Rec. Australian Mus., 23 (2): 36
Minipisum Yabe, 1961, Venus, 21 (4): 420 [Japanese], 429 [English]
Miodon Carpenter, 1864, Ann. Mag. nat. Hist., (3) 14: 424; 1864, Rept. Brit. Assoc. (Newcastle, 1863): 642 [non Duméril, 1859 (Rept.); see *Miodontiscus* Dall, 1903]
Miodontiscus Dall, 1903, Nautilus, 16: 143 [n.n. pro *Miodon* Carpenter, 1864]
Mytilicardia Herrmannsen, 1847, Ind. Gen. Malacoz., 2: 83 [after Blainville, 1825 (vernacular), = *Jesonja* Gray, 1847]
Mytilicardita Anton, 1838, Verz. Conch., 10 [= *Cardita* Bruguière, 1792]
Mytillicardia (err. pro *Mytilic-* Herrmannsen, 1847) Marshall, 1917, Trans. N. Zealand Inst., 49: 461
Mytilicardia Agassiz, 1846, Nomen. Zool. Index Univ., 704 [n.n.] [after Blainville, 1825 (vernacular)]
Neocardia G. B. Sowerby III, 1892, Marine Shells S. Africa, 63
Ovacuna Laseron, 1953, Rec. Australian Mus., 23 (2): 34
† **Pacificor** Verastegui, 1953, Palaeontogr. Amer., 3 (25): 17
† **Palaeocardita** Conrad, 1867, Amer. Jour. Conch., 3: 11
† **Paraglans** Chavan, 1941, Jour. Conchyl., 84: 97
† **Pleuromeris** Conrad, 1867, Amer. Jour. Conch., 3: 12
Propecuna Cotton, 1931, Rec. S. Australian Mus., 4 (3): 350
† **Pseudocardia** Conrad, 1866 [April], Amer. Jour. Conch., 2: 103 [not preoccupied by *Pseudocardium* Gabb, 1866 (Feb.), (Mactridae); see *Vetocardia* Conrad, 1868 + *Vetericardia* Conrad, 1872]
† **Pteromeris** Conrad, 1862, Proc. Acad. nat. Sci. Philad., 14: 290
Saltocuna Iredale, 1936, Rec. Australian Mus., 19: 272
† **Scalariocardita** Sacco, 1899, in Bellardi & Sacco, Moll. Terr. terz. Piemonte e Liguria, 27: 22
† **Schizocardita** Körner, 1937, Palaeontographica, 86A: 194
† **Septocardia** Hall & Whitfield, 1877, Rep. U.S. geol. Explor. fortieth Parallel, 4: 294
Strophocardia Olsson, 1961, Panama-Pacific Pelecypoda, 187
† **Trapezicardita** Casey, 1961, Palaeontology, 3: 581
† **Tutcheria** Cox, 1946, Proc. malac. Soc. London, 27: 35
† **Venericardia** Lamarck, 1801, Syst. Anim. s. Vert., 123
Venericardigenus Renier, 1807, Tav. Class. Anim., tab. vii [invalid ICZN 427]
Venericardites Krueger, 1823, Gesch. d. Urwelt, 2: 447 [invalid Code Z. N., art. 20; = *Venericardia* Lamarck, 1801]
Venericardium (err. pro *-cardia* Lamarck, 1801) Beyrich, 1837, Beitr. Kenntn. Verst. Rhein. Übergangsgeb., (1): 14
† **Venericor** Stewart, 1930, Acad. nat. Sci. Philad., Spec. Pub., 3: 38, 153
Verticipronus Hedley, 1904, Rec. Australian Mus., 5: 88
Vetericardia (emend. pro *Vetocardia* Conrad, 1868) Conrad, 1872, Proc. Acad. nat. Sci. Philad., 24: 52
Vetocardia Conrad, 1868, Amer. Jour. Conch., 4: 246 [n.n. pro *Pseudocardia* Conrad, 1866; cf. *Vetericardia* Conrad, 1872]
Vetoricardia (err. pro *Veteric-* Conrad, 1872) Neave, 1940, Nomen. Zool., 3: 974 [under *Pseudocardia*]
Vimentum Iredale, 1925, Rec. Australian Mus., 14: 248, 254
Volupicuna Iredale, 1936, Rec. Australian Mus., 19: 272
† **Xenocardita** Vokes, 1946, Bull. Amer. Mus. nat. Hist., 87 (3): 144, 181

Subfamily **THECALIINAE** Chavan [in litt.] new subfamily

- Ceropsis* Dall, 1871, Amer. Jour. Conch., 7: 152 [non Gay & Solier, 1839 (Coleopt.); see *Milneria* Dall, 1881]
Milneria Dall, 1881, Amer. Natural., 15: 718 [n.n. pro *Ceropsis* Dall, 1871]
Thacalia (err. pro *Thec-* H. & A. Adams, 1857) Paetel, 1890, Cat. Conch.-Samml., (ed. 4), 3: 141
Thecalia H. & A. Adams, 1857, Gen. Rec. Moll., 2: 489

Family **MYOCONCHIDAE** Newell, 1957

- †**Angarodon** Ragozin, 1935, Trudy Tomsk Gosydarst. Univ., 88: 61
 †**Daharina** Dubar, 1948, Notes et Mém. Serv. Carte géol. Maroc., (68): 170
Heterostrea Jaworski, 1913, Z. induktive Abstamm.-u. Vererb. 9: 192 [= *Myoconcha* J. de C. Sowerby, 1824, fide Jaworski, 1951]
 †**Labayophorus** Licharew, 1939, All-union Geol. & Prosp. Inst., Atlas rukov. form Iskop. faun SSSR, 6 (Permian): 144
 †**Myoconcha** J. de C. Sowerby, 1824, Min. Conch., 5: 103
Myoconchus (err. pro *-cha* Sowerby, 1824) Desmarest, 1859, in Chenu, Encycl. Hist. nat., Tabl. Crust. Moll., 4, Tabl. alphab.: 40
 †**Netschajewia** Licharew, 1925, Verh. Russ. Min. Ges., (2) 54 (1): 119
 †**Pseudosanguinolites** Patte, 1929, Bull. Serv. géol. Indo-chine, 18 (1): 62
Rimmyimina (err pro *-yjimina* Chronic, 1952) Ebersin (ed.), 1960, Osnovy Paleont., 3 (Bivalvia): 110
 †**Rimmyimina** Chronic, 1952, Bull. Geol. Soc. Amer., 63: 148
 †**Stutchburia** Etheridge, 1900, Rec. Australian Mus., 3: 178

Family **CYPRICARDINIIDAE** Ulrich, 1897

- Cypricardina* (err. pro *-inia* Hall, 1858) Meek, 1871, Proc. Acad. nat. Sci. Philad., 21: 163
 †**Cypricardinia** Hall, 1858, Nat. Hist. New York, (Pal. 3): 266
Leaia Jones, 1863, Proc. Acad. nat. Sci. Philad., 15: 188 [non Jones, 1862 (Crust.)]
Mecinodon (err. pro *Mecynodon* Keferstein, 1857) Frech, 1889, Z. dtsh. geol. Ges., 41: 130
 †**Mecynodon** Keferstein, 1857, Z. dtsh. geol. Ges., 9: 158
Mecynodus (emend. pro *-don* Keferstein, 1857) Beushausen, 1895, Abh. preuss. geol. Landesanst. Berlin, (N.F.) 17: 187

Family **KALENTERIDAE** Marwick, 1953

[Pleurophoridae Dall, 1895 + Permophoridae Van de Poel, 1959]

- †**Celtoides** Newell, 1957, Amer. Mus. Novitates no. 1857: 10
 †**Eopleurophorus** Elias, 1957, Jour. Paleont., 31: 780
 †**Kalentera** Marwick, 1953, N. Zealand geol. Surv., Paleont. Bull. 21: 108
 †**Minepharus** Tokuyama, 1958, Trans. Palaeont. Soc. Japan, (N.S.) no. 32 (321): 296
 †**Palaeopharus** Kittl, 1907, Norweg. arct. Exp., Rep. 2nd "Fram," (7): 34

- †**Patagocardia** Doello-Jurado, 1946, in Petersen, Estud. geol. Region Rio Chubut Medio (Argentine Repub., Direcc. Gen. Minas Geol., Bol. 59): 125
- †**Permophorus** Chavan, 1954, Cahiers géol. Thoiry. (22): 200 [n.n. pro *Pleurophorus* King, 1848]
- Pleurophorus* (err. pro *Pleuro-* King, 1844) Stauffer & Schroyer, 1900, Bull. geol. Surv. Ohio, 22: 143
- Pleurophorella* (err. pro *Pleuro-* Girty, 1904) Cossmann, 1904, Rev. crit. Paléozool., 8: 265
- †**Pleurophorella** Girty, 1904, Proc. U.S. natl. Mus., 27: 728
- †**Pleurophorina** Licharew, 1925, Mem. Russ. Mineral. Soc., (2) 54: 125
- Pleurophorus* King, 1844, Ann. Mag. nat. Hist., 14: 313 [non Mulsant, 1842 (Coleopt.); see *Permophorus* Chavan, 1954]
- †**Protrete** Girty, 1908, U.S. geol. Surv. Prof. Pap. 58: 448
- †**Pseudopermophorus** Ciriaks, 1963, Bull. Amer. Mus. nat. Hist., 125: 68
- †**Redonia** Rouault, 1851, Bull. Soc. géol. France, (2) 8: 362
- †**Synopleura** Meek, 1871, Proc. Acad. nat. Sci. Philad., 23: 165
- †**Triaphorus** Marwick, 1953, N. Zealand geol. Surv., Paleont. Bull. 21: 69
- †**Tusayana** Stoyanow, 1948, Jour. Paleont., 22: 787

Family **CONDYLOCARDIIDAE** Bernard, 1897

- Benthocardiella** Powell, 1930, Trans. N. Zealand Inst., 60: 533
- Carditopsis** Smith, 1881, Proc. zool. Soc. London, (1881): 43
- Condylocardia** Bernard, 1896, Bull. Mus. Hist. nat. Paris, 2: 193, 195; 1896, Jour. Conchyl., 44: 174
- Condylocuna** Iredale, 1936, Rec. Australian Mus., 19: 272
- †**Coripia** de Gregorio, 1885, Boll. Soc. malac. Ital., 10: 153 [cf. *Triodonta* Koenen, 1893]
- †**Erycinella** Conrad, 1845, Foss. Med. Tert. U.S., (3): 74
- †**Glibertia** van der Meulen, 1951, Basterotia, 15 (3-4): 49, 52
- †**Micromeris** Conrad, 1866, Smithsonian. misc. Coll., 7 (6), no. 200: 5, 34
- Particondyla** Laseron, 1953, Rec. Australian Mus., 23 (2): 43
- Radiocondyla** Iredale, 1936, Rec. Australian Mus., 19: 272
- Triodonta* Koenen, 1893, Abh. preuss. geol. Landesanst. Berlin, 10 (5): 1209 [non Bory de St. Vincent, 1827 (Prot.); cf. *Coripia* de Gregorio, 1885]
- Warrana** Laseron, 1953, Rec. Australian Mus., 23 (2): 43

[Suborder Astartedontina Korobkov, 1953]

Superfamily **CRASSATELLACEA** Férussac, 1821

Family **MYOPHORICARDIIDAE** Chavan [in litt.], new family

- †**Astartellopsis** Beurlen, 1954, Paleont. Paraná, 128
- †**Myophoricardium** Wöhrmann, 1889, Jhrb. geol. Reichsanst. Wien, 39: 226
- Myophoricardium* (err. pro *-icardium* Wöhrmann, 1889) Haas, 1938, Bivalvia, lief. 2 (2), in Bronn, Klass. Ord. Tierr., 3 (Moll. 3): 295
- †**Myophoriopsis** Wöhrmann, 1889, Jhrb. geol. Reichsanst. Wien, 39: 221
- Myophoriopsis* (err. pro *-opsis* Wöhrmann, 1889) Neave, 1940, Nomen. Zool., 3: 243

Myophorocardium (err. pro *-icardium* Wöhrmann, 1889) Neumayr, 1891, Denkschr. Akad. Wiss. Wien, 58: 780

†*Palaeocorbula* Reed, 1932, Palaeont. Indica, (N.S.) 20 (Mem. 1): 63

†*Pseudocorbula* Philippi, 1898, Jahresh. Ver. Würtemb., 54: 168

Family **ASTARTIDAE** d'Orbigny, 1843

Subfamily **ASTARTINAE** d'Orbigny, 1843

†*Ancliffia* Cox & Arkell, 1948, Survey Moll. Brit. Gt. Oolite (Palaeontogr. Soc. Monogr.), 27

Artarte (err. pro *Ast-* J. Sowerby, 1816) Smith, 1902, Proc. malac. Soc. London, 5: 166

Ashtaroha (err. pro *-otha* Dall, 1903) Hinsch, 1961, Meyniana, 10: 38

†*Ashtarotha* Dall, 1903, Proc. U.S. natl. Mus., 26: 936

Astarte J. Sowerby, 1816, Min. Conch., 2: 85 (pl. 137)

Astartea (err. pro *-te* J. Sowerby, 1816) Nyst, 1835, in Van der Maelen, Dict. géogr. Limbourg, 61

†*Astartella* Hall & Whitney, 1858, Rep. geol. Surv. Iowa, 1 (2): 715

Astartella Filatova, 1958, Trudy Okeanol. In-ta. Akad. Nauk SSSR, 23: 298 [non Hall & Whitney, 1858; see *Filatovaella* Merklin, 1959]

†*Astartopsis* Wöhrmann, 1889, Jhrb. geol. Reichsanst. Wien, 39: 222

†*Astartopsis* Loriol, 1891, Abh. Schweiz. Pal. Ges., 18: 218

Astortopsis (err. pro *Astart-* Wöhrmann, 1889) Diener, 1909, Palaeont. Indica, (15) 6, Mem. 2: ii

†*Balantioselena* Speden, 1962, in Gair, Gregg & Speden, N. Zealand Jour. Geol. Geophysics, 5: 96

†*Bythiamena* Gardner, 1926, U.S. geol. Surv. Prof. Pap. 142B: 84

Cardinia Geinitz, 1846, Grundr. Verst., 432 [non Agassiz, 1841, in J. Sowerby (Cardiniidae)]

†*Cardiniopsis* Stanton, 1895, Bull. U.S. geol. Surv., 133: 53

†*Carinastarte* Hinsch, 1952, Geol. Jhrb., 67: 148

†*Coelastarte* Böhm, 1893, Ber. naturf. Ges. Freiburg-i-Breisgau, (N.F.) 7 (2): 174

Crassina Lamarck, 1818, Anim. s. vert., 5: 554 [= *Astarte* Sowerby, 1816]

Crassinella Bayle, 1878, Explic. Carte géol. France, 4 (1), Atlas: pl. 105 [non Guppy, 1874 (Crassatellidae); see *Neocrassina* Fischer, 1887]

†*Crenimargo* Cossmann, 1902, Ann. Soc. malac. Belg., 36: 24

†*Cypricardella* Hall, 1858, Trans. Albany Inst., 4: 17

†*Digitaria* Wood, 1853, Monogr. Crag. Moll. (Palaeontogr. Soc. Monogr.), 2: 191

†*Digitariopsis* Chavan, 1952, Cahiers géol. Thoiry, (15): 125

†*Disparilia* Chavan, 1953, Cahiers géol. Thoiry, (19): 165

†*Ensio* Cox, 1962, Palaeontology, 4: 596

†*Eoastarte* Ciriacks, 1963, Bull. Amer. Mus. nat. Hist., 125: 66

†*Eodon* Hall, 1877, in Miller, Cat. Amer. paleoz. Foss., 244 [n.n. pro *Microdon* Conrad, 1842; cf. *Microdonella* Oehlert, 1881]

Estarte (err. pro *Ast-* J. Sowerby, 1816) Conrad, 1862, Proc. Acad. nat. Sci., Philad., 14: 288

Filatovaella Merklin, 1959, Referat. Zhurn., Geol., (1959): 4671 [n.n. pro *Astartella* Filatova, 1958]

†*Gonilia* Stoliczka, 1871, Palaeont. Indica (6) 3: 278

†*Goodallia* Turton, 1822, Conch. Insul. Brit., xix, 76

Grotiana (err. pro *-nia* Speyer, 1860) Tryon, 1884, Struct. Syst. Conch., 3: 228

- †**Grotriania** Speyer, 1860, Z. dtsh. geol. Ges., 12: 496
Isocrassina Chavan, 1949, Bull. Soc. géol. France, (5) 19: 509
 †**Kaibabella** Chronic, 1952, Bull. Geol. Soc. Amer., 63: 150
Laevastarte Hinsch, 1952, Geol. Jhrb., 67: 155
 †**Leckhamptonia** Cox & Arkell, 1948, Surv. Moll. Brit. Gr. Oolite, (Palaeontogr. Soc. Monogr.), 27
 †**Lirotarte** Olsson, 1964, Neog. Moll. Northwestern Ecuador, 40
Mactrina Brown, 1827, Ill. Conch. G. B. & I., pl. xvi, fig. 25 (as *Mactroidea*, Syst. Index, p. ii) [= *Goodallia* Turton, 1822]
Maltheria (err. pro *Math-* Billings, 1858) Hind, 1910, Trans. roy. Soc. Edinburgh, 47: 483
 †**Matheria** Billings, 1858, Prog. Rep., Geol. Surv. Canada, (1857): 440
 †**Megapraeonia** Chavan, 1952, Cahiers géol. Thoiry, (15): 125
Microdon Conrad, 1842, Jour. Acad. nat. Sci., Philad., 8: 247 [non Meigen, 1803 (Dipt.)]; see *Eodon* Hall, 1877, + *Microdonella* Oehlert, 1881]
Microdonella Oehlert, 1881, Mem. Soc. géol. France, (3) 2: 26 [n.n. pro *Microdon* Conrad, 1842; see *Eodon* Hall, 1877]
 †**Middalya** Dickins, 1956, Bull. Australia Bur. Min. Res., Geol. & Geophysics., 29: 36
 †**Neocrassina** Fischer, 1887, Man. Conch., 1016 [n.n. pro *Crassinella* Bayle, 1878]
Nicania Leach, 1819, in Ross, Voy. Discovery Baffin's Bay, (4to.), App. 2: lxii; 1819, Journ. de Phys., 88: 465
 †**Nicaniella** Chavan, 1945, Jour. Conchyl., 86: 43
Nikania (err. pro *Nica-* Leach, 1819) [Beck], 1847, Amtl. Ber. Vers. dtsh. Naturf., 24: 115
 †**Pachytypus** (Munier-Chalmas MS) Fischer, 1887, Man. Conch., 1017
 †**Parisiella** Cossmann, 1887, Ann. Soc. malac. Belg., 22: 103
Parvati Semper, 1862, Jour. Conchyl., 10: 142 [= *Digitaria* Wood, 1853]
 †**Praeonia** Stoliczka, 1871, Palaeont. Indica, (6) 3: 278
Praeonia (err. pro *Prae-* Stoliczka, 1871) Dall, 1900, in Eastman-Zittel, Text-Book Paleont., 1: 395
Pridonta (err. pro *Tri-* Schumacher, 1817) [author ?], 1839, N. Jhrb. Min., (1839): 124
 †**Prorokia** Böhm, 1883, Palaeontographica, (N.F.) Suppl. 2 (4): 564
 †**Pruvostiella** Agrawal, 1956, Bull. Soc. géol. France, (6) 5: 435
 †**Puschia** Rouillier & Vossynsky, 1847, Bull. Soc. imp. Nat. Moscou, 20 (1): 418
Rhectocyma (emend. pro *Rict-* Dall, 1871) Martens, 1873, Zool. Rec., 9 (1872), Moll.: 170
Rictocyma Dall, 1871, Amer. Jour. Conch., 7: 151
Sita Semper, 1862, Jour. Conchyl., 10: 143
 †**Taxocardia** Olsson & Harbison, 1953, Acad. nat. Sci., Philad., Mon. 8: 69
 †**Theveninia** Roman, 1921, Trav. Lab. géol. Fac. Sci. Lyon, 1: 124, 126
 †**Trautscholdia** Cox & Arkell, 1948, Survey Moll. Brit. Gt. Oolite, (Palaeontogr. Soc. Monogr.), 27
Tridonta Schumacher, 1817, Essai Vers test., 49, 146
Tridonta (emend. pro *Trid-* Schumacher, 1817) Agassiz, 1846, Nomen. Zool. Index Univ., 378 [non Bory de St. Vincent, 1827 (Prot.)]
 †**Woodia** Deshayes, 1860, Descr. Anim. s. vert. Bassin Paris, 1: 790

Subfamily ERIPHYLINAE Chavan, 1952

- †**Astartemya** Stephenson, 1941, Univ. Texas Publ., 4101: 173
 †**Bruniastarte** Chavan, 1952, Cahiers géol. Thoiry, (15): 128

- †**Crustuloides** Harris, 1919, Bull. Amer. Paleont., 6: 89 (no. 31: 89)
Dozia (err. pro *-zyia* Dewalque, 1868) Meek, 1876, Rep. U.S. geol. Surv. Terr. (Hayden), 9: 121
- †**Dozyia** Dewalque, 1868, Prodrome Descr. géol. Belg., 368; 1880, (ed. 2): 416
- †**Eriphyla** Gabb, 1864, Geol. Surv. Calif., Paleont., 1: 180
- †**Eriphylopsis** Meek, 1876, Rep. U.S. geol. Surv. Terr. (Hayden), 9: 125
Freia Böhm, 1884, Verh. naturh. Ver. Preuss. Rheinlande, 41: 56 [non Claparede & Lachmann, 1858 (Prot.); see *Freiastarte* Chavan, 1952]
- †**Freiastarte** Chavan, 1952, Cahiers géol. Thoiry, (15): 126 [n.n. pro *Freia* Böhm, 1884]
- †**Herzogina** Chavan, 1952, Cahiers géol. Thoiry, (15): 126
- †**Lirodiscus** Conrad, 1869, Amer. Jour. Conch., 5: 46

Subfamily **OPISINAE** Chavan, 1952

- †**Coelopsis** (Munier-Chalmas MS) Fischer, 1887, Man. Conch., 1019
- †**Cryptocoelopsis** Bittner, 1895, Abh. geol. Reichsanst. Wien, 18 (1): 34
- †**Heteropsis** Böhm, 1893, Ber. naturf. Ges. Freiburg-i-Breisgau, (N.F.) 7: 176
Heteropsis Bigot, 1895, Bull. Soc. linn. Normandie, (4) 8: 89 [non Böhm, 1893]
- Ophis* (err. pro *Opis* Defrance, 1824) Gray, 1840, Syn. Cont. Brit. Mus., (ed. 42): 150
- †**Opis** Defrance, 1824, Tabl. Corps foss., 108 [n.n.]; 1825, Dict. Sci. nat., 36: 219
Opisastarte Frech, 1922, Verh. Geol. Mijnb. Genootsch. Ned., Geol., (5): 225 [= *Trigonastarte* Bigot, 1895]
- †**Opisenia** (Thurmann MS) Etallon, 1862, N. Denkschr. Allg. schweiz. Ges., 19: 196; 1862, Mém. Soc. Emul. Doubs, (3) 6: 146
- †**Opisoma** Stoliczka, 1871, Palaeont. Indica, (6) 3: 276
- †**Pachyopsis** Bigot, 1895, Bull. Soc. linn. Normandie, (4) 8: 89
- †**Pseudopsis** Cox, 1946, Proc. malac. Soc. London, 27: 44
- †**Seebachia** Holub & Neumayr, 1882, Denkschr. Akad. Wiss. Wien, 44 (1): 274
Subachia (err. pro *See-* Holub & Neumayr, 1882) Salisbury, 1934, Zool. Rec., 70 (1933), Moll.: 100
- †**Trigonastarte** Bigot, 1895, Bull. Soc. linn. Normandie, (4) 8: 88
- †**Trigonopsis** (Munier-Chalmas MS) Fischer, 1887, Man. Conch., 1019

Family **CRASSATELLIDAE** Férussac, 1821

Subfamily **CRASSATELLINAE** Férussac, 1821

- Anthonia* (err. pro *-nya* Gabb, 1864) Tryon, 1884, Struct. Syst. Conch 3: 224
- †**Anthonya** Gabb, 1864, Geol. Surv. Calif., Paleont., 1: 181
Anthonyia (err. pro *-nya* Gabb, 1864) Dall, 1900, in Eastman-Zittel, Text-Book Paleont., 1: 397
- †**Bathyormus** Stewart, 1930, Acad. nat. Sci. Philad., Spec. Publ. 3: 37, 137
Bernardina Dall, 1910, Proc. biol. Soc. Washington, 23: 171
- †**Chattonia** Marwick, 1929, Trans. N. Zealand Inst., 59: 904, 909
Cranatella (err. pro *Crassa-* Lamarck, 1799) Baudon, 1853, Jour. Conchyl., 4: 325
- †**Crassatella** Lamarck, 1799, Mém. Soc. H. N. Paris, 85: 1801, Syst. Anim. s. Vert., 119

- Crassatelligenus* Renier, 1807, Tav. Class. Anim., tab. vii [invalid ICZN 427]
- †**Crassatellina** Meek, 1871, U.S. geol. Surv. Wyo. & Terr., [Ann. Rept. 4]: 300
- Crassatellistes* (err. pro *-lites* Krueger, 1823) Smith, 1906, Ann. Mag. nat. Hist., (7) 18: 258
- Crassatellites* Krueger, 1823, Gesch. d. Urwelt, 2: 466 [invalid Code Z. N., Art. 20; =*Crassatella* Lamarck, 1799]
- Crassatillites* (err. pro *-tellites* Krueger, 1823) Li, 1930, Bull. geol. Soc. China, 9: 257
- Crassatina** Kobelt, 1881 [pre Oct.], Illust. Conchylienb., 2: 355; Kobelt in Weinkauff, 1881 [Dec. ?], Conch.-Cab. (N.F.) lief. 306, Mon. Crassatella, 1
- Crassinella** Guppy, 1874, Geol. Mag., (N.S.) Decade 2, 1: 442
- Crassitina* (err. pro *Crassat-* Kobelt, 1881) Tryon, 1884, Struct. Syst. Conch., 3: 224
- Crenocrassatella** Habe, 1951, Gen. Jap. Shells, Pelecypoda, (2): 105
- Eriphyla* Dall, 1879, Proc. zool. Soc. London, (1879): 132 [non Gabb, 1864 (Astartidae)]
- †**Etea** Conrad, 1873, App. A, p. 5, in Kerr, Geol. Surv. N. Carolina, 1, [separate, 1873; vol., 1875]
- Eucrassatella** Iredale, 1924, Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. Wales, 49: 181, 202
- Hybolophus** Stewart, 1930, Acad. nat. Sci. Philad., Spec. Publ. 3: 37, 139
- Indocrassatella** Chavan, 1952, Cahiers géol. Thoiry, (14): 119
- †**Landinia** Chavan, 1952, Cahiers géol. Thoiry, (14): 119
- †**Oriocrassatella** Etheridge & Brown, 1907, Parliament. Pap. S. Australia, No. 55 of 1906, Suppl.: 8
- †**Pachythaerus** Conrad, 1869, Amer. Jour. Conch., 5: 47
- †**Plionema** Conrad, 1872, Proc. Acad. nat. Sci. Philad., 24: 51
- †**Procrassatella** Yakovlev, 1928, Ann. Soc. Paléont. Russ., 7: 121
- Pseudoriphyla* Fischer, 1887, Man. Conch., 1022 [=*Crassinella* Guppy, 1874]
- Pseudoriphyla* (err. pro *Pseuder-* Fischer, 1887) Kliushnikov, 1958, Trudy Inst. Geol.-nauk, Akad. Nauk SSSR, 13: 90
- Roissy* (err. pro *-ssya* Schaufuss, 1869) Paetel, 1875, Fam. Gatt. Moll., 183
- Roissya* (Lesson MS) Schaufuss, 1869, Moll. Syst. Cat. Paetel, xi, 21 [=*Crassatella* Lamarck, 1799]
- Salaputium** Iredale, 1924, Proc. Linn. Soc. N.S. Wales, 49: 182, 204
- †**Seendia** Casey, 1961, Palaeontology, 3: 579
- †**Spissatella** Finlay, 1926, Trans. N. Zealand Inst., 56: 256
- Talabrica** Iredale, 1924, Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. Wales, 49: 181, 204
- Tellidorella** Berry, 1963, Leaflets in Malacology, 1 (23): 140
- †**Uddenia** Stephenson, 1941, Univ. Texas Publ. 4101: 180

Subfamily **SCAMBULINAE** Chavan, 1952

- †**Mediraon** Vokes, 1946, Bull. Amer. Mus. nat. Hist., 87 (3): 144, 178
- †**Remondia** Gabb, 1869, Geol. Surv. Calif., Paleont., 2: 270
- †**Scambula** Conrad, 1869, Amer. Jour. Conch., 5: 48
- Stearnisia* (err. pro *-nsia* White, 1887) Ebersin (ed.), 1960, Osnovy Paleont., 2 (Bivalvia): 104
- †**Stearnisia** White, 1887, Proc. Acad. nat. Sci. Philad., 39: 32

Family **CARDINIIDAE** Zittel, 1881

- Cardinea* (err. pro *-nia* Agassiz, 1838) Agassiz, 1842, in Stutchbury, Ann. Mag. nat. Hist., 8 (Suppl.): 482

- †**Cardinia** Agassiz, [1838], Verh. Schweiz. nat. Ges., 23: 104 [n.n.]; [1840 ?], in J. Sowerby, Min. Conch. (German ed.): 57 [invalid ICZN 292]; 1841, in J. Sowerby, Min. Conch. (German ed.): 207 [valid ICZN 292]
Cardinia Roemer, 1839, Verstein. norddeutsch. Oolithengeb. Nachtrag., 38 [invalid ICZN 292]
 †**Cardinioides** Kobayashi & Ichikawa, 1952, Jap. Jour. Geol. Geogr., 22: 65
 †**Cardiniomorpha** Cox, 1964, Proc. malac. Soc. London, 36: 39 [n.n. pro *Pseudocardinia* Cox, 1961 + *Cardiniopsis* Tornquist, 1898]
Cardiniopsis Tornquist, 1898, Paläont. Abh., (N.F.) 4 (2): 36 (168) [non Stanton, 1895 (Astartidae); see *Pseudocardina* Cox, 1961 + *Cardiniomorpha* Cox, 1964]
Dichora (err. pro *Dihora* Anon., 1842) Paetel, 1875, Fam. Gatt. Moll., 69
Dihora (err. pro *Ginorga* Gray, 1840 [author ?], 1842, N. Jhrb. Min., (1842), 496 [invalid ICZN 292]
Ginorga Gray, 1840, Syn. Cont. Brit. Mus., (ed. 42): 150 [n.n.]; Strickland, 1842, Rep. Brit. Assoc. (Plymouth, 1841), Trans. sect.: 65 [invalid ICZN 292] [= *Cardinia* Agassiz, 1841]
 †**Nidarica** Cox, 1961, Proc. malac. Soc. London, 34 (6): 335
Opisina Cox, 1961, Proc. malac. Soc. London, 34 (6): 328 [a nomen nudum or a lapsus for *Nidarica* Cox, 1961]
Pachyodon Stutchbury, 1842, Ann. Mag. nat. Hist., 8: 481 [non v. Meyer, 1838 (Mamm.); = *Cardinia* Agassiz, 1841] [invalid ICZN 292]
 †**Pseudastarte** Cossmann, 1921, Assoc. Franc. Avanc. Sci. (Strasbourg, 1920); Descr. Pélécyf. Jurass. France, (2) 1: 17
Pseudocardinia Cox, 1961, Proc. malac. Soc. London, 34 (6): 337 [n.n. pro *Cardiniopsis* Tornquist, 1898] [non Martinson, 1959 (Pseudocardinidae); see *Cardiniomorpha* Cox, 1964]
Sinemuria Christol, 1841, Bull. Soc. géol. France, 12: 92 [invalid ICZN 292] [= *Cardinia* Agassiz, 1841]
Storhodon "Brown" in Zittel, 1881, Handb. Paläont., 2: 62 [non Giebel, 1856 (Thyasiridae)] [= *Cardinia* Agassiz, 1841] [invalid ICZN 292]
Thalassides Berger, 1833, N. Jhrb. Min., (1833): 70 [invalid ICZN 292]
Thalassites (emend. pro *-ides* Berger, 1833) Quenstedt, 1843, Flötzgeb. Württemb., 143 [non Swainson, 1837 (Aves)] [invalid ICZN 292]
 †**Torastarte** Marwick, 1953, N. Zealand geol. Surv., Paleont. Bull. 21: 70

Superfamily **CARDICEA** Lamarck, 1809

Family **CARDIIDAE** Lamarck, 1809

Subfamily **CARDIINAE** Lamarck, 1809

- Acanthocardia** Gray, 1851, List Brit. Anim. Coll. Brit. Mus., (7): 23
Acanthocardium Römer, 1865, Syst. Conch.-Cab., (2) 10 (2): 17 [= *Acanthocardia* Gray, 1851]
Acanthocardia (err. pro *Acantho-* Gray, 1851) Morais, 1941, Mem. Notic., Mus. Min. Geol., Univ. Coimbra, (10): 4
Acardo Swainson, 1840, Treat. Malacol, 374 [n.n.] [non Bruguière, 1797 (Hippuritidae)]
Acanthocardia (err. pro *Acantho-* Gray, 1851) Meek, 1876, Rep. U.S. geol. Surv. Terr. (Hayden), 9: 165
 †**Acrosterigma** Dall, 1900, Trans. Wagner Inst. Philad., 3 (5): 1073
 †**Africofragum** Eames, 1957, Bull. Brit. Mus. (Nat. Hist.), 3 (2): 61
Afrocardium Tomlin, 1931, Ann. Natal Mus., 6: 449

- †**Agnocardia** Stewart, 1930, Acad. nat. Sci. Philad., Spec Publ. 3: 37, 264
- Americardia** Stewart, 1930, Acad. nat. Sci. Philad., Spec Publ. 3: 37, 267
- Amphicardium** Martens, 1880, in Moebius, Beitr. Meeresfauna Mauritius, 324 [= *Lyrocardium* Meek, 1876]
- Aphrodita* (err. pro *-dite* Lea, 1834) Leach, 1839, in G. B. Sowerby II, Conch. Man., 7 [non Linnaeus, 1758 (Vermes)]
- Aphrodite* Lea, 1834, Trans. Amer. philos. Soc., (N.S.) 5 (1): 111 [non Link, 1807 (Gastr.); = *Serripes* Gould, 1841]
- Aphroditha* (err. pro *-dite* Lea, 1834) Paetel, 1875, Fam. Gatt. Moll., 14 also as *Aphrodithe*, p. 14)
- Apiocardia** Olsson, 1961, Panama-Pacific Pelecypoda, 252
- Archicardium* Sandberger, 1863, Conchyl. Mainzer Tertiarbeck., 317 [= *Acanthocardia* Gray, 1851]
- †**Arctoprattulum** Keen, 1954, Bull. Amer. Paleont., 35: 317 (no. 153: 11)
- †**Awadia** Abbass, 1962, U. A. R. geol. Surv. & Min. Res. Dept., Paleont. Ser., Mon. 1: 128
- Bingicardium* (err. pro. *Ring-* Fischer, 1887) Pilsbry & Lowe, 1932, Proc. Acad. nat. Sci. Philad., 84: 136
- †**Brevicardium** Stephenson, 1941, Univ. Texas Publ. 4101: 203
- Bucardium** Gray, 1853, Ann. Mag. nat. Hist., (2) 11: 40
- Callicardia* Conrad, 1873, App. A, p. 27, in Kerr, Rep. Geol. N. Carolina, 1 [separate, 1873; vol., 1875] [nomen dubium, fide Keen, 1937, Bull. Mus. roy. Hist. nat. Belg., 13 (7): 20]
- Cardca* (Conrad MS) Whitfield, 1885, U.S. geol. Surv., Monogr. 9: 134 [= *Criocardium* Conrad, 1870]
- Cardia* (err. pro *-dium* Linnaeus, 1758) Graham-Ponton, 1869, Jour. Conchyl., 17: 219
- Cardiarius* Duméril, 1806, Zool. Anal., 333 [= *Cerastoderma* Poli, 1795]
- Cardigenus* Renier, 1807, Tav. Class. Anim., tab. vii [invalid ICZN 427]
- Cardima* (err. pro *-dium* Linnaeus, 1758) Férussac, 1801, Mém. Soc. Méd. Emul. Paris, 4: 402
- Cardinium* (err. pro *-dium* Linnaeus, 1758) Todtmann, 1933, Mitt. Min.-geol. Staatsinst. Hamburg, 14: 95
- Cardissa* Megerle, 1811, Mag. Ges. Nat. Fr. Berlin, 5: 52 [= *Coreculum* Röding, 1798]
- Cardissa* Swainson, 1840, Treat. Malacol., 373 [= *Coreculum* Röding, 1798]
- Cardium** Linnaeus, 1758, Syst. Nat. (ed. 10): 678
- Carduim* (err. pro *-dium* Linnaeus, 1758) Bell, 1858, Prog. Rep., Geol. Surv. Canada, (1857): 107
- Carduit* (err. pro *-dium* Linnaeus, 1758) Ossaulenko, 1936, Mem. Inst. geol. Akad. Nauk URSR (Kiev), 1: 117
- Cardum* (err. pro *-dium* Linnaeus, 1758) Li, 1930, Bull. geol. Soc. China, 9: 259
- Cartissa* (? err. pro *Card-* Megerle, 1811) Herrmannsen, 1846, Ind. Gen. Malacoz., 1: 189
- Cerastes* Poli, 1791, Test Sicil., 1, Introd.: 30; [non Laurenti, 1768 (Rept.); = *Cerastoderma* Poli, 1795]
- Cerastoderma** Poli, 1795, Test. Sicil., 2: 252, 258
- Ceratoderma* (err. pro *Cerasto-* Poli, 1795) Jousseau, 1888, Mém. Soc. zool. France, 1: 211
- Ceratodesma* (err. pro *-astoderma* Poli, 1795) Monterosato, 1917, Boll. Soc. zool. Ital., (3) 4: 7
- Circulum* (err. pro *Cor-* Röding, 1798) Gray, 1851, List. Brit. Anim. Coll. Brit. Mus., (7): 23

- Clinocardium** Keen, 1936, Trans. San Diego Soc. nat. Hist., 8: 119
Cor (ex Meuschen) Mörch, 1853, Cat. Conch. Yoldi, (2): 36 [= *Corculum* Röding, 1798]
- Corculum** Röding, 1798, Mus. Bolten., 188
Cardissa (emend. pro *Card-* Megerie, 1811) Gistel, 1848, Nat. Thierr., xiv
Cordium (emend. pro *Card-* Linnaeus, 1758) Gistel, 1848, Nat. Thierr., xiv
Cordium (err. pro *Card-* Linnaeus, 1758) Bechstein, 1794, Kurzgef. Naturg., 1 (2): 1196
- † **Criocardium** Conrad, 1870, Amer. Jour. Conch., 6: 75
Ctenocardia H. & A. Adams, 1857, Gen. Rec. Moll., 2: 459
Dalloccardia Stewart, 1930, Acad. nat. Sci. Philad., Spec. Publ. 3: 37, 264
Dinocardium Dall, 1900, Trans. Wagner Inst. Philad., 3 (5): 1074
- † **Discors** Deshayes, 1858, Descr. Anim. s. Vert. Bassin Paris, 1: 553, 569
† **Divaricardium** Dollfus & Dautzenberg, 1886, Feuille Jeunes Natural., 16: 95
Edulicardium Monterosato, 1923, R. Comit. Talassogr. Ital., Mem. 107: 4 [= *Cerastoderma* Poli, 1795]
- † **Ethmocardium** White, 1880, Proc. U.S. natl. Mus., 2: 291
Eucardium Fischer, 1887, Man. Conch., 1037 [= *Acanthocardia* Gray, 1851]
- † **Exocardium** Olsson, 1964, Neog. Moll. Northwestern Ecuador, 55
Fragum (err. pro *-gum* Röding, 1798) Gray, 1847, Proc. zool. Soc. London, 15: 185
- Fragum** Röding, 1798, Mus. Bolten., 189
Frigidocardium Habe, 1951, Gen. Jap. Shells, Pelecypoda, (2): 152 [as *Erig-*, corrected to *Frig-*, 1952, *ibid.* (3): 278]
- Fulvia** Gray, 1853, Ann. Mag. nat. Hist., (2) 11: 40
Fulvia H. & A. Adams, 1857, Gen. Rec. Moll., 2: 457 [non Gray, 1853]
- † **Granocardium** Gabb, 1868, Geol. Surv. Calif., Paleont., 2: 266
† **Hedecardium** Marwick, 1944, Trans. roy. Soc. N. Zealand, 74 (3): 260
Hedycardium (err. pro *Hede-* Marwick, 1944) Fleming, 1950, Trans. N. Zealand Inst., 78: 238
- Hemicardia* (ex Cuvier) Fleming, 1818, Encycl. Brit., (Suppl. eds. 4-6), 3 (1): 304 [= *Corculum* Röding, 1798]
- Hemicardia** Spengler, 1799, Skriv. Natur.-Selsk., 5 (1): 4 [see Stewart, 1930, Acad. nat. Sci. Philad., Spec. Pap. 3: 270 for discussion of nomenclatorial difficulties.]
- Hemicardium* (ex Cuvier) Schweigger, 1820, Handb. Naturg., 707 [= *Corculum* Röding, 1798]
- Hemicardium* Swainson, 1840, Treat. Malacol., 373 [non Schweigger, 1820]
- Hemicardium* Dall, 1900, Trans. Wagner Inst. Philad., 3 (5): 1075 [non Schweigger, 1820; = *Hemicardia* Spengler 1799]
- Hemidardium* (err. pro *-cardium* Schweigger, 1820) Grasset, 1884, Index Test. Viv., 277
- Hemidiscors** Rovereto, 1898, Atti Soc. Ligustica, 9: 163, 181
- † **Incacardium** Olsson, 1944, Bull. Amer. Paleont., 28: 211 (no. 111: 53)
- † **Integricardium** Rollier, 1912, Abh. Schweiz. pal. Ges., 38: 127
Isocardia Oken, 1815, Lehrb. Naturg., viii, 234 [invalid ICZN 417] [= *Hemicardia* Spengler, 1799]
- † **Jurassicardium** Cossmann, 1906, C. R. Assoc. Franç. Avanc. Sci., 34 (2): 294
- † **Kathocardia** Tucker & Wilson, 1932, Bull. Amer. Paleont., 18: 6 (no. 65: 44)

- Keenaea** Habe, 1951, Gen. Jap. Shells, Pelecypoda (2): 152
- Laevicardium** Swainson, 1840, Treat. Malacol., 373
- Laevicardium* (err. pro *Laevicardium* Swainson, 1840) Lange, 1953, Arq. Mus. Paranaense, 10 (1): 40
- †**Leptocardia** Meek, 1876, Rep. U.S. geol. Surv. Terr. (Hayden), 9: 172
- Levicardium* (err. pro *Laevi-* Swainson, 1840) Carpenter, 1861, Ann. Rep. Smithson. Instn. (1860): 258
- Lichas* Gray, 1840, Syn. Cont. Brit. Mus., (ed. 42): 149 [n.n.] [non Dalman, 1827 (Trilob.)]
- Liocardium* (emend. pro *Laevi-* Swainson, 1840) Agassiz, 1846, Nomen. Zool. Index Univ., 199, 212
- Loevicardium* (err. pro *Laevi-* Swainson, 1840) Monterosato, 1884, Nomen. Conch. medit., 91
- Lophocardium** Fischer, 1887, Man. Conch., 1038
- †**Loxocardium** Cossmann, 1886, Ann. Soc. malac. Belg., 21: 172
- Lunulicardia** Gray, 1853, Ann. Mag. nat. Hist., (2) 11: 41 [cf. *Opisocardium* Bayle, 1879]
- Lyrocardium** Meek, 1876, Rep. U.S. geol. Surv. Terr. (Hayden), 9: 173
- †**Maoricardium** Marwick, 1944, Trans. roy. Soc. N. Zealand, 74 (3): 263
- Memocardium* (err. pro *Nemo-* Meek, 1876) Powell, 1927, Trans. N. Zealand Inst., 58: 296
- Mexicardia** Stewart, 1930, Acad. nat. Sci. Philad., Spec. Publ. 3: 37, 263
- Microcardium** Thiele, 1934, Handbuch., 3: 878
- Microfragum** Habe, 1951, Gen. Jap. Shells, Pelecypoda (2): 148
- †**Nemocardium** Meek, 1876, Rep. U.S. geol. Surv. Terr. (Hayden), 9: 167
- †**Onestia** McLearn, 1933, Trans. roy. Soc. Canada, Sect. 4, (3) 27: 152
- Opisocardium* Bayle, 1879, Jour. Conchyl., 27: 35 [unnecessary n.n. pro *Lunulicardia* Gray, 1853, not pre-occ. by *Lunulacardium* Muens-ter, 1840 (Lunulacardiidae)]
- Orbis* Blainville, 1825, Dict. Sci. nat., 36: 294 [non Müller, 1767 (Pisces), etc.; = *Acanthocardia* Gray, 1851]
- †**Orthocardium** Tremlett, 1950, Proc. malac. Soc. London, 28 (4-5): 128
- †**Ovicardium** Marwick, 1944, Trans. roy. Soc. N. Zealand, 74 (3): 268
- †**Pachycardium** Conrad, 1869, Amer. Jour. Conch., 5: 96
- Papillicardium** (Monterosato MS) Sacco, 1899, in Bellardi & Sacco, Moll. Terr. terz. Piemonte e Liguria, 27: 44
- Papyridea** Swainson, 1840, Treat. Malacol., 374
- Parvicardium** Monterosato, 1884, Nomen. Conch. medit., 19
- Pectunculus* (ex Adanson) Mörch, 1853, Cat. Conch. Yoldi, (2): 33 [non Da Costa, 1778 (Veneridae)]
- Pectunculus* "Adanson" Stoliczka, 1870, Palaeont. Indica (6) 3: 207 [non Da Costa, 1778 (Veneridae)]
- Pectunculus* "Römer" Paetel, 1875, Fam. Gatt. Moll., 154 [n.n.]
- †**Perucardia** Olsson, 1944, Bull. Amer. Paleont., 28: 209 (no. 111: 51)
- Phlogocardia** Stewart, 1930, Acad. nat. Sci. Philad., Spec. Publ. 3: 38, 263
- Pingecardium* (err. pro *Ringic-* Fischer, 1887) Clark & Woodford, 1927, Univ. Calif. Publ., Bull. Dept. geol. Sci., 17 (2): 82, 94
- †**Plagiocardium** Cossmann, 1886, Ann. Soc. malac. Belg., 21: 168
- Pratulum** Iredale, 1924, Proc. Linn. Soc. N.S. Wales, 49: 182, 207
- †**Protocardia** Beyrich, 1845, Z. Malakozool., 17
- Protocardia* Conrad, 1860, Jour. Acad. nat. Sci. Philad., (2) 4: 278 [non Beyrich, 1845]
- Protocardium* (emend. pro *-cardia* Beyrich, 1854) Stoliczka, 1871, Palaeont. Indica, (6) 3: 209
- Protocardium* (err. pro *-dia* Beyrich, 1854) Meek & Hayden, 1860, Proc. Acad. nat. Sci. Philad., 12: 418

- Protocardia* (err. pro *-cardia* Beyrich, 1854) Preston, 1921, Zool. Rec., 56 (1919), Moll.: 56
- Regozara** Iredale, 1936, Rec. Australian Mus., 19: 275
- Ringicardium* Fischer, 1887, Man. Conch., 1037 [= *Bucardium* Gray, 1853]
- Rudicardium** (Monterosato MS) Coen, 1914, Ann. Mus. Stor. nat. Genova, 46: 299
- †**Schedocardia** Stewart, 1930, Acad. nat. Sci. Philad., Spec. Publ. 3: 38, 255
- Seripes* (err. pro *Serri-* Gould, 1841) Nomura, 1933, Jap. Jour. Geol. Geogr., 11: 6
- Serripes** Gould, 1841, Rep. Invert. Mass., 93
- Serrupes* (err. pro *Seru-* Beck, 1847) Paetel, 1875, Fam. Gatt. Moll., 190
- Serupes* (err. pro *Serri-* Gould, 1841) Beck, [1847], Amtl. Ber. Vers. dtser. Naturf., 24: 115
- Sphaerocardium** Coen, 1933, R. Comit. Talassogr. Ital., Mem. 192: 132
- Tachycardium* (err. pro *Trachy-* Mörch, 1853) Csepregy-Meznerics, 1959, Ann. Hist.-nat. Mus. natl. Hung., 51: 88
- †**Tendagurium** Dietrich, 1933, Palaeontographica, Suppl., 7 (2), Lief. 1: :50
- Trachicardium* (err. pro *Trachy-* Mörch, 1853) Römer, 1869, Syst. Conch.-Cab., (2) 10 (2): 46
- Trachycardium** Mörch, 1853, Cat. Conch. Yoldi, (2): 34
- Trifaricardium** Kuroda & Habe, 1951, Ill. Cat. Jap. Shells, (13): 86
- Trigoniocardia** Dall, 1900, Trans. Wagner Inst. Philad., 3 (5): 1075
- Trigonocardia* (err. pro *Trigonio-* Dall, 1900) Cossmann, 1901, Rev. crit. Paléozool., 5: 157
- Tropicardium* (err. pro *Tropido-* Römer, 1868) Preston, 1916, Zool. Rec., 51 (1914), Moll.: 69
- Tropidocardium* Römer, 1868, Syst. Conch.-Cab., (2) 10 (2): 13 [= *Cardium* Linnaeus, 1758]
- †**Varicardium** Marwick, 1944, Trans. roy. Soc. N. Zealand, 74 (3): 266
- Vasticardium** Iredale, 1927, Rec. Australian Mus., 16: 75, 76
- Vepricardium** Iredale, 1929, Australian Zool., 5: 338

Incertae sedis

The systematic position of the following cardiid-like species is not established:

- †**Carnidia** Bittner, 1901, Result. Wiss. Erforsch. Balatonsees, (I, Pal.) 2 (3): 6
- †**Lithocardiopsis** Munier-Chalmas, 1891, These Étude Tithonique Crét. Tert. Vincentin, 47 [n.n.]; Oppenheim, 1896, Palaeontographica, 43 (3-4): 150 [based upon cast of giant cardiid, fide Oppenheim]
- †**Pascoella** Cox, 1949, Bull. Inst. Geol. Peru, 12: 33

Subfamily **LYMNOCARDIINAE** Stoliczka, 1871

- Abichia* Andrussow, 1907, Annu. géol. min. Russie, 9: 108, 113 [non Gemmellaro, 1888 (Ceph.)]
- †**Arpadicardium** Ebersin, 1947, Trudy Paleont. In-ta., Akad. Nauk SSSR, 13 (4): 104
- †**Avardaria** Andrussow, 1923, Mém. Com. géol. Leningrad, (N.S.) 110: 240
- †**Bosphoricardium** Ebersin, 1947, Trudy Paleont. In-ta., Akad. Nauk SSSR, 13 (4): 110
- †**Budmania** Brusina, 1897, Opera Acad. Slav. merid., 18: 34

- †**Diversicostata** Wassoievic & Ebersin, 1930, Trudy Mus. geol., Akad. Nauk SSSR, 6: 114, 129
- †**Ecericardium** Ebersin, 1947, Trudy Paleont. In-ta., Akad. Nauk SSSR, 13 (4): 114
- †**Eoprosodacna** Davidaschvili, 1934, Bull. Soc. Nat. Moscou, Sec. Geol., (N.S.) 42 (3): 397
- †**Euxinicardium** Ebersin, 1947, Trudy Paleont. In-ta., Akad. Nauk SSSR, 13 (4): 57
Horiadacna (emend. pro *Horio-* Stefanescu, 1896) Dollfus, 1905, Jour. Conchyl., 53: 61
- †**Horiodacna** Stefanescu, 1896, Mém. Soc. géol. France, Paléont. Mém. 15: 66
Korobkoviella Merklin, 1962, Doklady Akad. Nauk SSSR, 144 (2): 421 [n.n.]
Limnocardium (emend. pro *Lymn-* Stoliczka, 1870) Fischer, 1887, Man. Conch., 1039
- †**Limnodacna** Ebersin, 1936, Trav. Soc. nat. Leningrad, otd. Geol., 65 (1): 101, 102
- †**Limnopagetia** Schlickum, 1963, Arch. Moll., 92: 5
- †**Limnopappia** Schlickum, 1962, Arch. Moll., 91: 109
- †**Lymnocardium** Stoliczka, 1870, Palaeont. Indica (6) 3: 211
- †**Metadacna** Ebersin, 1959, Trudy Paleont. In-ta., Akad. Nauk SSSR, 74: 105
- †**Moquicardium** Ebersin, 1947, Trudy Paleont. In-ta., Akad. Nauk SSSR, 13 (4): 118
- Myocardia** Vest, 1861, Verh. Siebenbürg. Ver., 12: 112
- †**Nargicardium** Ebersin, 1947, Trudy Paleont. In-ta., Akad. Nauk SSSR, 13 (4): 107
Natella Ebersin, 1949, Trudy Paleont. In-ta., Akad. Nauk SSSR, 20: 219 [non Watson, 1934 (Mamm.); see *Pachydacna* Ebersin, 1955]
- †**Pachydacna** Ebersin, 1955, Bull. Moskov. Obshch. Isp. Prirody, otd. Geol., 30 (3): 93 [n.n. pro *Natella* Ebersin, 1949]
- †**Pannonicardium** Stevanovic, 1951, Serb. Akad. Wiss., Sonderausgabe, 187, Math.-naturw. Kl., (N.S.) 2: 239, 331
- †**Parapachydacna** Ebersin, 1959, Trudy Paleont. In-ta., Akad. Nauk SSSR, 74: 28, 124
- †**Prionopleura** Ebersin, 1949, Trudy Paleont. In-ta., Akad. Nauk SSSR, 20: 223
Prosadacna (err. pro *Proso-* Tournouër, 1882) Fischer, 1886, Jour. Conchyl., 34: 216
- †**Prosochiasta** Ebersin, 1959, Trudy Paleont. In-ta., Akad. Nauk SSSR, 74: 103
- †**Prosodacna** Tournouër, 1882, Jour. Conchyl., 30: 58
- †**Prosodacnomya** Ebersin, 1959, Trudy Paleont. In-ta., Akad. Nauk SSSR, 74: 97
- †**Pseudoprosodacna** Gillet, 1943, Mem. Inst. geol. României, 4: 83
Psilodon Cobalescu, 1883, Stud. Géol. Pal., Mém. géol. Scolei militare Jasi, 1: 93 [non Perty, 1830 (Coleopt.)]
- †**Replidacna** Jekelius, 1944, Mem. Inst. geol. României, 5: 106
Styladacna (err. pro *Stylo-* Stefanescu, 1896) Dollfus, 1905, Jour. Conchyl., 53: 61
- †**Stylodacna** Stefanescu, 1896, Mém. Soc. géol. France, Paléont. Mém. 15: 65
- †**Succuridacna** Korobkov, 1954, Sprad. metod. Rukov. po tert. Moll., Lamell., 123

†**Tauricardium** Ebersin, 1947, Trudy Paleont. In-ta., Akad. Nauk SSSR, 13 (4): 39

†**Uniocardium** Capellini, 1880, Atti Accad. Lincei, Mem. (3) 5: 417

Subfamily **DIDACNINAE** Ebersin, 1962

†**Brachiodacna** Ebersin, 1964 [fide Ebersin, 1965, Moll.: Vopr. Teor. & Prikl. Malakol., Zool. In-ta., Akad. Nauk SSSR., 16]

†**Caladacna** Andrussow, 1917, Geol. Russie, 4 (2), livr. 2: pl. 2, f. 22

†**Crassadacna** Ebersin, 1962, Trudy Paleont. In-ta., Akad. Nauk SSSR, 91: 108

†**Didacna** Eichwald, 1838, Bull. Soc. imp. Nat. Moscou, 11 (2): 166

†**Didacnomya** Andrussow, 1923, Mém. Com. géol. Leningrad, (N.S.) 110: 80, 96

†**Digressodacna** Davidaschvili & Kitovani, 1964, Soobsh. Akad. nauk Gruz. SSR., 36 (2): [between 385-392, not seen]

Kaladacna (err. pro *Cal-* Andrussow, 1917) Andrussow, 1923, Mém. Com. géol. Leningrad, (N.S.) 110: 211

†**Oraphocardium** Ebersin, 1949, Trudy Paleont. In-ta., Akad. Nauk SSSR, 20: 220

†**Oxvdacna** Davidaschvili, 1930, Trudy Gosud. Issledov. Neft. Institut., 6: 24; 1930, Bull. Soc. Nat. Moscou, Sec. Geol., (N.S.) 37: 171

Phyllicardium (err. pro *Phylli-* Andrussow, 1903) Pavlovic, 1928, Geologsk. anali Balkansk., 9 (2): 19

Phyllicardium (err. pro *Phyllo-* Fischer, 1887) Andrussow, 1903, Mém. Acad. imp. Sci. St. Pétersb., (8) 13 (3): 15

†**Phyllocardium** Fischer, 1887, Man. Conch., 1039

Plagiadacna (err. pro *Plagio-* Andrussow, 1903) Dollfus, 1905, Jour. Conchyl., 53: 60

†**Plagiadacna** Andrussow, 1903, Mém. Acad. imp. Sci. St. Pétersb., (8) 13 (3): 14

Plagiadacna (err. pro *-dacna* Andrussow, 1903) Salisbury & Edwards, 1960, Zool. Rec., 94 (1957), Moll.: 129

†**Pontalmyra** Stefanescu, 1896, Mém. Soc. géol. France, Paléont. Mém. 15: 69

Pontolamyna (err. pro *-talmyra* Stefanescu, 1896) Dybowski & Grochmalicki, 1917, Abh. zool.-bot. Ges. Wien., 10: 51

†**Prophylicardium** Jekelius, 1944, Mem. Inst. geol. României, 5: 111

†**Pseudocatillus** Andrussow, 1903, Mém. Acad. imp. Sci. St. Pétersb., (8) 13 (3): 16

†**Pteradacna** Andrussow, 1907, Annu. géol. min. Russie, 9: 108, 112

†**Stenodacna** Andrussow, 1923, Mém. Com. géol. Leningrad, (N.S.), 110: 211

Submonodacna Livialt, 1931, Trudy Azerb. neft. issled. In-ta., 2; Baku, Isd-vo. 'Azerb. neft. Khoz.', 26 [not seen, fide Nevesskaia, 1963, Trudy Paleont. In-ta., Akad. Nauk SSSR, 96: 82—listed in synonymy of *Didacna*]

†**Tschaudia** Davidaschvili, 1956, Soobsch. Akad. Nauk, Gruzinskoi SSR, 17 (3): 232

Subfamily **PARADACNINAE** Ebersin, 1964

†**Arcicardium** Fischer, 1887, Man. Conch., 1040

Chartadacna Celidje, 1953, Doklady, Akad. Nauk SSSR, 91 (1): 157 [n.n.]

- †**Chartoconcha** Andrussow, 1907, Annu. géol. min. Russie, 9: 108, 113
 †**Panticapaea** Andrussow, 1923, Mém. Com. géol. Leningrad, (N.S.) 110: 211
 †**Papyrocardium** Gabunia, 1953, Tr. Sect. Paleobiol., Akad. Nauk Gruz. SSR., 1: p. ? [not seen]
 †**Paradacna** Andrussow, 1909, Trudy Geol. Comm., (N.S.) 40: 71
 †**Parvidacna** Ebersin & Stevanovic, 1949, Bull. Mus. d'Hist. nat. Pays Serbe, (A) 2: 152 [n.n.]; Stevanovic, 1950, Bull. Mus. d'Hist. nat. Pays Serbe, (A) 3: 96, 104

Subfamily **PSEUDOCARDITINAE** Ebersin, 1964

- †**Pseudocardita** Oppenheim, 1919, Z. dtsh. geol. Ges., 70: 136

Subfamily **ADACNINAE** Von Vest, 1875

- Adachna* (err. pro *-dacna* Eichwald, 1838) Sacco, 1887, Boll. Soc. malac. Ital., 12: 140
Adacna Eichwald, 1838, Bull. Soc. imp. Nat. Moscou, 1838 (2): 169 (as *Adacne*, p. 171)
 †**Apscheronia** Andrussow, 1903, Mém. Acad. imp. Sci. St. Pétersb., (8) 13 (3): 15
 †**Avicardium** Kolessnikov, 1950, Palaeont. SSSR, 10 (3), no. 12: 69
 †**Caspicardium** Astafieva, 1955, Bull. Moskov. Obshch. Isp. Prirody, otd. Geol. 30 (3): 94
 †**Catilloides** Andrussow, 1923, Mém. Com. géol. Leningrad, (N.S.) 110: 80, 95
 †**Didacnoides** Astafieva, 1955, Bull. Moskov. Obshch. Isp. Prirody, otd. Geol., 30 (3): p. ? [not seen]; 1955, Trudy all-Union Geol. In-ta., (VSEGEI), (N.S.) 12: p. ? [not seen]
 †**Hypania** "Pander" Kupffer, 1831, Ann. Sci. nat., 22: 245
Hypanis (err. pro *-nia* Kupffer, 1831) Ménétriés, 1832, Cat. Rais. Zool. Cauc., 271
Hypanis Pander, 1838, in Eichwald, Bull. Sci. imp. Soc. Nat. Moscou, 11 (2): 169 [= *Hypania* Kupffer, 1831]
Hypanaxis (err. pro *-panis* Pander, 1838) Gray, 1847, Proc. zool. Soc. London, 15: 185
 †**Hyrkania** Kolessnikov, 1950, Palaeont. SSSR, 10 (3), no. 12: 149
 †**Hyrkanomya** Astafieva, 1955, Bull. Moskov. Obshch. Isp. Prirody, otd. Geol., 30 (3): p. ? [not seen]; 1955, Trudy all-Union Geol. In-ta., (VSEGEI), (N.S.) 12: p. ? [not seen]
Hyrkania (err. pro *Hyrcu-* Kolessnikov, 1950) Ebersin, 1955, Doklady, Akad. Nauk SSSR., 103: 311
 †**Irinia** Popov, 1956, Trudy In-ta. geol., Akad. Nauk Turkmen. SSR, 1: 374
Monodacna Eichwald, 1838, Bull. Soc. imp. Nat. Moscou, 11 (2): 167
Monodaena (err. pro *-dacna* Eichwald, 1838) Sinzow, 1912, Verh. Russ.-Kais. Min. Ges. St. Petersb., (2) 48: 303
 †**Parapscheronia** Ebersin, 1955, Bull. Moskov. Obshch. Isp. Prirody, otd. Geol., 30 (3): 93
 †**Plagiodacnopsis** Andrussow, 1923, Mém. Com. géol. Leningrad, (N.S.) 110: 80, 103
 †**Turkmena** Popov, 1956, Trudy, In-ta. geol., Akad. Nauk Turkmen. SSR, 1: 365

Family **LAHILLIIDAE** Finlay & Marwick, 1937

- Amathusia* Philippi, 1887, Tert. quat. Verstein. Chiles, 135 [non Fabricius, 1807 (Lepid.); see *Theringia*, *Itheringia*, + *Lahillia* Cossmann, 1899]
- Amathusia* (err. pro *-thusia* Philippi, 1887) Ihering, 1907, Ann. Mus. nac. Buenos Aires, 14 [ser. 3, 7]: 294
- Itheringia* (correction of *Th-* Cossmann, 1899) Cossmann, 1899, Rev. crit. Paléozool., 3 (2): 90 [non Keyserling, 1891 (Arachn.); see *Lahillia* Cossmann, 1899]
- †*Lahilleona* Finlay & Marwick, 1937, N. Zealand geol. Surv., Paleont. Bull. 15: 31
- †*Lahillia* Cossmann, 1899, Rev. crit. Paléozool., 3 (3): 134 (as *Labillia*, p. 188) [n.n. pro *Itheringia* Cossmann, 1899]
- Theringia* Cossmann, 1899, Rev. crit. Paléozool., 3 (1): 45 (corrected to *Ih-* Cossmann, 1899, 3 (2): 90)

*Incertae sedis*Family **ARCHAEOCARDIIDAE** Khalfin, 1940

- †*Archaeocardium* Khalfin, 1940, Tomsk Gosydarstv. Univ., Trudy, Nauchn. konf. po izud. i Osvoen. proiz. Sibiri, 2: 264

Incertae sedis

- Cardium* Barrande, 1881, Syst. silur. Bohême, Rech. pal., 6: 164 [non Linnaeus, 1758 (Cardiidae); see *Joachymcardium* Růžicka & Prantl, 1960]
- †*Joachymcardium* Růžicka & Prantl, 1960, Zvlastni otisk z Casop. Narodn. mus., oddil Prirod., 1: 50 [n.n. pro *Cardium* Barrande, 1881]

Superfamily **TRIDACNACEA** Lamarck, 1819Family **TRIDACNIDAE** Lamarck, 1819

- †*Avicularium* Gray, 1853, Ann. Mag. nat. Hist., (2) 11: 41
- †*Byssocardium* Munier-Chalmas, 1882, in Tournouër, Bull. Soc. géol. France, (3) 10: 224
- Cametrachaea* (err. pro *Chametrachea* Mörch, 1853) Coates, 1925, Trans. Proc. Perthshire Soc. nat. Sci., 8 (2): 92
- Cerceis* Gisl, 1848, Nat. Thierr., 172 [unnecessary n.n. pro *Hippopus* Lamarck, 1799] [non Milne-Edwards, 1840 (Crust.)]
- Chama* Oken, 1815, Lehrb. Naturg., 3: 243 [non Linnaeus, 1758 (Chamidae)] [invalid ICZN 417, 484]
- Chamaetrachea* (ex Klein) Fischer, 1887, Man. Conch., 1034 [= *Tridacna* Bruguière, 1797]
- Chametrachea** (ex Klein) Mörch, 1853, Cat. Conch. Yoldi, (2): 56
- Dinodacna** Iredale, 1937, Australian Zool., 8 (4): 238, 261
- Flodacna** Iredale, 1937, Australian Zool., 8 (4): 238, 261
- Floracna* (err. pro *Flod-* Iredale, 1937) Chen, 1960, Tunghai Univ. Coll. Sci., Biol. Bull., (2): 14
- Gataron* (ex Adanson) Berthold, 1827, in Latreille, Nat. Fam. Thierr., 207 [= *Tridacna* Bruguière, 1797]

- †**Goniocardium** Vasseur, 1880, Jour. Conchyl., 28: 182
Hippopes (err. pro *-pus* Lamarck, 1799) Desmarest, 1859, in Chenu, Encycl. Hist. nat., Tabl. Crust. Moll., 4, Tabl. alphab.: 35
Hippopigenus Renier, 1807, Tav. Class. Anim., tab. vii [invalid ICZN 427]
Hippopus Lamarck, 1799, Mém. Soc. H. N. Paris, 86
Hippopus (ex Martini) Gray, 1847, Proc. zool. Soc. London, 15: 198 [non Lamarck, 1799] [= *Tridacna* Bruguière, 1797]
Lithocardita (err. pro *-tes* Herrmannsen, 1847) Paetel, 1875, Fam. Gatt. Moll., 113
Lithocardites Herrmannsen, 1847, Ind. Gen. Malacoz., 1: 611 [n.n.]
Lithocardium Woodward, 1854, Man. Moll., 2: 291 [= *Avicularium* Gray, 1853]
Pelvis Megerle, 1811, Mag. Ges. Nat. Fr. Berlin, 5: 67 [= *Hippopus* Lamarck, 1799]
Persikima Iredale, 1937, Australian Zool., 8 (4): 237, 261
Pleurorhynchus Mörch, 1853, Cat. Conch. Yoldi, (2): 36 [non Phillips, 1836 (Conocardiidae)] [= *Avicularium* Gray, 1853]
†**Pterocardia** Favre, 1843, Mém. Soc. phys. Hist. nat. Genève, 10: 71
Pterocardium (emend. pro *-dia* Favre, 1843) Rollier, 1912, Mém. Soc. Pal. Suisse, 38: 136
†**Sawkinsia** Cox, 1941, Proc. malac. Soc. London, 24 (4): 140
Sepidacna Iredale, 1937, Australian Zool., 8 (4): 239, 261
Tridachna (err. pro *-dacna* Lamarck, 1799) Neave, 1940, Nomen. Zool., 4: 552
Tridachnes Röding, 1798, Mus. Bolten., 171 [= *Tridacna* Bruguière, 1797]
Tridachnus (err. pro *-nes* Röding, 1798) Paetel, 1875, Fam. Gatt. Moll., 211
Tridacna Bruguière, 1797, Encyl. Méth. (Tabl. Vers), 2: pl. 235; Lamarck, 1799, Mém. Soc. H. N. Paris, 86
Tridacne Link, 1807, Besch. Nat. Samml. Univ. Rostock, (3): 153 [= *Tridacna* Bruguière, 1797]
Tridacnigenus Renier, 1807, Tav. Class. Anim., tab. vii [invalid ICZN 427]
Vulgodacna Iredale, 1937, Australian Zool., 8 (4): 239, 261

Superfamily **MACTRACEA** Lamarck, 1809

Family **MACTRIDAE** Lamarck, 1809

Subfamily **MACTRINAE** Lamarck, 1809

- †**Allomactra** Tomlin, 1931, Proc. malac. Soc. London, 19: 175 [n.n. pro *Heteromactra* Cossmann, 1909]
Anatina Schumacher, 1817, Essai Vers test., 125 [non Lamarck in Bosc, 1816 (Laternulidae)] [= *Labiosa* Möller, 1832]
†**Andrussella** Korobkov, 1954, Sprav. Metod. Rukov. po tert. Moll., Lamell., 112
Austromactra Iredale, 1930, Rec. Australian Mus., 17: 400
†**Avimactra** Andrussov, 1905, Verh. Russ.-Kais. min. Ges. St. Pétersb., (2) 43: 393
†**Barymactra** Cossmann, 1909, in Cossmann & Peyrot, Act. Soc. linn. Bordeaux, 63: 241
Carinella G. B. Sowerby II, 1839, Conch. Man., 19 [non Johnston, 1833 (Vermes)]

- Clathodon* (err. pro *Clathro*- Conrad, 1833) G. B. Sowerby II, 1839, Conch. Man., 24
- Clathrodon* (err. pro *Gnath*- Gray in G. B. Sowerby I, 1832) Conrad, 1833, Amer. Jour. Sci., 23 (2): 340
- Coelomactra** Dall, 1895, Proc. malac. Soc. London, 1: 211
- Colombia* (Blainville MS) Rang, 1835, Nouv. Ann. Mus. Hist. nat. (Paris), 3 (3): 217 [= *Rangia* DesMoulins, 1832]
- Colorimactra** Iredale, 1929, Mem. Queensland Mus., 9: 268
- Columbia* (err. pro *Colo*- Rang, 1835) Dall, 1898, Trans. Wagner Inst. Philad., 3 (4): 903
- Crassula** Marwick, 1948, N. Zealand geol. Surv., Paleont. Bull., 16: 23
- †**Crepispisula** Eames, 1957, Bull. Brit. Mus. (Nat. Hist.), 3 (2): 65
- Cryptodon* Conrad, 1837, Jour. Acad. nat. Sci. Philad., 7: 235 [non Turton, 1822 (Thyasiridae); see *Schizothaerus* Conrad, 1853]
- †**Cryptomactra** Andrussov, 1902, Verh. Russ.-Kais. min. Ges. St. Pétersb., (2) 39: 474
- Cyclomactra** Dall, 1895, Proc. malac. Soc. London, 1: 211
- †**Cymbophora** Gabb, 1869, Geol. Surv. Calif., Paleont., 2: 181
- Cypricea* Gray, 1853, Ann. Mag. nat. Hist., (2) 11: 43 [? err. pro *-cia* Gray, 1847; ? = *Anatina* Schumacher, 1817]
- Cypricia* Gray, 1840, Syn. Cont. Brit. Mus., (ed. 42): 149 [n.n.]; 1847, Proc. zool. Soc. London, 15: 185 [= *Anatina* Schumacher, 1817; cf. *Leucoparia* Mayer, 1867]
- †**Darcinia** Clark, 1946, Geol. Soc. Amer., Mem. 16: 74
- Deikea* Mayer, 1872, Beitr. geol. Karte Schweiz., 11 (Beil.): 498 [n.n.?]
- Diaphoromactra** Iredale, 1930, Rec. Australian Mus., 17: 400
- Eastonia** Gray, 1853, Ann. Mag. nat. Hist., (2) 11: 42
- Electomactra** Iredale, 1930, Rec. Australian Mus., 17: 400
- Electromactra* (err. pro *Electo*- Iredale, 1930) Thiele, 1934, Handbuch, 3: 901
- †**Eomactra** Cossmann, 1909, in Cossmann & Peyrot, Act. Soc. linn. Bordeaux, 63: 241
- †**Geltena** Stephenson, 1946, in Vokes, Bull. Amer. Mus. nat. Hist., 87 (3): 144, 201
- Gnathodon* Gray, 1832, in G. B. Sowerby I, Gen. Shells, (36) [non Oken, 1816 (Pisces); = *Rangia* DesMoulins, 1832]
- Gnatodon* (err. pro *Gnath*- Gray in G. B. Sowerby I, 1832) Rang, 1834, N. Ann. Mus. Hist. nat. Paris, 3: 217
- Harvella** Gray, 1853, Ann. Mag. nat. Hist., (2) 11: 42
- Hemimactra** Swainson, 1840, Treat. Malacol., 369
- Hemimactza* (err. pro *-tra* Swainson, 1840) Bucquoy, Dautzenberg, & Dollfus, 1896, Moll. Mar. Roussillon, 2: 562
- Hemimactra* (err. pro *-mactra* Swainson, 1840) Douvillé, 1924, Rev. crit. Paléozool., 28: 120
- Heterocardia** Deshayes, 1855, Proc. zool. Soc. London, 22: 339
- Heteromactra* Cossmann, 1909, in Cossmann & Peyrot, Act. Soc. linn. Bordeaux, 63: 242 [non Lamy, 1906 (Cyamiidae); see *Allomactra* Tomlin, 1931]
- †**Kymatox** Stenzel & Krause, 1957, Univ. Texas Publ. 5704: 9, 124
- Labiosa** (Schmidt MS) Möller, 1832, Isis (Oken), 130; Mörch, 1853, Cat. Conch. Yoldi, (2): 3
- Leptospisula** Dall, 1895, Proc. malac. Soc. London, 1: 211
- Leucoparia* Mayer, 1867, Vierteljahrschr. naturf. Ges. Zürich, 12: 253, 276 [unnecessary n.n. pro *Cypricia* Gray, 1847]
- Longimactra** Finlay, 1928, Trans. N. Zealand Inst., 59: 279
- Lovellia* Mayer, 1867, Vierteljahrschr. naturf. Ges. Zürich, 12: 253, 263, 275, 286 [= *Raeta* Gray, 1853]

- Lutromactra** Iredale, 1929, Mem. Queensland Mus., 9: 268
Maera (err. pro *Mactra* Linnaeus, 1767) Fabricius, 1823, Fortegnelse, 57
Mactra Linnaeus, 1767, Syst. Nat. (ed. 12): 1125 [valid ICZN 94]
Mactrella Gray, 1853, Ann. Mag. nat. Hist., (2) 11: 41
Mactrellona Marks, 1915, Bull. Amer. Paleont., 33: 355 (no. 139: 85)
Mactrigenus Renier, 1807, Tav. Class. Anim., tab. vii [invalid ICZN 427]
Mactrinula Gray, 1953, Ann. Mag. nat. Hist. (2) 11: 41
Mactroderma Dall, 1894, Nautilus, 8: 39
†**Mactrodesma** Conrad, 1869, Amer. Jour. Conch., 4: 247
Mactromeris Conrad, 1868, Amer. Jour. Conch., 3 (3), App.: 45
†**Mactrona** Marwick, 1952, Proc. malac. Soc. London, 29: 83 [n.n. pro *Mactrula* Marwick, 1948]
Mactrotoma Dall, 1894, Nautilus, 8: 26
Mactrula Marwick, 1948, N. Zealand geol. Surv., Paleont. Bull. 16: 22 [non Risso, 1826 (Ungulinidae); see *Mactrona* Marwick, 1952]
Maetra (err. pro *Mact-* Linnaeus, 1767) Todtmann, 1933, Mitt. Min.-geol. Staatsinst. Hamburg, 14: 93
Maorimactra Finlay, 1928, Trans. N. Zealand Inst., 59: 280
Merope H. & A. Adams, 1856, Gen. Rec. Moll., 2: 382 [non Newman, 1838 (Insecta)]
Meropesta Iredale, 1929, Mem. Queensland Mus., 9: 268
Micromactra Dall, 1894, Nautilus, 8: 40
†**Miorangia** Dall, 1894, Proc. U.S. natl. Mus., 17: 91, 100
Moulinea (err. pro *-nia* Philippi, 1844) Philippi, 1853, Handb. Conch., 472
Moulinia (emend. pro *Mul-* Gray, 1837) Philippi, 1844, Abh. Besch. Conch., 1: 166
Mulina (err. pro *-nia* Gray, 1837) Philippi, 1853, Handb. Conch., 472
Mulineia (err. pro *-nia* Gray, 1837) Shuttleworth, 1856, Jour. Conchyl., 5: 174
Mulinia Gray, 1837 (Feb.), Proc. zool. Soc. London, 4 (46): 104 [n.n.]; 1837 (June), Mag. nat. Hist., (N.S.) 1: 335, 375
†**Mulinoides** Olsson, 1944, Bull. Amer. Paleont., 28: 217 (no. 111: 59)
Nannomactra Iredale, 1930, Rec. Australian Mus., 17: 400
Notopisula (err. pro *Notosp-* Iredale, 1930) Haas, 1938, Bivalvia, lief. 2 (2), in Bronn, Klass. Ord. Tierr., 3 (Moll. 3): 309
Notospicula (err. pro *-sula* Iredale, 1930) Neave, 1940, Nomen. zool., 3: 357
Notospisula Iredale, 1930, Rec. Australian Mus., 17: 400
Ocyperas (err. pro *Oxy-* Mörch, 1853) [Kobelt], 1905, NachrBl. dtsch. malakozool. Ges., 37: 148
Oxypera (err. pro *-ras* Mörch, 1853) Haas, 1938, Bivalvia, lief. 2 (2), in Bronn, Klass. Ord. Tierr., 3 (Moll. 3): 309
Oxyperas Mörch, 1853, Cat. Conch. Yoldi, (2): 4
Papyrina Mörch, 1853 (April), Cat. Conch. Yoldi, (2): 4 [= *Mactrella* Gray, 1853 (January)]
†**Perissodon** Conrad, 1862, Proc. Acad. nat. Sci. Philad., 14: 573
†**Praerangia** Cossmann, 1908, Mém. Mus. Hist. nat. Belg., 5: 35
†**Pseudocardium** Gabb, 1866, Geol. Surv. Calif., Paleont., 2 (1): 20
†**Pseudoxyperas** Sacco, 1901, in Bellardi & Sacco, Moll. Terr. terz. Piemonte e Liguria, 29: 26
†**Pteropsella** Vokes, 1956, Jour. Paleont., 30: 763 [n.n. pro *Pteropsis* Conrad, 1860]
Pteropsis Conrad, 1860, Jour. Acad. nat. Sci. Philad., (2) 4: 296 [non Rafinesque, 1814 (Coel.); see *Pteropsella* Vokes, 1956]

- Raeta** Gray, 1853, Ann. Mag. nat. Hist., (2) 11: 43
- Raetella** Dall, 1895, Proc. malac. Soc. London, 1: 212 [n.n.]; 1898, Trans. Wagner Inst. Philad., 3 (4): 882
- Raetellops** Habe, 1952, Gen. Jap. Shells, Pelecypoda, (3): 197
- Raetina** Dall, 1895, Proc. malac. Soc. London, 1: 212 [n.n.]; 1898, Trans. Wagner Inst. Philad., 3 (4): 882
- Rangia** DesMoulins, 1832, Act. Soc. linn. Bordeaux, 5 (25): 50; Conrad, [? 1832], Amer. Marine. Conch., (4): 56
- Rangianella** Conrad, 1868, Amer. Jour. Conch., 3, Suppl.: 30
- †**Ruellia** Cossmann, 1913, Ann. Soc. malac. Belg., 49: 35
- †**Sarmatimactra** Korobkov, 1954, Sprav. Metod. Rukov. po. tert. Moll., Lamell., 111
- Scalpomactra** Finlay, 1928, Trans. N. Zealand Inst., 58: 432
- Schizodesma* (? emend. pro *Scisso*- Gray, 1837) Gray, 1838, Arch. Naturgesch., 4 (1): 86; G. B. Sowerby II, 1839, Conch. Man., 96 (as *Schisodesma*, p. 116)
- Schizothaerus* Conrad, [Jan. 31, 1853], Proc. Acad. nat. Sci. Philad., 6: 199 [n.n. pro *Cryptodon* Conrad, 1837] [= *Tresus* Gray, 1853]
- Schizothairus* (err. pro *-thaerus* Conrad, 1853) Carpenter, 1872, Smithson, misc. Coll., (252): 536
- Schizothoerus* (err. pro *-thaerus* Conrad, 1853) Conrad, 1856, Rep. Explor. Surv. (Pacific Railroad), 5 (2), App. art. 2: 324
- Scissodesma** Gray, 1837, Mag. nat. Hist., (N.S.) 1: 335
- Seizocheilus* (? err. pro *Schizothaerus* Conrad, 1853) Carpenter, 1861, Ann. Rep. Smithson. Instn., (1860): 250
- Shizothaerus* (err. pro *Sch-* Conrad, 1853) Conrad, 1868, Amer. Jour. Conch., 3 (3), App.: 46
- Simomactra** Dall, 1894, Nautilus, 8: 40
- Sinomactra* (err. pro *Simo-* Dall, 1894) Cossmann, 1899, Rev. crit. Paléozool., 3: 70
- Spinula* (err. pro *Spis-* Gray, 1837) Woodring, 1925, Carnegie Inst. Wash. Publ. 366: 134
- Spissula* (err. pro *Spisula* Gray, 1837) Mörch, 1853, Cat. Conch. Yoldi, (2): 3
- Spisula** Gray, 1837, Mag. nat. Hist., (N.S.) 1: 372
- Spisula* H. & A. Adams, 1856, Gen. Rec. Moll., 2: 378 [non Gray, 1837; see *Spisulina* Fischer, 1887]
- Spisulina** Fischer, 1887, Man. Conch., 1116 [n.n. pro *Spisula* H. & A. Adams, 1856]
- †**Spisulona** Marwick, 1948, N. Zealand geol. Surv., Paleont. Bull. 16: 22
- Spizula* (err. pro *Spis-* Gray, 1837) Pictet, 1855, Traité Paleont., (ed. 2), 3: 383
- Standella** Gray, 1853, Ann. Mag. nat. Hist., (2) 11: 42
- †**Stereomactra** Stewart, 1930, Acad. nat. Sci. Philad., Spec. Publ. 3: 38, 210
- †**Stiphromactra** Böhm, 1929, Z. dtsh. geol. Ges., 81: 451
- Symmorphomactra** Dall, 1894, Nautilus, 8: 41
- Telemactra** Iredale, 1929, Mem. Queensland Mus., 9: 268
- Thresus* (err. pro *Tr-* Gray, 1853) Mayer-Eymar, 1887, Jour. Conchyl., 35: 321
- Toleomactra* (err. pro *Tele-* Iredale, 1929) Preston, 1930, Zool. Rec., 66 (1929), Moll.: 92
- Tresus** Gray, 1853 (Jan.), Ann. Mag. nat. Hist., (2) 11: 42 [not preoccupied by *Tresus* Walckenaer, 1833 (vernacular usage)] [cf. *Schizothaerus* Conrad, 1853]
- Trigonella* Da Costa, 1778, Brit. Conch., 196 [= *Mactra* Linnaeus, 1767]
- Ttigonella* (err. pro *Tri-* Da Costa, 1778) Rochebrune, 1881, Bull. Soc. philom. Paris, (7) 6: 49

- Tumbeziconcha** Pilsbry & Olsson, 1935, *Nautilus*, 48: 119
Valeda (err. pro *Vel-* Conrad, 1870) Conrad, 1873, App. A, p. 9, in Kerr, Rep. Geol. Surv. N. Carolina, 1 [separate, 1873; vol. 1875]
Veleda Conrad, 1870, Amer. Jour. Conch., 6: 74 [non Blackwell, 1859 (Arach.)]

Incertae sedis

- †**Blagroveia** Cox, 1931, Proc. malac. Soc. London, 19: 183 [possibly related to *Pteropsella* Vokes + *Kymatox* Stenzel & Krause, 1957, fide Stenzel, Krause, and Twining, 1957, Univ. Texas Publ. 5704: 126]
 †**Rakhia** Eames, 1951, Philos. Trans. roy. Soc. London, (B), no. 627, 235: 424 [superficially similar to *Blagroveia* Cox, 1931; hinge and internal structures unknown]

Subfamily **LUTRARIINAE** H. & A. Adams, 1856

- Cacaphonia* (err. pro *-nia* Gistl, 1847) H. & A. Adams, 1856, Gen. Rec. Moll., 2: 383
Cacaphonia Gistl, [1847], Handb. Naturges., (1850): 565; 1848, Nat. Thierr., 172 [unnecessary n.n. pro *Lutraria* Lamarck, 1799; cf. *Eustylon* Gistl, 1848]
Darina Gray, 1853, Ann. Mag. nat. Hist., (2) 11: 42
Eustylon Gistl, 1848, Nat. Thierr., xiv [unnecessary n.n. pro *Cacaphonia* Gistl, 1847]
Goniomactra Mayer, 1867, Vierteljahrschr. naturf. Ges. Zürich, 12: 253, 276
Laminaria Mayer, 1867, Vierteljahrschr. naturf. Ges. Zürich, 12: 253, 276 [unnecessary n.n. pro *Vanganella* Gray, 1853; non *Laminaria* Gray, 1821 (Gastr.)]
Lutraria (err. pro *Lut-* Lamarck, 1799) Carpenter, 1861, Ann. Rep. Smithson. Instn., (1860): 250
Lubraria (err. pro *Lutr-* Lamarck, 1799) Carpenter, 1861, Ann. Rep. Smithson. Instn., (1860): 255
Lutaria (err. pro *Lutr-* Lamack, 1799) Reichenbach, 1828, Zool. Thierr., 1: 86
Luthraria (err. pro *Lutr-* Lamarck, 1799) Kowalewski, 1930, Bull. Serv. Géol. Pologne, 6 (1): 75
Luticola (emend. pro *Lutri-* Blainville, 1824) Agassiz, 1846, Nomen. Zool. Index Univ., 217
Lutraria Lamarck, 1799, Mém. Soc. H. N. Paris, 85
Lutrarigenus Renier, 1807, Tav. Class. Anim., tab. vii [invalid ICZN 427]
Lutricola Blainville, 1824, Dict. Sci. nat., 32: 348
Lutrophora Dall, 1895, Proc. malac. Soc. London, 1: 212
Lutria (err. pro *Lutr-* Lamarck, 1799) Merklin, 1965, Referat. Zhurn., Geol., 1965 (1), Paleozool.: 45
Myomactra Mayer, 1867, Vierteljahrschr. naturf. Ges. Zürich, 12: 253, 276 [unnecessary n.n. pro *Resania* Gray, 1853]
Psammophila (Leach MS) Brown, 1827, Ill. Conch. G. B. & I., pl. xii, fig. 1 [in synonymy]
Rasania (err. pro *Res-* Gray, 1853) Merklin, 1965, Referat. Zhurn., Geol., 1965 (1), Paleozool.: 45
Resania Gray, 1853, Ann. Mag. nat. Hist., (2) 11: 43; 1853, Proc. zool. Soc. London, 19: 305 [cf. *Myomactra* Mayer, 1867]
Vanganella Gray, 1853 (June), Proc. zool. Soc. London, 19: 125 [= *Resania* Gray, 1853 (January)] [cf. *Laminaria* Mayer, 1867]

Vanginella (err. pro *Vangan-* Gray, 1853) Pfeiffer, 1869, Malak. Bl., 16: 129

Subfamily **ZENATIINAE** Dall, 1895

Metabola Mayer, 1867, Vierteljahrschr. naturf. Ges. Zürich, 12: 253, 270, 276 [unnecessary n.n. pro *Zenatia* Gray, 1853]

Zenatia Gray, 1853, Ann. Mag. nat. Hist., (2) 11: 43 [cf. *Metabola* Mayer, 1867]

Zenatina Gill & Darragh, 1963, Trans. roy. Soc. Victoria, 77: 180

†**Zenatiopsis** Tate, 1879, Trans. Rep. philos. Soc. Adelaide, (1878-79): 129

Family **ANATINELLIDAE** Gray, 1853

Anatinella G. B. Sowerby I, 1833, Gen. Shells, (40), pl. 41

Family **MESODESMATIDAE** Deshayes, 1839

Alactodea (err. pro *At-* Dall, 1895) Haas, 1938, Bivalvia, lief. 2 (2), in Bronn, Klass. Ord. Tierr., 3 (Moll. 3): 309

Amesodesma Iredale, 1930, Rec. Australian Mus., 17: 402

Anapa Gray, 1853, Ann. Mag. nat. Hist., (2) 11: 44 [non Gray, 1847 (Erycinidae); see *Anapella* Dall, 1895]

Anapella Dall, 1895, Proc. malac. Soc. London, 1: 213 [n.n. pro *Anapa* Gray, 1853]

Argyrodonax Dall, 1911, Nautilus, 25: 85

Atactodea Dall, 1895, Proc. malac. Soc. London, 1: 213

Atactodea (err. pro *-odea* Dall, 1895) Preston, 1920, Zool. Rec., 55 (1918), Moll.: 51

Caecell (err. pro *-ella* Gray, 1853) Takatsuki, 1927, Sci. Rep. Tohoku imp. Univ., (4, Geol.) 3 (1): 26

Caecella Gray, 1853, Ann. Mag. nat. Hist., (2) 11: 43

Ceronia Gray, 1853, Ann. Mag. nat. Hist., (2) 11: 44

Coeella (err. pro *Cae-* Gray, 1853) Paetel, 1875, Fam. Gatt. Moll., 49

Davila Gray, 1853, Ann. Mag. nat. Hist., (2) 11: 44

Davilla (err. pro *-ila* Gray, 1853) Tryon, 1884, Struct. Syst. Conch., 3: 162

Donacilla "Lamarek" Blainville, 1819, Dict. Sci. nat., 13: 429 [n.n.]; Philippi, 1836, Enum. Moll. Siciliae, 1: 37

Ervilia Turton, 1822, Conch. Insul. Brit., xviii, 55

Ervilla (err. pro *-ilia* Turton, 1822) Fleming, 1828, Hist. Brit. Anim., 409

Ervilla (err. pro *Ervilia* Turton, 1822) Paetel, 1875, Fam. Gatt. Moll., 80

Machaena (Leach MS) Gray, 1843 in Dieffenbach, Trav. N. Zealand, 2: 252 [= *Paphies* Lesson, 1831]

†**Macdropsis** Conrad, 1854, Proc. Acad. nat. Sci. Philad., 7: 30 [n.n. pro *Triquetra* Conrad, 1846]

Meradesma (err. pro *Meso-* Deshayes, 1831) Gould, 1855, U.S. Astron. Exp., [2]: 263

Mesodesma Deshayes, 1831, Encycl. Méth. (Vers), 2 (2): 441

Nesis Monterosato, 1875, Atti Acad. Sci. Lett. Arti Palermo, (N.S.) 5: 4, 17 [n.n.]; Sacco, 1901, in Bellardi & Sacco, Moll. Terr. terz.

Piemonte e Liguria, 29: 21 [non Mulsant, 1850 (Coleopt.), etc.]

Paphia Lamarek, 1799, Mém. Soc. H. N. Paris, 85 [n.n.] [non Röding, 1798 (Veneridae)]

Paphia Gray, 1847, Proc. zool. Soc. London, 15: 186 [non Röding, 1798 (Veneridae) = *Atactodea* Dall, 1895]

Paphies Lesson, 1831, Voy. "Coquille," Zool., 2 (1): 424

- Rochefortina** Dall, 1924, Proc. biol. Soc. Washington, 37: 88
Spondervilia Iredale, 1930, Rec. Australian Mus., 17: 402
Taria Gray, 1853, Ann. Mag. nat. Hist., (2) 11: 44
Triquetra Conrad, 1846, Amer. Jour. Sci., (2) 1: 217 [non Blainville, 1828 (Veneridae); see *Mactropsis* Conrad, 1854]

Family **CARDILIIDAE** Fischer, 1887

- Cardilia** Deshayes, 1835, in Lamarck, Anim. s. vert., (ed. 2) 6: 448
Cardilla (err. pro *-ilia* Deshayes, 1835) Lycett, 1848, Ann. Mag. nat. Hist., (2) 2: 258
†**Cardilona** Marwick, 1943, Trans. Roy. Soc. N. Zealand, 73 (3): 185
Hemicyclodonta (? emend. pro *-onosta* Deshayes in Blainville, 1825) Deshayes, 1850, Traité elem. Conch., 1 (2): 251
Hemicyclonosta Deshayes, 1825, in Blainville, Man. Malacol., 660
Hemicycloster (err. pro *-stera* Bronn, 1838) Paetel, 1875, Fam. Gatt. Moll., 94
Hemicyclostera (err. pro *-onosta* Deshayes in Blainville, 1825) Bronn, 1838, Lethaea Geogn., 2: 806
Hemicyclostoma (err. pro *-clonosta* Deshayes in Blainville, 1825) Gray, 1840, Syn. Cont. Brit. Mus., (ed. 42): 136, 150
Hemyclostera (err. pro *Hemi-* Bronn, 1838) Paetel, 1875, Fam. Gatt. Moll., 95
Leptina (Bonelli MS) Pictet, 1855, Traité Paléont., (ed. 2), 3: 500 [non Meigen, 1830 (Dipt.)]

Superfamily **SOLENACEA** Lamarck, 1809

Family **SOLENIDAE** Lamarck, 1809

- Artusius* Leach, 1852, Syn. Moll. Gt. Brit., 259, 263 [= *Pharus* (Leach MS) Brown, 1844]
Ceratisolen Forbes, 1848, in Forbes & Hanley, Hist. Brit. Moll., 1: 255 [= *Pharus* (Leach MS) Brown, 1844]
Ensatella Swainson, 1840, Treat. Malacol., 365 [= *Ensis* Schumacher, 1817]
Ensis Schumacher, 1817, Essai Vers test., 47, 143
†**Eosolen** Stewart, 1930, Acad. nat. Sci. Philad., Spec. Publ. 3: 37, 290
Erratisolen (err. pro *Cera-* Forbes, 1848) Carpenter, 1859, Ann. Rep. New York Cab., 12: 103
Fistula (ex-Martini) Mörch, 1853, Cat. Conch. Yoldi, (2): 6 [= *Solen* Linnaeus, 1758]
Hypogella Gray, 1854, Ann. Mag. nat. Hist., (2) 14: 23 [= *Solena* Mörch, 1853]
Leguminaria Schumacher, 1817, Essai Vers test., 42, 126 [= *Siliqua* Megerle, 1811]
†**Leptosolen** Conrad, 1865, Proc. Acad. nat. Sci. Philad., 17: 184
Listera Leach, 1852, Syn. Moll. Gt. Brit., 259, 261 [non Turton, 1822 (Scrobiculariidae)]
Machaera Gould, 1841, Rep. Invert. Mass., 32 [non Cuvier, 1832 (Pisces)]
Machera (err. pro *-aera* Gould, 1841) Seeley, 1864, Geologist, 7: 49
Neosiliqua Habe, 1965, Venus, 23: 194
Neosolen Ghosh, 1920, Rec. Indian Mus., 19: 57
†**Ospriasolen** Conrad, 1868, Geol. N. Jersey, (App. A), 727
Pharax (err. pro *Phaxas* Leach, 1852) Haas, 1938, Bivalvia, lief. 2 (2), in Bronn, Klass. Ord. Tierr., 3 (Moll. 3): 312
Pharella Gray, 1854, Ann. Mag. nat. Hist., (2) 14: 24

- Pharus** Gray, 1840, Syn. Cont. Brit. Mus., (ed. 42): 135, 150 [n.n.]; 1840, (ed. 42A): 139; (Leach MS) Brown, 1844, Ill. Conch. G. B. & I., (ed. 2): 113
- Phaxas** Leach, 1852, Syn. Moll. Gt. Brit., 259, 262
- †**Plectosolen** Conrad, 1866, Amer. Jour. Conch., 2: 103
- Polia** d'Orbigny, 1845, Paléont. Franç., Crét., 3 (Lam.): 390 [non Ochseneheimer, 1816 (Lepid.), etc.; = *Pharus* (Leach MS) Brown, 1844]
- Salen* (err. pro *Sol*- Linnaeus, 1758) Brusina, 1870, Ipsa Chiereghinii Conch., 50
- Seratisolen* (err. pro *Cer*- Forbes, 1848) Mayer, 1853, Mitt. naturf. Ges. Bern, (1853): 78
- Silex* (err. pro *Solen* Linnaeus, 1758) Quoy & Gaimard, 1835, Voy. "Astrolabe," Zool., 3 (2): 731
- Siliqua** Megerle, 1811, Mag. Ges. Nat. Fr. Berlin, 5: 44
- Solecurtoides* DesMoulins, 1832, Act. Soc. linn. Bordeaux, 5: 108, 113 [= *Siliqua* Megerle, 1811]
- Solen** Linnaeus, 1758, Syst. Nat. (ed. 10): 672
- Solena** Mörch, 1853, Cat. Conch. Yoldi, (2): 7
- Solena* Ghosh, 1920, Rec. Indian Mus., 19: 56 [non Mörch, 1853]
- Solenaria* (emend. pro *Solen* Linnaeus, 1758) Rafinesque, 1815, Analyse Nat., 146
- Solenaria* Stoliczka, 1870, Palaeont. Indica, (6) 3: 95 [non Rafinesque, 1815]
- Solenarius* (emend. pro *Solen* Linnaeus, 1758) Duméril, 1806, Zool. Anal., 168
- Solenia* (emend. pro *Solen* Linnaeus, 1758) Oken, 1823, Isis (Oken), Litt. Anz., 527
- Solenigenus* Renier, 1807, Tav. Class. Anim., tab. vii [invalid ICZN 427]
- Solex* (err. pro *-en* Linnaeus, 1758) [Clessin], 1892, Malak. Bl., (N.F.) 11: 77
- Subcultellus* Ghosh, 1920, Rec. Indian Mus., 19: 60 [= *Phaxas* Leach, 1852]
- Vagina* Megerle, 1811, Mag. Ges. Nat. Fr. Berlin, 5: 44 [= *Solen* Linnaeus, 1758]

Family **NOVACULINIDAE** Ghosh, 1920

- Laconsilla* (err. pro *Loncos*- Rafinesque, 1831) Paetel, 1875, Fam. Gatt. Moll., 104
- Loncosilla* Rafinesque, 1831, Cont. Mon. Shells Ohio, 7 [nom. dub.]
- Lonosilla* (err. pro *Lonco*- Rafinesque, 1831) Paetel, 1875, Fam. Gatt. Moll., 115
- Navaculina* (err. pro *Nov*- Benson, 1830) d'Orbigny, 1846, Voy. Amér. mérid., 5 (3): 522
- Novaculina** Benson, 1830, Gleanings in Science, 2: 63
- Sinonovacula** Prashad, 1924, Proc. malac. Soc. London, 16: 40, 45

Family **CULTELLIDAE** Davies, 1935

- †**Ceroniola** Wilckens, 1904, N. Jhrb. Min. Geol. Palaeont., (Beil.) 18: 249
- Cultellus** Schumacher, 1817, Essai Vers test., 43, 150
- Cultrensis** Coen, 1933, Not. Ist. Biolog. Rovigno, 6: 5, 8
- Ensiculus** Adams, 1860, Proc. zool. Soc. London, 28: 369

Superfamily **DONACACEA** Fleming, 1828Family **SOWERBYIDAE** Cox, 1929

Isodon (emend. pro *-donta* Buvignier, 1851) Douvillé, 1912, Bull. Soc. géol. France, (4) 12: 448 [non Say, 1822 (Mamm.), etc.]

†**Isodonta** Buvignier, 1851, Bull. Soc. géol. France, (2) 8: 353

†**Rhaetidia** Bittner, 1895, Abh. geol. Reichsanst. Wien, 18: 222

†**Sowerbya** d'Orbigny [1850], Prodr. Paléont., 1: 362

Family **TANCREDIIDAE** Meek, 1864

†**Corbicellopsis** Cox, 1929, Ann. Mag. nat. Hist., (10) 3: 570, 572, 577

†**Corburella** Lycett, 1850, Ann. Mag. nat. Hist., (2) 6: 422

Delia Loriol, 1891, Abh. schweiz. Pal. Ges., 18: 246 [non Robineau-Desvoidy, 1830 (Dipt.)]

†**Hettangia** (Terquem MS) Buvignier, 1852, Stat. Géol. Min. Dep. Meuse, Atlas, 14

†**Isotancredia** Chavan, 1950, Bull. Inst. roy. Sci. nat. Belg., 26 (11): 12

†**Meekia** Gabb, 1864, Geol. Surv. Calif., Paleont., 1 (3): 191

†**Mygallia** Saul & Popenoe, 1962, Univ. Calif. Publ., Bull. Dept. Geol. Sci., 40 (5): 302

†**Palaeomya** Zittel & Goubert, 1861, Jour. Conchyl., 9: 194

†**Paratancredia** Chavan, 1950, Bull. Inst. roy. Sci. nat. Belg., 26 (11): 12

†**Protodonax** Vokes, 1945, Jour. Paleont., 19: 295

†**Rosenbuschia** Roeder, 1882, Beitr. Kennt. Terr. Chailles (Inaug. Diss.), 96

†**Sakawanella** Ichikawa, 1950, Jour. Fac. Sci., Univ. Tokyo, (2) 7 (3): 245

†**Tancredia** Lycett, 1850, Ann. Mag. nat. Hist., (2) 6: 407

Family **DONACIDAE** Fleming, 1828

Capisteria Gray, 1847, Proc. zool. Soc. London, 15: 187 [n.n.]

Capsella Gray, 1851, List Brit. Anim. Coll. Brit. Mus., 7: 47

Chion Scopoli, 1777, Intr. Hist. Nat., 398

Cunerus (err. pro *Cuneus* Da Costa, 1778) Paetel, 1890, Cat. Conch.-Samml., (ed. 4), 3: 56

Cuneus Da Costa, 1778, Brit. Conch., 202

Danax (err. pro *Don-* Linnaeus, 1758) Oyama, 1943, in Nishimura & Watanabe, Bull. Res. Inst., 3 (3): 73

Deltachion Iredale, 1930, Rec. Australian Mus., 17: 398

Domax (err. pro *Don-* Linnaeus, 1758) [author?], 1839, Hand-Book Conch., 46

Donaciarius (emend. pro *Donax* Linnaeus, 1758) Duméril, 1806, Zool. Anal., 335

Donaciacardium Vest, 1875, Jhrb. dtsch. malakozool. Ges., 2: 322, 324 [= *Hemidonax* Mörch, 1871]

Donacigenus Renier, 1807, Tav. Class. Anim., tab. vii [invalid ICZN 427]

Donacina Férussac, 1821, Tabl. Syst. Moll., xxxvi

Donacina Menke, 1828, Syn. Meth. Moll., 69 [? non Férussac, 1821]

Donaciacardium (err. pro *Donacie-* Vest, 1875) Martens, 1878, Zool. Rec., 13 (1876), Moll.: 57

Donacites Schlotheim, 1813, Taschenb. Min., 36 [invalid, Code Z. N., art. 20] [= *Donax* Linnaeus, 1758]

Donax Linnaeus, 1758, Syst. Nat. (ed. 10): 682

†**Egerella** Stoliczka, 1870, Palaeont. Indica, (6) 3: 133 [n.n. pro *Egeria* Lea, 1833]

- Egeria* Roissy, 1805, in Sonnini ed. Buffon (Moll. 6): 324 [= *Galatea* Bruguière, 1797]
Egeria Lea, 1833, Contrib. to Geol., 49 [non Roissy, 1805; see *Egerella* Stoliczka, 1870]
† **Eodonax** Cox, 1929, Ann. Mag. nat. Hist., (10) 3: 569, 584
Ephigenia (err. pro *Iph*- Gray, 1840) Jousseaume, 1882, Bull. Soc. zool. France, 7: 431
Finlaria (err. pro *Fischeria* Bernardi, 1860) Paetel, 1890, Cat. Conch-Samml., (ed. 4) 3: 60
Fischeria Bernardi, 1860, Monogr. Gen. Galatea, Fischeria, 45 [non Robineau-Desvoidy, 1830 (Dipt.); see *Profischeria* Dall, 1903]
Fisheria (err. pro *Fisch*- Bernardi, 1860) Hall, 1867, Ann. Rep. New York Cab., 20: 22
Galataea (err. pro *-tea* Bruguière, 1797) Leach, 1823, Syn. Brit. Mus., 59
Galatea Bruguière, 1797, Encycl. Méth. (Tabl. Vers) 2: pl. 250
Galatea (err. pro *-tea* Bruguière, 1797) Brito Capello, 1878, Mem. Acad. Lisboa, (N.S.) 5 (2): 2, 3
Galateigenus Renier, 1807, Tav. Class. Anim., tab. vii [invalid ICZN 427]
Galateola Fleming, 1828, Hist. Brit. Anim., 409 [n.n.]
Galathaea (err. pro *-tea* Bruguière, 1797) Bory de St. Vincent, 1827, Encycl. Méth. (Vers), 151
Galathca (emend. pro *-tea* Bruguière, 1797) Lamarck, 1805, Ann. Mus. Hist. nat. Paris, 5 (30): 431 [non Fabricius, 1793 (Crust.)]
Grammatodonax Dall, 1900, Trans. Wagner Inst. Philad., 3 (5): 963
Haicana (? err. pro *Hecuba* Schumacher, 1817) Sacco, 1901, in Bellardi & Sacco, Moll. Terr. terz Piemonte e Liguria, 29: 3
Hecuba Schumacher, 1817, Essai Vers test., 52, 157
Hemidonax Mörch, 1871, Malak. Bl., 17: 121
Iphegenia (err. pro *Iphig*- Schumacher, 1817) Coates, 1925, Trans. Proc. Perthshire Soc. nat. Sci., 8 (2): 87
Iphigenia Schumacher, 1817, Essai Vers test., 51, 155
Latona Schumacher, 1817, Essai Vers test., 52, 156
Liodonax Fischer, 1887, Man. Conch., 1102
Liodonax Cossmann, 1910, Act. Soc. linn. Bordeaux, 64: 309 [non Fischer, 1887 (Donacidae)]
Machaerodonax Römer, 1870, Syst. Conch.-Cab., (N.F.) 10 (3): 77
† **Macrodonax** Olsson, 1944, Bull. Amer. Paleont., 28: 220 (no. 111: 62)
Megadesma Bowdich, 1822, Elem. Conch., 2: 8 [= *Galatea* Bruguière, 1797]
† **Notodonax** Feruglio, 1935, Bol. Inform. Petrol. YPF, Buenos Aires, 128, 130; 1936, Mem. Inst. geol. Univ. Padova, 11 (3): 125
† **Paradonax** Cossmann, 1910, Act. Soc. linn. Bordeaux, 64: 307
† **Platydonax** Dall, 1900, Trans. Wagner Inst. Philad., 3 (5): 963
Plebidonax Iredale, 1930, Rec. Australian Mus., 17: 398
Potamophila (emend. pro *Galatea* Bruguière, 1797) G. B. Sowerby I, 1822, Gen. Shells, (3)
Profischeria Dall, 1903, Proc. biol. Soc. Washington, 16: 6 [n.n. pro *Fischeria* Bernardi, 1860]
Serrula Mörch, 1853, Cat. Conch. Yoldi, (2): 18
Tentidonax Iredale, 1930, Rec. Australian Mus., 17: 398

Superfamily **TELLINACEA** Blainville, 1824

Family **TELLINIDAE** Blainville, 1824

- † **Acorylus** Olsson & Harbison, 1953, Acad. nat. Sci. Philad., Mon. 8: 128
Acropagia (err. pro *Arco*- Brown, 1827) Carus, 1868-75, in Carus & Gerstaecker, Handb. Zool., 1: 734

- †**Aenona** Conrad, 1870, Amer. Jour. Conch., 6: 74
Aeona (err. pro *Aen-* Conrad, 1870) White, 1886, N. Jhrb. Min. Geol. Pal., (1886): 124
- Aeretica** Dall, 1900, Trans. Wagner Inst. Philad., 3 (5): 1038
- †**Agnomyax** Stewart, 1930, Acad. nat. Sci. Philad., Spec. Publ. 3: 37, 283
Angelus (err. pro *Angulus* Megerle, 1811) Aldrich, 1911, Bull. Amer. Paleont., 5: 4 (no. 22: 4)
- Angulus** Megerle, 1811, Mag. Ges. Nat. Fr. Berlin, 5: 47
- Apolymetis** Salisbury, 1929, Proc. malac. Soc. London, 18: 258 [n.n. pro *Polymetis* Salisbury, 1929]
- †**Arcopagella** Meek, 1871, U.S. geol. Surv. Wyo & Terr., [Ann. Rept. 4]: 308
- Arcopagia** (Leach MS) Brown, 1827, Ill. Conch. G. B. & I., pl. 16, fig. 8
- Arcopaginula** Lamy, 1918, Bull. Mus. Hist. nat. Paris, (1918): 168
- †**Arcopagiopsis** Cossmann, 1886, Ann. Soc. malac. Belg., 21: 81
- Arcopella** (Monterosato MS) Thiele, 1934, Handbuch, 3: 914
Arcopogia (err. pro *-pagia* Brown, 1827) Guéranger, 1867, Album Paléont. Sarthe, 12
- Ardeamya** Olsson, 1961, Panama-Pacific Pelecypoda, 417
Arcopagia (err. pro *Arco-* Brown, 1827) Martens, 1860, Proc. zool. Soc. London, (1860): 18
- †**Asaphinella** Cossmann, 1887, Ann. Soc. malac. Belg., 21: 97
- †**Ascitellina** Marwick, 1928, Trans. N. Zealand Inst., 58: 467
- Austromacoma** Olsson, 1961, Panama-Pacific Pelecypoda, 419
Barrytellina (err. pro *Bary-* Marwick, 1924) Marwick, 1934, Proc. 5th. Pacific Sci. Congr. (Canada, 1933), 2: 958
- †**Bartrumia** Marwick, 1934, Proc. malac. Soc. London, 21: 10
- †**Barytellina** Marwick, 1924, Proc. malac. Soc. London, 16: 25
- Bathytellina** Kuroda & Habe, 1958, Publ. Seto Mar. Biol. Lab., Kyoto Univ., 7 (1): 46
- †**Bendemacoma** Eames, 1957, Bull. Brit. Mus. (Nat. Hist.), 3 (2): 66
Bosempra (Leach MS) Brown, 1844, Ill. Conch. G. B. & I., (ed. 2): 100 [in synonymy]
- Cadella** Dall, Bartsch & Rehder, 1938, Bull. Bishop Mus., Honolulu, 153: 196
- Capsa* Lamarck, 1799, Mém. Soc. H. N. Paris, 84 [non Bruguière, 1797 (Psammobiidae)]
- Capsaria* (emend. pro *Capsa* Lamarck, 1799) Rafinesque, 1815, Analyse Nat., 147
- Capsigenus* Renier, 1807, Tav. Class. Anim., tab. vii [invalid ICZN 427]
- Caspa* (err. pro *Capsa* Lamarck, 1799) Bosc. 1802, H. N. Coq., 3: 18
- Clathrotellina** Thiele, 1934, Handbuch, 3: 917
- †**Cyclotellina** Cossmann, 1886, Ann. Soc. malac. Belg., 21: 79
Cydlippe Leach, 1852, Syn. Moll. Gt. Brit., 314 [non Escholtz, 1829 (Coel.)]
- Cydippina** Dall, 1900, Proc. U.S. natl. Mus., 23: 292
- Cymatoica** Dall, 1889, Proc. U.S. natl. Mus., 12: 292
- Diodonta* Deshayes, 1846, Expl. Algér., (6): explic. pl. 68, fig. 145 [non Hartmann, 1843 (Gastr.)]
- Donacilla* Gray, 1851, List Brit. Anim. Coll. Brit. Mus., 7: 39 [non Blainville, 1819 (Mesodesmatidae); see *Moera* H. & A. Adams, 1856, + *Moerella* Fischer, 1887]
- †**Elliptotellina** Cossmann, 1886, Ann. Soc. malac. Belg., 21: 71
- Elpidollina** Olsson, 1961, Panama-Pacific Pelecypoda, 407
- Eurytellina** Fischer, 1887, Man. Conch., 1147
- Eutellina* Fischer, 1887, Man. Conch., 1147 [= *Tellina* Linnaeus, 1758]

- Exotica** (Jousseume MS) Lamy, 1918, Bull. Mus. Hist. nat. Paris, 24: 116
Faberlina (err. pro *Fabul*- Gray, 1851) Suter, 1913, Man. N. Zealand Moll., 952
Fabulina Gray, 1851, List Brit. Anim. Coll. Brit. Mus., 7: 40
†**Finlayella** Laws, 1933, Trans. N. Zealand Inst., 63: 319
Florimetis Olsson & Harbison, 1953, Acad. nat. Sci. Philad., Mon. 8: 129
Fragilia Deshayes, 1848, Expl. Algér. (Moll.), 552
Gastrana (err. pro *-trana* Schumacher, 1817) Möller, 1832, Isis (Oken), (1832): 135
Gastrana Schumacher, 1817, Essai Vers test., 44, 132
Gastranea (err. pro *-trana* Schumacher, 1817) G. B. Sowerby II, 1839, Conch. Man., 46
†**Gastranopsis** Cossmann, 1906, Bull. Soc. Sci. nat. Ouest France, (2) 6: 228
Hemimetis Thiele, 1934, Handbuch, 3: 915
†**Hercodon** Conrad, 1873, App. A, p. 10, in Kerr, Geol. Surv. N. Carolina, 1 [separate, 1873; vol. 1875]
†**Herouvalia** Cossmann, 1891, in Harris & Burrows, Eocene & Olig. Beds Paris Basin (Geol. Ass.), 67, 103, 114; 1892, Mém. Soc. malac. Belg. (1891): 28
Hertellina Olsson, 1961, Panama-Pacific Pelecypoda, 409
Heteromacoma Habe, 1952, Gen. Jap. Shells, Pelecypoda (3): 218
Homala (emend. pro *Om*- Schumacher, 1817) Agassiz, 1846, Nomen. Zool. Index Univ., 184 [non Escholtz, 1831 (Coleopt.)]
Homalina Stoliczka, 1870, Palaeont. Indica, (6) 3: 118
Iraqitellina Dance & Eames, 1966, Proc. malac. Soc. London, 37 (1): 37
Jactellina Iredale, 1929, Mem. Queensland Mus., 9: 266
Laciolina Iredale, 1937, Australian Zool., 8 (4): 241
Leporimetis Iredale, 1930, Mem. Queensland Mus., 10: 74
Limicola (Leach MS) Brown, 1844, Ill. Conch. G. B. & I., (ed. 2): 101 [in synonymy]
Limicola Leach, 1852, Syn. Moll. Gt. Brit., 296 [non Koch, 1816 (Aves)]
†**Linearia** Conrad, 1860, Jour. Acad. nat. Sci. Philad., (2) 4: 279
Liotellina Fischer, 1887, Man. Conch., 1147 [n.n. pro *Musculus* Mörch, 1853; = *Tellina* Linnaeus, 1758]
†**Liothyris** Conrad, 1873, App. A, p. 9, in Kerr, Geol. Surv. N. Carolina, 1 [separate, 1873; vol., 1875]
Loxoglypta Dall, Bartsch & Rehder, 1938, Bull. Bishop Mus., Honolulu, 153: 192
Lutricola Cooper, 1863, Rept. Brit. Assoc., (1863): 639 [non Blainville, 1824 (Mactridae)]
Lyratellina Olsson, 1961, Panama-Pacific Pelecypoda, 383
Macalia Adams, 1860, Proc. zool. Soc. London, 28: 369
Macalina (err. pro *-lia* Adams, 1860) Habe, 1952, Gen. Jap. Shells, Pelecypoda (3): 222
†**Macaliopsis** Cossmann, 1886, Ann. Soc. malac. Belg., 21: 75
Macoma Leach, 1819, in Ross, Voy Discov. Baffin's Bay (4to), App., 2: lxii
Macomona Finlay, 1926, Trans. N. Zealand Inst., 57: 466
†**Macomopsis** Sacco, 1901, in Bellardi & Sacco, Moll. Terr. terz. Piemonte e Liguria, 29: 107
†**Macoploma** Pilsbry & Olsson, 1941, Proc. Acad. nat. Sci. Philad., 93: 69
Macroma (err. pro *Macoma* Leach, 1819) Gray, 1825, Ann. Phil., [2] 9: 136
Macrotona (err. pro *Macoma* Leach, 1819) Trueman, 1942, Jour. Roy. micr. Soc., (3) 62: 70, 90

- Maera* (err. pro *Moera* H. & A. Adams, 1856) H. & A. Adams, 1858, Gen. Rec. Moll., 2: Index xxvii
- Maoritellina** Finlay, 1926, Trans. N. Zealand Inst., 57: 466
- Matis* (err. pro *Metis* H. & A. Adams, 1856) Preston, 1920, Zool. Rec., 55 (1918), Moll.: 51
- Merisca** Dall, 1900, Proc. U.S. natl. Mus., 23: 290
- Metis* H. & A. Adams, 1856, Gen. Rec. Moll., 2: 399 [non Philippi, 1843 (Crust.)]; see *Polymetis* Salisbury, 1929, + *Apolymetis* Salisbury, 1929]
- Metris* (err. pro *Metis* H. & A. Adams, 1856) Semmes, 1919, Sci. Surv. Porto Rico & Virgin Is., 1 (1): 58
- Moera* H. & A. Adams, 1856, Gen. Rec. Moll., 2: 396 [n.n. pro *Donacilla* Gray, 1851] [non Hübner, 1819 (Lepid.), etc.; see *Moerella* Fischer, 1887]
- Moerella** Fischer, 1887, Man. Conch., 1147 [n.n. pro *Moera* H. & A. Adams, 1856]
- Musculus* (ex Martini) Mörch, 1853, Cat. Conch. Yoldi, (2): 13 [non Röding, 1798 (Mytilidae); see *Liotellina* Fischer, 1887]
- Obtellina** Iredale, 1929, Mem. Queensland Mus., 9: 266
- †**Oene** Conrad, 1873, App. A, p. 9, in Kerr, Geol. Surv. N. Carolina, 1 [separate, 1873; vol., 1875] (also as *Aene*, p. 16)
- Omala** Schumacher, 1817, Essai Vers test., 43, 128
- †**Oudardia** Monterosato, 1884, Nomen. Conch. medit., 22
- Palaeomaera* (err. pro -*moera* Stoliczka, 1870) Crosse, 1872, Jour. Conchyl., 20: 189
- Palaeomera* (err. pro -*moera* Stoliczka, 1870) Paetel, 1875, Fam. Gatt. Moll., 150
- †**Palaeomoera** Stoliczka, 1870, Palaeont. Indica, (6) 3: 116
- †**Panacoma** Olsson, 1942, Bull. Amer. Paleont., 27: 195 (no. 106: 43)
- Peraconoderma* (err. pro *Peronaeo*- Poli, 1795) Haas, 1938, Bivalvia, lief. 2 (2), in Bronn, Klass. Ord. Tierr., 3 (Moll. 3): 310
- Peronaea* (err. pro *Peron*- Poli, 1791) Martens, 1873, List. Moll. N. Zealand, 42
- Permidea* (? err. pro *Peron*- Dall, 1900) Pallary, 1938, Jour. Conchyl., 82: 56
- Peronacoderma* (err. pro *Peronaeo*- Poli, 1795) Tapparone-Canefri, 1874, Ann. Mus. Civ. Stor. nat., Genova, 6: 564
- Peronaea** Poli, 1791, Test Sicil., 1, Introd.: 29
- Peronaeoderma* Poli, 1795, Test. Sicil., 2: 252, 257 [= *Peronaea* Poli, 1791]
- Peroneoderma* (err. pro *Peronaeo*- Poli, 1795) Therese, 1900, NachrBl. dtsch. malakozool. Ges., 32: 55
- Peronidia** Dall, 1900, Proc. U.S. natl. Mus., 23: 291
- Pharaonella** Lamy, 1918, Bull. Mus. Hist. nat. Paris, 24: 31
- Phylloda** Schumacher, 1817, Essai Vers test., 49, 148
- Phyllode* (err. pro -*da* Schumacher, 1817) Blainville, 1826, Dict. Sci. nat., (ed. 2) 40: 107
- Phyllodella** Hertlein & Strong, 1949, Zoologica, 34 (2): 87
- Phyllodina** Dall, 1900, Proc. U.S. natl. Mus., 23: 290
- Pinguimacoma** Iredale, 1936, Rec. Australian Mus., 19: 282
- Pinguitellina** Iredale, 1927, Rec. Australian Mus., 16: 76
- Pisostrigilla** Olsson, 1961, Panama-Pacific Pelecypoda, 390
- Pistris** Thiele, 1934, Handbuch, 3: 917 [n.n. pro *Pristis* "Jousseume" Lamy, 1918]
- Polymetis* Salisbury, 1929, Proc. malac. Soc. London, 18: 255 [n.n. pro *Metis* H. & A. Adams, 1856] [non *Polymetis* Walsingham, 1908 (Lepid.)]; see *Apolymetis* Salisbury, 1929]

- Pristipagia** Iredale, 1936, Rec. Australian Mus., 19: 281
Pristis "Jousseau" Lamy, 1918, Bull. Mus. Hist. nat. Paris, 24: 29
 [non Link, 1790 (Pisces), etc.: see *Pistris* Thiele, 1934]
Psammacoma Dall, 1900, Proc. U.S. natl. Mus., 23: 292; 1900, Trans. Wagner Inst. Philad., 3 (5): 1045
Psammocoma (err. pro *-acoma* Dall, 1900) Ramond, 1901, Rev. crit. Paléozool., 5: 230
Psammothalia Olsson, 1961, Panama-Pacific Pelecypoda, 416
Psammotreta Dall, 1900, Proc. U.S. natl. Mus., 23: 292; 1900, Trans. Wagner Inst. Philad., 3 (5): 1045 [cf. *Scrobiculina* Dall, 1900]
Pseudarcopagia Bertin, 1878, N. Arch. Mus. Paris, (2) 1: 229, 264
Pseudorarcopagia (err. pro *Pseudar-* Bertin, 1878) Tate & May, 1901, Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. Wales, 26: 426
Pseudometis Lamy, 1918, Bull. Mus. Hist. nat. Paris, 24: 170
Punigapia (err. pro *-pagia* Iredale, 1930) Thiele, 1934, Handbuch, 3: 911
Punipagia Iredale, 1930, Rec. Australian Mus., 17: 398
Quadrans Bertin, 1878, N. Arch. Mus. Paris, (2) 1: 265
Quidnipagus Iredale, 1929, Mem. Queensland Mus., 9: 266
Rexithaerus (Conrad MS) Tryon, 1869, Amer. Jour. Conch., 4 (App.): 104
Rombergia Dall, 1900, Trans. Wagner Inst. Philad., 3 (5): 1038
Rostrimacoma Salisburys, 1934, Proc. malac. Soc. London, 21: 78, 82
Salmacoma Iredale, 1929, Mem. Queensland Mus., 9: 267
Schumacheria Cossmann, 1902, Rev. crit. Paléozool., 6: 52 [unnecessary n.n. pro *Scrobiculina* Dall, 1900, non *Scrobiculinus* Monterosato, 1884] [= *Psammotreta* Dall, 1900, fide Boss, 1964]
Scissula Dall, 1900, Proc. U.S. natl. Mus., 23: 291; 1900, Trans. Wagner Inst. Philad., 3 (5): 1014
Scissulina Dall, 1924, Proc. biol. Soc. Washington, 37: 88
Scrobiculina Dall, 1900, Proc. U.S. natl. Mus., 23: 290 [cf. *Schumacheria* Cossmann, 1902] [= *Psammotreta* Dall, 1900, fide Boss, 1964]
Scutarcopagia Pilsbry, 1918, Proc. Acad. nat. Sci. Philad., 69: 332
Serratina Pallary, 1922, Expl. Scient. Maroc., 1912-20; Malac., 95
Simplicistrigilla Olsson, 1961, Panama-Pacific Pelecypoda, 390
Sinomacoma Yamamoto & Habe, 1959, Bull. Asamushi Mar. Biol. Stat., Tohoku Univ., 9 (3): 102
†**Sinuospagia** Cossmann, 1921, Mém. Soc. géol. France, Paléont. Mém. 55: 41
Strigella (err. pro *-gilla* Turton, 1822) Gray, 1840, Syn. Cont. Brit. Mus., (ed. 42): 150
Strigilla Turton, 1822, Conch. Insul. Brit., xvi, 117
Strigillia (err. pro *-lla* Turton, 1822) G. B. Sowerby III, 1894, Jour. Conch., 7: 376
Strigillina (err. pro *-gilla* Turton, 1822) Stoliczka, 1870, Palaeont. Indica, (6) 3: 120 [non Dunker, 1861 (*Scrobiculariidae*)]
Strigula Pfeiffer, 1861, Malak. Bl., 7: Index vii [non Perry, 1811 (Gastr.)]
Striotellina Thiele, 1934, Handbuch, 3: 917 [= *Serratina* Pallary, 1922]
Telinella (err. pro *Tell-* Mörch, 1853) H. & A. Adams, 1856, Gen. Rec. Moll., 2: 394
Tellena (err. pro *Tellina* Linnaeus, 1758) Fleming, 1822, Phil. Zool., 2: 507
Tellenides (err. pro *Tellin-* Lamarek, 1818) Gray, 1825, Ann. Phil., (2) 9: 136
Tellidora (Mörch MS) H. & A. Adams, 1856, Gen. Rec. Moll., 2: 401
Tellimera (emend. pro *Tellinimera* Conrad, 1860) Conrad, 1870, Amer. Jour. Conch., 6: 73
Tellina Linnaeus, 1758, Syst. Nat. (ed. 10): 674

- Tellinangulus** Thiele, 1934, Handbuch, 3: 919
Tellinarius (emend. pro. *Tellina* Linnaeus, 1758) Froriep, 1806, Dumeril's Anal. Zool., 342
Tellinella (Gray MS) Mörch, 1853, Cat. Conch. Yoldi, (2): 13
Tellinidea (err. pro -des Lamarck, 1818) Swainson, 1835, Elem. mod. Conch., 33
Tellinidella Hertlein & Strong, 1949, Zoologica, 34 (2): 79
Tellinides Lamarck, 1818, Anim. s. Vert., 5: 535
Tellinigenus Renier, 1807, Tav. Class. Anim., tab. vii [invalid ICZN 427]
Tellinimactra "Jousseau" Lamy, 1918, Bull. Mus. Hist. nat. Paris, 24: 169
†**Tellinimera** Conrad, 1860, Jour. Acad. nat. Sci. Philad., (2) 4: 278
Tellinites Schlotheim, 1813, Taschenb. Min., 71 [invalid, Code Z. N., art. 20; = *Tellina* Linnaeus, 1758]
Tellinodora (err. pro *Tellid-* H. & A. Adams, 1856) Paetel, 1875, Fam. Gatt. Moll., 204
Tellinota Iredale, 1936, Rec. Australian Mus., 19: 281
Tellinula Mörch, 1853, Cat. Conch. Yoldi, (2): 14 [= *Fabulina* Gray, 1851]
Tellinungula Römer, 1873, Syst. Conch.-Cab., (2) 10 (4): 217, 268
†**Tellipiura** Olsson, 1944, Bull. Amer. Paleont., 28: 221 (no. 111: 63)
Temnoconcha Dall, 1921, Nautilus, 34: 132
Zearcopagia Finlay, 1926, Trans. N. Zealand Inst., 57: 466

Family **PSAMMOBIIDAE** Fleming, 1828 [**Garidae** Stoliczka, 1871]

- Acapthis* (err. pro *Asa-* Modeer, 1793) Paetel, 1875, Fam. Gatt. Moll., 1
Amphichaena Philippi, 1847, Arch. Naturgesch., 13 (1): 63
Amphidona (err. pro *Amphichaena* Philippi, 1847) Mörch, 1858, Jour. Conchyl., 7: 137 [corrected in errata, p. 418]
†**Amphipsammus** Cossmann, 1913, Ann. Soc. malac. Belg., 49: 33
†**Asaphinoides** Hodson, 1931, Bull. Amer. Paleont., 16: 101 (no. 60: 7)
Asaphis Modeer, 1793, K. Vetensk. Akad. Nya Handl., 14: 176, 182
Aulus Oken, 1815, Lehrb. Nat., 3 (1): viii, 225 [invalid ICZN 417]; 1835, Allg. Naturg., 1: 297
Capsa Bruguière, 1797, Encycl. Méth. (Tabl. Vers), 2: pl. 231; Lamarck, 1801 [non 1799], Syst. Anim. s. Vert., 126 [= *Asaphis* Modeer, 1793]
Capsella Deshayes, 1855, Proc. zool. Soc. London, 22: 347 [non Gray, 1851 (Donacidae)]
Capsula Schumacher, 1817, Essai Vers test., 43, 130 [= *Asaphis* Modeer, 1793]
Carum (err. pro *Garum* Dall, 1898) Veselinov, 1954, Bull. Inst. géol. Rep. Macedonienne, 4: 126
Corbula Röding, 1798, Mus. Boltens., 184 [non Bruguière, 1797 (Corbulidae)] [= *Asaphis* Modeer, 1793]
Dysmea Dall, Bartsch & Rehder, 1938, Bull. Bishop Mus., Honolulu, 153: 173
Elizia Gray, 1854, Ann. Mag. nat. Hist., (2) 14: 24
Flavomala Iredale, 1936, Rec. Australian Mus., 19: 283
Florisarka Iredale, 1936, Rec. Australian Mus., 19: 283
Gari Cossmann, 1886, Ann. Soc. malac. Belg., 21: 91 [non Schumacher, 1817; see *Garum* Dall, 1900, non 1898]
Gari Schumacher, 1817, Essai Vers test., 44, 131
†**Garum** Dall, 1898, Proc. Acad. nat. Sci. Philad., 50: 60
Garum Dall, 1900, Trans. Wagner Inst. Philad., 3 (5): 975 [n.n. pro *Gari* Cossmann, 1886] [non *Garum* Dall, 1898]

- Gobraeus* (Leach MS) Brown, 1844, Ill. Conch. G. B. & I. (ed. 2): 102 [in synonymy]; Leach, 1852, Syn. Moll. Gt. Brit., 264 [= *Psammocola* Blainville, 1824]
- Grammatomya** Dall, 1898, Proc. Acad. nat. Sci. Philad., 50: 57
- Hapломochlia* Gistel, [1847], Handb. Naturges., (1850): 565; 1848, Nat. Thierr., 172 [unnecessary n.n. pro *Psammobia* Lamarck, 1818]
- Heterodonax* (err. pro *Hetero-* Mörch, 1853) Ihering, 1907, An. Mus. nac. Buenos Aires, (3) 7: 530
- Heterodonax** Mörch, 1853, Cat. Conch. Yoldi, (2): 17
- Heteroglypta** Martens, 1880, in Moebius, Beitr. Meeresfauna Mauritius. 331
- Heteroglypta* Moazzo, 1939, Mém. Inst. Egypte, 38: 96 [non Martens, 1880]
- Isarcha* Gistel, 1848, Nat. Thierr., 172 [unnecessary n.n. pro *Sanguinolaria* Lamarck, 1799]
- Kermadysmea** Powell, 1958, Rec. Auckland Inst. & Mus., 5: 73
- †**Latossiliqua** de Gregorio, 1894, Ann. Géol. Paléont., liv. 13: 18
- Lobaria* Schumacher, 1817, Essai Vers test., 41, 122 [non Mueller, 1776 (Gastr.)] [= *Sanguinolaria* Lamarck, 1799]
- Macropsammus* Cossmann, 1902, Ann. Soc. malac. Belg., 36: 16 [unnecessary n.n. pro *Soletellina* Cossmann, 1886 + *Psammoica* Dall, 1900]
- †**Macrosolen** (Mayer-Eymar MS) Zittel, 1883, Palaeontographica, 30: 116
- Milligaretta** Iredale, 1936, Rec. Australian Mus., 19: 282
- Nuttalia* (err. pro *-allia* Dall, 1898) Fischer, 1899, Jour. Conchyl., 47: 442
- Nuttalina* (err. pro *-allia* Dall, 1898) Clark, 1925, Univ. Calif. Pub., Bull. Dep. geol. Sci., 15 (4): 97
- Nuttallia** Dall, 1898, Proc. Acad. nat. Sci. Philad., 50: 58
- Procos* Gistel, [1847], Handb. Naturges., (1850): 566; 1848, Nat. Thierr., 172 [unnecessary n.n. pro *Capsa* Bruguière, 1797]
- Psammobia* (err. pro *-mobia* Lamarck, 1818) Carpenter, 1857, Rep. Brit. Ass. (Cheltenham, 1856), 26: 245
- Psammobella** Gray, 1851, List Brit. Anim. Brit. Mus., 7: 36
- Psammobia** Lamarck, 1818, Anim. s. vert., 5: 511
- Psammobia* Cossmann, 1886, Ann. Soc. malac. Belg., 21: 92 [non Lamarck, 1818]
- Psammocola** Blainville. 1824, Dict. Sci. nat., 32: 349
- †**Psammodonax** Cossmann, 1886, Ann. Soc. malac. Belg., 21: 96
- Psammodria* (err. pro *-bia* Lamarck, 1818) Koninck, 1885, Ann. Mus. roy. Hist. nat. Belg., 11 (5): 140
- †**Psammoica** Dall, 1900, Trans. Wagner Inst. Philad., 3 (5): 975 [n.n. pro *Soletellina* Cossmann, 1886] [non *Psammoica* Solier, 1835 (Coleopt.) a nude name; see *Macropsammus* Cossmann, 1902]
- Psammolia* (err. pro *-obia* Lamarck, 1818) Gray, 1821, London med. Repos., 15: 237
- Psammospaerica** Jousseume, 1894, Bull. Soc. philom. Paris, (8) 6: 99 (as *Psammospaerita*, p. 104)
- Psammotaea** Lamarck, 1818, Anim. s. Vert., 5: 516
- †**Psammotaena** Dall, 1900, Trans. Wagner Inst. Philad., 3 (5): 976
- Psammotaenia* (err. pro *-taena* Dall, 1900) Cossmann & Pissarro, 1905, Bull. Soc. géol. Normandie, 24: 24
- Psammotalla* (err. pro *-tella* H. & A. Adams, 1856) Jousseume, 1894, Bull. Soc. philom. Paris, (8) 6: 104
- Psammotea* (err. pro *-taea* Lamarck, 1818) Schweigger, 1820, Handb. Naturg., 705

- Psammotella** Hermannsen, 1852, Ind. Gen. Malacoz., Suppl., 114
Psammotella (Deshayes MS) H. & A. Adams, 1856, Gen. Rec. Moll., 2: 393; Reeve, 1857, Conch. Icon, 10: pl. 1 [non Hermannsen, 1852; see *Psammotellina* Fischer, 1887]
- Psammotellina** Fischer, 1887, Man. Conch., 1105 [n.n. pro *Psammotella* H. & A. Adams, 1856]
- Psammotheca* (err. pro *-teca* Lamarck, 1818) Voigt, 1834, in Cuvier, Das Thierr., 3: 566
- Psammovola* (err. pro *-mocola* Blainville, 1824) Schaufuss, 1869, Moll. Syst. Cat. Paetel, xi, 19
- Psamobella* (err. pro *Psammo-* Gray, 1851) Paetel, 1875, Fam. Gatt. Moll., 173
- Psamobia* (err. pro *Psammo-* Lamarck, 1818) Kačarava, 1960, Tr. Geol. In-ta., Akad. Nauk Georgie SSR, 11: 52
- Psamocola* (err. pro *Psammo-* Blainville, 1824) Coates, 1925, Trans. Proc. Perthshire Soc. nat. Sci., 8 (2): 92
- Psamotaea* (err. pro *Psammo-* Lamarck, 1818) Costa, 1829, Cat. Test. Sicil., xiv
- Psamotella* (err. pro *Psammo-* H. & A. Adams, 1856) Fischer, 1887, Man. Conch., 1105
- Psamotena* (err. pro *Psammo-* Dall, 1900) Dukooizen, 1924, Spom. Srpska Akad. Belgrade, 63: 11
- Psemmobia* (err. pro *Psammo-* Lamarck, 1818) Preston, 1919, Zool. Rec., 53 (1916), Moll.: 51
- Psmamotellina* (err. pro *Psammo-* Fischer, 1887) Prashad, 1921, Rec. Indian Mus., 22: 466
- Psomnobia* (err. pro *Psammo-* Lamarck, 1818) Monterosato, 1884, Nomen. Conch. medit., 30
- Sanguinaria* (err. pro *-nolaria* Lamarck, 1799) W[eyenbergh], 1875, Period. Zool., Buenos Aires, 2: 303
- Sanguinolaria** Lamarck, 1799, Mém. Soc. H. N. Paris, 84
- Sanguinolarigenus* Renier, 1807, Tav. Class. Anim., tab. vii [invalid ICZN 427]
- Sanguinularia* (err. pro *-nolaria* Lamarck, 1799) Goldfuss, 1820, Handb. Zool., 1: 615
- Solenotelina* (err. pro *-tellina* Agassiz, 1846) Preston, 1916, Zool. Rec., 51 (1914), Moll.: 69
- Soletellina* (emend. pro *Solet-* Blainville, 1824) Agassiz, 1846, Nomen. Zool. Index Univ., 344
- Solenotellina* (emend. pro *Solet-* Cossmann, 1886) Cossmann, 1896, Ann. Soc. malac. Belg., 31: 52
- Soletelleria* (err. pro *-llina* Blainville, 1824) Salisbury, 1934, Zool. Rec., 70 (1933), Moll.: 105
- Soletellina** Blainville, 1824, Dict. Sci. nat., 32: 350
- Soletellina* Cossmann, 1886, Ann. Soc. malac. Belg., 21: 88 [non Blainville, 1824; see *Psammoica* Dall, 1900 + *Macropsammus* Cossmann, 1902]
- †**Solyma** Conrad, 1870, Amer. Jour. Conch., 6: 75
- Strigilaria* (emend. pro *Sanguinolaria* Lamarck, 1799) Rafinesque, 1815, Analyse Nat., 146

Family SOLECURTIDAE d'Orbigny, 1846

- Adasius* Leach, 1852, Syn. Moll. Gt. Brit., 264, 266 [= *Solecurtus* Blainville, 1824]
- †**Azor** Leach, 1824, in J. de C. Sowerby, Min. Conch., 5 (80): 91

- Azor* (Leach MS) Brown, 1844, Ill. Conch. G. B. & I., (ed. 2): 113 [non Leach in J. de C. Sowerby, 1824; see *Azorinus* Récluz, 1869 + *Zozia* Winckworth, 1930]
- Azorinus*** Récluz, 1869, Act. Soc. linn. Bordeaux, 27: 67 [n.n. pro *Azor* (Leach MS) Brown, 1844]
- Clunaculum*** Dall, 1899, Proc. U.S. natl. Mus., 22: 111
- Cultellus* Conrad, 1837, Jour. Acad. nat. Sci. Philad., 7: 232 [non Schumacher, 1817 (Cultellidae)]
- Cutellus* (err. pro *Cult-* Conrad, 1837) G. B. Sowerby II, 1839, Conch. Man., 33
- Cyrtosolen* (emend. pro *Solecirtus* Blainville, 1824) Herrmannsen, 1848, Ind. Gen. Malacoz., 2: 468
- Macha* Oken, 1835, Allg. Naturges., 5 (1): 298 [= *Solecirtus* Blainville, 1824]
- Maka* (err. pro *Macha* Oken, 1835) Monterosato, 1884, Nomen. Conch. medit., 30
- Mesopleura*** Conrad, 1868, Amer. Jour. Conch., 3 (3), App.: 23
- Psammobia* Risso, 1826, H. N. Europe., 4: 375 [non Lamarck, 1818 (Psammobiidae); see *Psammosolen* Risso, 1826, + *Solecirtus* Blainville, 1824]
- Psammosolen* Risso, 1826, H. N. Europe, 5: 385 [= *Solecirtus* Blainville, 1824]
- Psammosolen* Hupé, 1874, in Gay, Hist. Fisica Pol. Chile, 8 (Moll.): 365 [non Risso, 1826]
- Psamosolen* (err. pro *Psammo-* Risso, 1826) Woodring, 1925, Carnegie Inst. Wash. Publ. 366: 182
- Siliicaria* (err. pro *Siliquaria* Schumacher, 1817) Blainville, 1827, Dict. Sci. nat., 49: 214
- Siliquaria* Schumacher, 1817, Essai Vers test., 43, 129 [non Bruguière, 1798 (Gastr.)] [= *Tagelus* Gray, 1847]
- Solecirtellus*** Ghosh, 1920, Rec. Indian Mus., 19: 69
- Solecirtus* (err. pro *-tus* Blainville, 1824) Emmons, 1858, Rep. N. Carolina geol. Survey, (1858): 299
- Solecirtus*** Blainville, 1824, Dict. Sci. nat., 32: 351
- Solenecirtus* (err. pro *Solec-* Blainville, 1824) Coppi, 1881, Paleont. Modense, 12
- Solenicirtus* (err. pro *Solec-* Blainville, 1824) Clark, 1851, Ann. Mag. nat. Hist., (2) 7: 471
- Solenocirtellus* (emend. pro *Solec-* Ghosh, 1920) Thiele, 1934, Handbuch, 3: 910
- Solenocirtus* (err. pro *Solecirtus* Blainville, 1824) Swainson, 1840, Treat. Malacol., 366
- Solenocirtus* (emend. pro *Solec-* Blainville, 1824) G. B. Sowerby II, 1842, Conch. Man., (ed. 2): 262
- Subtagelus* Ghosh, 1920, Rec. Indian Mus., 19: 72 [= *Mesopleura* Conrad, 1868]
- Tagalus* (emend. pro *Tage-* Gray, 1847) Fischer, 1887, Man. Conch., 1107
- Tagelus*** Gray, 1847, Proc. zool. Soc. London, 15: 189
- Zozia* Winckworth, 1930, Proc. malac. Soc. London, 19: 15 [n.n. pro *Azor* (Leach MS) Brown, 1844; cf. *Azorinus* Recluz, 1869]
- †***Zoziella*** Eames, 1951, Phil. Trans. Roy. Soc. London (B) no. 627, 235: 434

Family **SCROBICULARIIDAE** H. & A. Adams, 1856

Abra (Leach MS) Lamarck, 1818, Anim. s. Vert., 5: 492

- Abranda** Iredale, 1924, Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. Wales, 49: 182, 212
- Abrina** Habe, 1962, Gen. Jap. Shells, Pelecypoda (3): 210
- Arenaria** Megerle, 1811, Mag. Ges. Nat. Fr. Berlin, 5: 47 [non Brisson, 1760 (Aves)]
- Dorvillea** Leach, 1852, Syn. Moll. Gr. Brit., 283, 286
- Endopleura** Adams, 1864, Ann. Mag. nat. Hist., (3) 13: 209
- Eumontrouziera* Hedley, 1915, Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. Wales, 39: 703 [unnecessary n.n. pro *Montrouzieria* Souverbie, 1863, not preoccupied by *Montrouziera* Bigot, 1860 (Dipt.)]
- Habra* (emend. pro *Abra* Lamarck, 1818) Agassiz, 1846, Nomen. Zool. Index Univ., 170
- Iacra** H. & A. Adams, 1856, Gen. Rec. Moll., 2: 409
- Laevignonus* (err. pro *Lav-* Férussac, 1821) Paetel, 1890, Cat. Conch.-Samml., (ed. 4), 3: 61
- Lavigno* Récluz, 1844-45, in Chenu, Illustr. Conch., 1 (*Lavigno*): 8 [= *Scrobicularia* Schumacher, 1816 + *Lavignonus* Férussac, 1821]
- Lavignon* (emend. pro -*gno* Récluz, 1844-45) d'Orbigny, 1845, Paleont. Franç., Crét., 3 (Lam.): 403
- Lavignona* (err. pro -*gno* Récluz, 1844-45) Mörch, 1835, Cat. Conch. Yoldi, (2): 16
- Lavignonus* Férussac, 1821, Tabl. Syst. Moll., xlv; Potiez & Michaud, 1844, Gal. Moll. Douai, 2: 249 [= *Scrobicularia* Schumacher, 1816]
- Leiomya** Adams, 1864, Ann. Mag. nat. Hist., (3) 13: 208
- Leptomya** Adams, 1864, Ann. Mag. nat. Hist., (3) 13: 208
- Leptomyaria** Habe, 1960, Publ. Seto Mar. Biol. Lab., Kyoto Univ., 8 (2): 287
- Ligula* Montagu, 1808, Test. Brit. Suppl., 22 [non Bloch, 1782 (Vermes)] [invalid ICZN Declaration 76]
- Limicola* Gray, 1857, Fig. Moll. Animals, 5: 20 [non Koch, 1816 (Aves)] [= *Abra* (Leach MS) Lamarck, 1818]
- Liomya* (emend. pro *Lcio-* Adams, 1864) Fischer, 1887, Man. Conch., 1155
- Listera* Turton, 1822, Conch. Insul. Brit., xiv, 50 [= *Scrobicularia* Schumacher, 1816]
- Lonoa** Dall, Bartsch & Rehder, 1938, Bull. Bishop Mus., Honolulu, 153: 178
- Lutricularia** Monterosato, 1884, Nomen. Conch. medit., 28
- Martinea* (Da Costa MS) Bucquoy, Dautzenberg & Dollfus, 1898, Moll. Mar. Roussillon, 2: 698 [= *Scrobicularia* Schumacher, 1816]
- Montrouzieria** Souverbie, 1863, Jour. Conchyl., 11: 284, 410 [as -*iera*, p. 282, but corrected in errata, p. 410, to -*ieria*; cf. *Eumontrouziera* Hedley, 1915]
- Onixa* (err. pro *Orixa* Gray, 1852) Hooley, 1905, Pap. Proc. Hampshire Field Club, 5 (1): 51
- Orixa* Leach, 1852, Syn. Moll. Gt. Brit., 277, 280 [= *Abra* (Leach MS) Lamarck, 1818]
- Scrobibularia* (err. pro *Scrobicu-* Schumacher, 1816) Servain, 1870, Ann. Malac., 1: 84
- †**Scrobiculabra** Wood, 1877, Monogr. Eoc. Biv. England (Palaeontogr. Soc. Monogr.), 1, Suppl.: 20
- Scrobicularia** Schumacher, 1816, Overs. K. Danske Vidensk. Selsk. Förh., 7
- Scrobicularia* Cossmann, 1886, Ann. Soc. malac. Belg., 21: 67 [non Schumacher, 1816; see *Septeulia* Cossmann, 1913]
- Scrobicularis* (err. pro -*aria* Schumacher, 1816) Carpenter, 1859, Ann. Rep. New York Cab., 12: 102

- †**Septeulia** Cossmann, 1913, Ann. Soc. malac. Belg., 49: 37 [n.n. pro *Serobicularia* Cossmann, 1886]
Sinodesmia (err. pro *Syndosmya* Récluz, 1843) d'Orbigny, 1852, Prodr. Paléont., 3: 101 (also as *Sinodesmya*, p. 155)
Souleyetia Récluz, 1869, Act. Soc. linn. Bordeaux, (3) 7: 48
Srobicularia (err. pro *Sero-* Schumacher, 1816) Grasset, 1884, Index Test. Viv., 251
Strigillina Dunker, 1861, Malak. Bl., 8: 43
Syndesmia (emend. pro *Syndosmya* Récluz, 1843) Agassiz, 1846, Nomen. Zool. Index Univ., 358
Syndesmya (emend. pro *Syndos-* Récluz, 1843) Fischer, 1887, Man. Conch., 1151
†**Syndesmyella** Sacco, 1901, in Bellardi & Sacco, Moll. Terr. terz. Piemonte e Liguria, 29: 122
Syndomya (err. pro *-osmya* Récluz, 1843) Carpenter, 1859, Ann. Rep. New York Cab., 12: 102
Syndosmia (err. pro *-mya* Récluz, 1843) Seguenza, 1880, Mem. Real Accad. Lincei, (3a) 6: 118
Syndosmya Récluz, 1843, Rev. Zool. (Soc. Cuv.), 6: 296, 359
Theora H. & A. Adams, 1856, Gen. Rec. Moll., 2: 369

Family SEMELIDAE Stoliczka, 1870

- Amphidesma** Lamarck, 1818, Anim. s. Vert., 5: 489
Cumingia G. B. Sowerby I, 1833, Proc. zool. Soc. London, 1: 34; 1833, Gen. Shells, (40)
Cumingia (err. pro *-gia* G. B. Sowerby I, 1833) Lange, 1953, Arq. Mus. Paranaense, 10: 43
Cummingia (err. pro *Cumin-* G. B. Sowerby I, 1833) Gistl, 1848, Nat. Thierr., viii
Elegantula de Gregorio, 1885, Boll. Soc. malac. Ital., 10: 137
Harpax Gistl, 1848, Nat. Thierr., viii [unnecessary n.n. pro *Cumingia* G. B. Sowerby I, 1833] [non Parkinson, 1811 (Plicatulidae)]
Mikrola Meyer, 1887, Proc. Acad. nat. Sci. Philad., 39: 53
Semelangulus Iredale, 1924, Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. Wales, 49: 182, 212
Semele Schumacher, 1817, Essai Vers test., 53, 165
Semelina Dall, 1900, Trans. Wagner Inst. Philad., 3 (5): 986
Thyella Adams, 1866, Proc. zool. Soc. London, (1865): 754 [non Walengren, 1858 (Lepid.); see *Thyellisca* Vokes, 1956]
Thyellisca Vokes, 1956, Jour. Paleont., 30: 762 [n.n. pro *Thyella* Adams, 1866]

Family QUENSTEDTIIDAE Cox, 1929

- †**Corbicella** Morris & Lycett, 1854, Monogr. Moll. Gt. Oolite (Palaeontogr. Soc. Monogr.), (2) Bivalves: 94
Quenstedtia (err. pro *Quen-* Morris & Lycett, 1854) Voronetz, 1936, Trans. Arctic Inst. Leningrad, 37: 33
†**Quenstedtia** Morris & Lycett, 1854, Monogr. Moll. Gt. Oolite (Palaeontogr. Soc. Monogr.), (2) Bivalves: 96
†**Tatella** Etheridge, 1901, Queensland Dept. Mines, Bull. Geol. Surv., 13: 27

Family ICANOTIIDAE Casey, 1961

- †**Icanotia** Stoliczka, 1870, Palaeont. Indica, (6) 3: 145

Iscanotia (err. pro *Ican-* Stoliczka, 1870) Dall, 1900, in Eastman-Zittel, Text-Book Paleont., 1: 416

†*Scittila* Casey, 1961, Palaeontology, 3 (4): 583

Suborder VENERINA Vokes, emend.⁷

[Pliodontina March, 1912]

Superfamily ARCTICACEA Newton, 1891

Family ARCTICIDAE Newton, 1891

†*Agelasina* Riedel, 1932, Beitr. Geol. Erforsch. dtsch. Schutzgebiete, 16: 57

Akebiconcha Kuroda, 1943, Venus, 12: 14, 17

†*Ambonicardia* Whitfield, 1885, U.S. geol. Surv., Monogr. 9: 24

†*Anisocardia* Munier-Chalmas, 1863, Jour. Conchyl., 11: 288

Anisocardia Cossmann, 1886, Ann. Soc. malac. Belg., 21: 156 [non Munier-Chalmas, 1863]

†*Antiquicyprina* Casey, 1952, Proc. malac. Soc. London, 29: 153

Apocardia Dollfus, 1863, Fauna Kimm. Cap de la Heve, 23, 71 [= *Anisocardia* Munier-Chalmas, 1863]

Arctica Schumacher, 1817, Essai Vers test., 48, 145

Armida Gistel, 1848, Nat. Thierr., 172 [n.n. pro *Cyprina* Lamarck, 1818; = *Aretica* Schumacher, 1817]

Artica (err. pro *Aret-* Schumacher, 1817) Collinge, 1892, Jour. Malac., 2: 87

Asmida (err. pro *Arm-* Gistel, 1848) Mörch, 1853, Cat. Conch. Yoldi, (2): 38

Atalanta Seeley, 1864, Geologist, 7: 50 [non Meigen, 1800 (Dipt.); cf. *Hartwellia* Kitchin, 1926]

†*Bradicardia* Loriol, 1891, Abh. schweiz. pal. Ges., 18 (5): 190

Bruntrutia Cossmann, 1902, Rev. crit. Paléozool., 6: 116 [unnecessary n.n. pro *Kobyia* Loriol, 1901, not preocc. by *Kobyia* Gregory, 1900]

Cabralia Böhm, 1899, Z. dtsch. geol. Ges., 50 (Protok.): 37 [non Moore, 1882 (Lepid.)]

Cardiodonta (Stoliczka MS) Laube, 1867, Denkschr. Akad. Wiss. Wien, 27 (2): 39 [non Hall, 1850 (Brach.)]

†*Cicatrea* Stoliczka, 1870, Palaeont. Indica, (6) 3: 192

Ciprina (err. pro *Cyp-* Lamarck, 1818) Sassi, 1827, Giorn. Ligustico, 1 (5): 473

†*Coelocyprina* Douvillé, 1921, Bull. Soc. géol. France, (4) 21: 120

†*Collignonocardia* Mahmoud, 1955, Publ. Inst. Desert Egypte, 8: 121

Cyclas Link, 1807, Beschr. Nat. Samml. Univ. Rostock, (3): 150 [non Bruguière, 1797 (Pisidiidae)]

Cyprina Lamarck, 1818, Anim. s. Vert., 5: 556 [= *Arctica* Schumacher, 1817]

Cypriniadea Rovereto, 1900, Atti Univ. Genova, 15: 96 [unnecessary n.n. pro *Cyprina* Lamarck, 1818 + *Arctica* Schumacher, 1817]

Cyprinopsis Conrad, 1869, Amer. Jour. Conch., 5: 101 [non Fitzinger, 1832 (Pisces)]

⁷Newell, 1965, uses the term *Arcticina*, but under his proposed use of the concept of nomenclatorial types as roots of names, the typical suborder of his Order Veneroida should bear the same root as his nomenclatorial type.

- †**Dietrichia** Reck, 1921, CentrBl. Min., Geol., Palaeont., Stuttgart (1921), no. 14: 434
Djeffarella Freneix & Busson, 1963, C. R. Acad. Sci. Paris, 257 (9): 1632 [n.n.]
- †**Epicyprina** Casey, 1952, Proc. malac. Soc. London, 29: 154
Goniosoma Conrad, 1869, Amer. Jour. Conch., 5: 43 [non Perty, 1833 (Arachn.)]
- †**Gythemon** Casey, 1952, Proc. malac. Soc. London, 29: 150
- †**Hartwellia** Kitchin, 1926, Ann. Mag. nat. Hist., (9) 18: 438
Isicyprina (err. pro *Iso-* Röder, 1882) Shenirev, 1964, Referat. Zhurn., Geol., 1964 (7), Paleozool.: 38
Isocyprina (err. pro *-prina* Röder, 1882) Salisbury, 1950, Zool. Rec., 84 (1947), Moll.: 118
- †**Isocyprina** Röder, 1882, Beitr. Kennt. Terrain Chailles (Inaug. Diss.), 90
- †**Kobyia** Loriol, 1901, Abh. schweiz. pal. Ges., 28: 58 [cf. *Bruntrutia* Cossmann, 1902]
- †**Loparia** Oppenheim, 1901, Beitr. Pal. Oesterr.-Ung., 13 (4): 236
- †**Microcyprina** Cossmann, 1921, Mém. Soc. géol. France, Paléont. Mém. 55: 70
Nympha (ex Martini) Mörch, 1853, Cat. Conch. Yoldi, (2): 38 [non Fitzinger, 1826 (Rept.)] [= *Arctica* Schumacher, 1817]
- †**Petalocardia** Vincent, 1925, Ann. Soc. roy. Zool. Belg., 55: 62
Petroderma Kuroda, 1945, Venus, 14: 29 [= *Samarangia* Dall, 1902]
- †**Platopsis** Whitfield, 1891, Bull. Amer. Mus. nat. Hist., 3: 399
Platopsis (err. pro *-opsis* Whitfield, 1891) Cossmann, 1899, Rev. crit. Paléozool., 3: 94
- †**Plesiocyprina** (Munier-Chalmas MS) Fischer, 1887, Man. Conch., 1072
- †**Procyprina** Casey, 1952, Proc. malac. Soc. London, 29: 143
Pronoe Agassiz, 1843, Act. Soc. helvet. Sci. nat. (Lausanne), 304 [non Guérin, 1838 (Crust.); see *Pronoella* Fischer, 1887] [original as *Pronoë*]
- †**Pronoella** Fischer, 1887, Man. Conch., 1087 [n.n. pro *Pronoe* Agassiz, 1843]
Pronoilla (err. pro *-noella* Fischer, 1887) Dollfus, 1919, Jour. Conchyl., 64: 239
Prononella (err. pro *-noella* Fischer, 1887) Cossmann, 1913, Rev. crit. Paléozool., 17: 217
- †**Proveniella** Casey, 1952, Proc. malac. Soc. London, 29: 139
- †**Pseudisocardia** Douvillé, 1912, Bull. Soc. géol. France, (4) 12: 459
- †**Pseudotrapezium** Fischer, 1887, Man. Conch., 1075
- †**Pygocardia** (Munier-Chalmas MS) Fischer, 1887, Man. Conch., 1071
- †**Rollierella** Cossmann, 1924, Mém. Soc. géol. min. Bretagne, 1: 48, 49 [n.n. pro *Rollieria* Cossmann, 1924]
Rollieria Cossmann, 1924, Bull. Soc. géol. France, (4) 24: 667 [non Cossmann, 1920 (Nuculanidae); see *Rollierella* Cossmann, 1924]
Rollieria Cossmann, 1923, Assoc. Franç. Avanc. Sci.; Descr. Jurass. France, (2) art. 3 [non Cossmann, 1920 (Nuculanidae), ? nec Cossmann, 1924 (Arcticiidae)]
- Roudaircia* (err. pro *-reia* Fischer, 1887) Salisbury, 1950, Zool. Rec., 84 (1947), Moll.: 118
- Roudaircia* (emend. pro *-ria* Munier-Chalmas, 1881) Fischer, 1887, Man. Conch., 1072
- †**Roudairia** Munier-Chalmas, 1881, Extraits Miss. C. Roudaire Chotts tunisiens, 2 (Paléont.): 74

- Roudereia* (err. pro *-airia* Munier-Chalmas, 1881) Gigout, 1951, Notes et Mém., Serv. géol. Maroc, (86): 369
- Samarangia** Dall, 1902, Proc. U.S. natl. Mus., 26: 361
- Smarangia* (err. pro *Sam-* Dall, 1902) Cossmann, 1903, Rev. crit. Paléozool., 7: 114
- †**Somarctica** Tamura, 1960, Trans. Palaeont. Soc. Japan, (N.S.) (39): 288
- †**Staffinella** Casey, 1952, Proc. malac. Soc. London, 29: 132
- †**Tealbya** Casey, 1952, Proc. malac. Soc. London, 29: 129
- †**Tortartica** Casey, 1961, Palaeontology, 3: 585
- †**Trigonocardia** Zittel, 1881, Handb. Palaeont., 1 (2): 105
- †**Vectianella** Casey, 1952, Proc. malac. Soc. London, 29: 142
- Venelicardia* (err. pro *Venil-* Stoliczka, 1870) Roman & Mazera, 1920, Arch. Mus. Hist. nat. Lyon, 12: 102
- †**Venericyprina** Casey, 1952, Proc. malac. Soc. London, 29: 136
- †**Veniella** Stoliczka, 1870, Palaeont. Indica, (6) 3: 189 [n.n. pro *Venilia* Morton, 1833]
- Veniellicardia* (err. pro *Venili-* Stoliczka, 1870) Whitfield, 1885, U.S. geol. Surv., Monogr. 9: 24
- Venilia* Morton, 1833, Amer. Jour. Sci., 23: 294 [non Rafinesque, 1815 (Crust.); see *Veniella* Stoliczka, 1870]
- †**Venilicardia** Stoliczka, 1870, Palaeont. Indica, (6) 3: 190
- Venitia* (err. pro *-ilia* Morton, 1833) Giebel, 1852, Allg. Palaeont., 170
- †**Yokoyamaina** Hayami, 1958, Jap. Jour. Geol. Geogr., 29: 11, 23

Incertae sedis

- †**Agapella** Vokes, 1946, Bull. Amer. Mus. nat. Hist., 87 (3): 144, 197
- †**Gibboconcha** de Gregorio, 1930, Ann. Géol. Paléont., livr. 53: 30 [an indeterminate form, fide Cox]

The following group of genera have been variously referred to the Veneridae, Crassatellidae, Astartidae, and Arcticidae; their systematic position is uncertain:

- †**Mokattamia** Mayer, 1889, Vierteljahrschr. naturf. Ges. Zürich, 34: 395
- Pleuroconcha* Conrad, 1872, Proc. Acad. nat. Sci. Philad., 24: 50 [unnecessary n.n. pro *Radioconcha* Conrad, 1869]
- Pleuroconchus* (err. pro *-cha* Conrad, 1872) Paetel, 1875, Fam. Gatt. Moll., 166
- †**Ptychomya** Agassiz, 1845, Étude crit. Moll. foss., 2 (2): xviii
- †**Radioconcha** Conrad, 1869, Amer. Jour. Conch., 5: 47

Family **NEOMIODONTIDAE** Casey, 1955

- †**Amphiarus** Vokes, 1946, Bull. Amer. Mus. nat. Hist., 87 (3): 144, 175
- Bidentina* Oppenheim, 1895, Riv. ital. Paleont., 1: 147, 148 [n.n. pro *Miodon* Sandberger, 1871; cf. *Neomiodon* Fischer, 1887, + *Miodontopsis* Dall, 1903]
- †**Crenotrapezium** Hayami, 1958, Jap. Jour. Geol. Geogr., 29 (1-3): 11, 13
- †**Cyrenopsis** Etheridge, 1902, Mem. geol. Surv. N.S. Wales, Palaeont., 11: 28
- †**Eomiodon** Cox, 1935, Palaeont. Indica, (N.S.) 20 (5): 6, 7
- †**Miodomeris** Chavan, 1938, Jour. Conchyl., 72: 98 [n.n. pro *Eomiodon* Chavan, 1936; cf. *Chavanella* Jaworski, 1938]
- Miodon* Sandberger, 1871, Land-u. Süssw. Conch. Vorwelt, 35 [non Duméril, 1859 (Rept.); see *Neomiodon* Fischer, 1887, *Bidentina* Oppenheim, 1895, + *Miodontopsis* Dall, 1903]
- Miodontopsis* Dall, 1903, Proc. biol. Soc. Washington, 16: 5 [n.n. pro *Miodon* Sandberger, 1871; cf. *Neomiodon* Fischer, 1887, + *Bidentina* Oppenheim, 1895]

- †**Musculiopsis** MacNeil, 1939, Jour. Paleont., 13: 356
 †**Myrene** Casey, 1955, Proc. malac. Soc. London, 31: 218
 †**Neomiodon** Fischer, 1887, Man. Conch., 1187 [n.n. pro *Miodon* Sandberger, 1871; cf. *Bidentina* Oppenheim, 1895, + *Miodontopsis* Dall, 1903]
 †**Protocyprina** Vokes, 1946, Bull. Amer. Mus. nat. Hist., 87 (3): 144, 170
 †**Protomiodon** Anderson & Cox, 1948, Proc. Roy. Physic. Soc., 23 (2): 109

Family **TRAPEZIIDAE** Lamy, 1920

- Coealliophaga* (err. pro *Corall-* Blainville, 1824) Preston, 1930, Zool. Rec., 66 (1929), Moll.: 88
Coralliophaga Blainville, 1824, Dict. Sci. nat., 32: 343
Cypriocardia Lamarck, 1819, Anim. s. vert., 6: 27 [= *Trapezium* Megerle, 1811]
Eotrapezinum (err. pro *-zium* Douvillé, 1912) Dollfus, 1919, Jour. Conchyl., 64: 239
 †**Eotrapezium** Douvillé, 1912, Bull. Soc. géol. France, (4) 12: 455
Glossocardia Stoliczka, 1870, Palaeont. Indica, (6) 3: 189
Isorropodon Sturany, 1896, Denkschr. Akad. Wiss. Wien, 63 (2): 17
Libithina (err. pro *-tina* Schumacher, 1817) Janšin, 1953, Geol. Severnogo Priarb., Mater. Posnan. Geol. Stroen., (N.S.) 15 (19): 403
Libitina Schumacher, 1817, Essai Vers test., 54, 168 [= *Trapezium* Megerle, 1811]
Lithophagella Gray, 1854, Ann. Mag. nat. Hist., (2) 14: 21 [= *Coralliophaga* Blainville, 1824]
Neotrapezium Habe, 1951, Gen. Jap. Shells, Pelecypoda, (2): 119
Oryctomia (err. pro *-mya* Dall, 1898) Cossmann, 1904, Rev. crit. Paléozoöl., 8: 39
 †**Oryctomya** Dall, 1898, Nautilus, 11: 135
 †**Pseudopleurophorus** Chavan, 1954, Bull. Dir. Mines et Geol. de l'A.E.F., (6): 93
 †**Schedotrapezium** Stewart, 1930, Acad. nat. Sci. Philad., Spec. Pub. 3: 38, 173
 †**Tortucardia** Olsson, 1944, Bull. Amer. Paleont., 28: 204 (no. 111: 46)
Trapezium Megerle, 1811, Mag. Ges. Nat. Fr. Berlin, 5: 68

Family **EULOXIDAE** Gardner, 1943

- †**Euloxa** Conrad, 1862, Proc. Acad. nat. Sci. Philad., 14: 578, 585

Incertae sedis

Family **POLLICIDAE** Stephenson, 1953

- †**Naritra** Stephenson, 1954, U.S. geol. Surv. Prof. Pap. 264-B: 31
 †**Pollex** Stephenson, 1953, U.S. geol. Surv. Prof. Pap. 242: 94

Superfamily **DREISSENACEA** Gray, 1840

Family **DREISSENIDAE** Gray, 1840

[ICZN Direction 41]

- Caelogonia* (err. pro *Coe-* Bronn, 1837) Gray, 1851, List. Brit. Anim. Coll. Brit. Mus., 7: 122
Coelogonia (err. pro *Tichogonia* Rossmässler, 1835) Bronn, 1837, N. Jhrb. Min., (1837): 164, 431
Cogeria (err. pro *Cong-* Partsch, 1835) Suklje & Poljak, 1934, Bull. Serv. geol. Royaume Yougoslav., 4 (1): 193

- Congera* (err. pro *-ria* Partsch, 1835) Pavlovich, 1927, Posebna Izdaña Srpska Kraljevska Akad., 17: 9
- †**Conger** Partsch, 1835, Ann. Wiener Mus., 1: 97
- Dithalamia* (err. pro *-lmia* Jay, 1835) Paetel, 1875, Fam. Gatt. Moll., 71
- Dithalmia** Jay, 1835, Catal. Shells, 19 (as *Dythalmia*, 1836, ed. 2: 25)
- Dreissena* (err. pro *Dreissena* Beneden, 1835) Clessin, 1880, Malak. Bl., (N.F.) 2: 148 [invalid ICZN 351]
- Dreissena** Beneden, 1835, Bull. Acad. roy., Bruxelles, 2: 166 [valid ICZN 351] (as *Driessena*, pp. 25, 44, + *Driessena*, Index p. iii; both spellings invalid ICZN 351)
- Dreissencia* (err. pro *Dreissena* Beneden, 1835) Gillet, 1922, Bull. Soc. Hist. nat. Yonne, 75 (2): 84 [invalid ICZN 351]
- Dreissenia* (emend. pro *Dreissena* Beneden, 1835) Bronn, 1848, Index Palaeont., 437 [invalid ICZN 351]
- †**Dreissenomya** Fuchs, 1870, Verh. geol. Reichsanst. Wien, (1870): 320
- Dreissena* (emend. pro *Dreissena* Beneden, 1835) Moquin-Tandon, 1856, Hist. nat. Moll. France, 2: 547, 598 [invalid ICZN 351]
- Dreissensia* (err. pro *Dreissena* Beneden, 1835) Bronn, 1862, Klass. Ord., Weichthiere, 3: 352, 360, 364, etc. [invalid ICZN 351]
- Dreissensiomya* (emend. pro *-senomya* Fuchs, 1870) Fischer, 1886, Man. Conch., 973
- Dreissina* (err. pro *-sena* Beneden, 1835) G. B. Sowerby II, 1839, Conch. Man. (ed. 1): 40 [invalid ICZN 351]
- Dreistena* (err. pro *-ssena* Beneden, 1835) Boué, 1940, Turquie d'Europe, 1: 477 [invalid ICZN 351]
- Dresseina* (err. pro *Dreissena* Beneden, 1835) Conrad, 1874, Proc. Acad. nat. Sci. Philad., 26: 29 [invalid ICZN 351]
- Dressena* (err. pro *Dreis-* Beneden, 1835) Germain, 1931, Faune France, 22: 775 [invalid ICZN 351]
- Dreysseina* (err. pro *Dreissena* Beneden, 1835) Munier-Chalmas, 1864, Bull. Soc. linn. Normandie, 8: 97 [invalid ICZN 351]
- Dreyssena* (err. pro *Drei-* Beneden, 1835) Philippi, 1853, Handb. Conchyl. Malacoz., 364 [invalid ICZN 351]
- Dreyssenomya* (err. pro *Dreiss-* Fuchs, 1870) Neumayr, 1891, Denkschr. Akad. Wiss. Wien., 58: 706
- Dreyssensia* (err. pro *Dreissena* Beneden, 1835) Hebert & Munier-Chalmas, 1877, C. R. Acad. Sci. Paris, 85: 126 [invalid ICZN 351]
- Dreyssentia* (err. pro *Dreissena* Beneden, 1835) Bernard, 1895, Elém. Paléont., 561 [invalid ICZN 351]
- Driessensia* (err. pro *Dreissena* Beneden, 1835) Delwaque, 1863, Bull. Soc. géol. France, (2) 20: 797
- Dythalamia* (err. pro *Dithalmia* Jay, 1835) Paetel, 1875, Fam. Gatt. Moll., 73
- †**Encephalus** Münster, 1831, Zeitung f. Geogn., 9: 92; Goldfuss, 1837, Petref. German., 2 (6): 171
- Mytiloides* (err. pro *Mytilopsis* Conrad, 1857) Conrad, 1874, Proc. Acad. nat. Sci. Philad., 26: 83
- Mytilina* Cantraine, 1837, Ann. Sci. nat., [2 (Zool.)], 7: 302, 306 [non Bory de St. Vincent, 1824 (Rotifera); = *Dreissena* Beneden, 1835]
- Mytilinia* (err. pro *-na* Cantraine, 1837) Kennard & Woodward, 1926, Synon. Brit. non-mar. Moll., 295
- Mytiloides* (err. pro *-lopsis* Conrad, 1857) Conrad, 1874, Proc. Acad. nat. Sci. Philad., 26: 29
- Mytilomya* (ex Cantraine) Bronn, 1838, Leth. Geogn., 2: 921 (in synonymy) [= *Dreissena* Beneden, 1835]
- Mytilopsis** Conrad, 1857, Proc. Acad. nat. Sci. Philad., 9: 167

- Mytolimax* (err. pro *Mytilomya* Bronn, 1838) Schaufuss, 1869, Moll. Syst. Cat. Paetel, 22
- Mytolomia* (err. pro *Mytilomya* Bronn, 1838) Paetel, 1875, Fam. Gatt. Moll., 133
- Praxis* H. & A. Adams, 1857, Gen. Rec. Moll., 2: 522 [non Guenée, 1852 (Lepid.)]
- †*Prodreissensia* Rovereto, 1898, Atti Soc. Ligustica, 9: 159 (also as *Prodeissensia*, p. 174)
- Sinomytilus* Thiele, 1934, Handbuch, 3: 801
- †*Sinucongeria* Loerenthey, 1894, Földtani Közlöny, 24, (Suppl.): 75
- †*Teyseyreomya* Bolgiu, 1954, Rev. Univ. C. Parhon et Polytech. d. Bucarest, 4-5: 257
- Tichogonia* Rossmässler, 1835, Icones L. u. S. Moll. Europe, 1 (1): 112
- Tychogonia* (err. pro *Tich-* Rossmässler, 1835) Berge, 1847, Conch.-Buch, 83

Superfamily **GLOSSACEA** Gray, 1847

Family **GLOSSIDAE** Gray, 1847

- †*Aralocardia* "Vialov" Korobkov, 1954, Sprav. metod. Rukov. po tert. Moll., Lamell., 148
- Bucarda* "Brug." Rafinesque, 1815, Analyse Nat., 146 [n.n.]
- Bucardia* Schumacher, 1817, Essai Vers test., 48, 143 [= *Glossus* Poli, 1795]
- Bucardita* (? err. pro *-dites* Schlotheim, 1820) Krueger, 1823, Gesch. d. Urwelt, 2: 452
- Bucardites* Schlotheim, 1820, Die Petref., 206 [invalid, Code Z. N., Art. 20; = *Bucardia* Schumacher, 1817, + *Glossus* Poli, 1795]
- Bucardium* (emend. pro *Bucc-* Megerle, 1811) Agassiz, 1846, Nomen. Zool. Index Univ., 54
- Buccardites* Schlotheim, 1813, Taschenb. Min., 72 [invalid, Code Z.N., Art. 20; = *Bucardium* Megerle, 1811, + *Glossus* Poli, 1795]
- Bucardium* Megerle, 1811, Mag. Ges. Nat. Fr. Berlin, 5: 52 [= *Glossus* Poli, 1795]
- †*Cytherocardia* Sacco, 1900, in Bellardi & Sacco, Moll. Terr. terz. Piemonte e Liguria, 28: 5
- Diceratia* Oken, 1815, Lehrb. Zool., 829 [invalid ICZN 417] [= *Glossus* Poli, 1795]
- Diceratis* (err. pro *-tia* Oken, 1815) Paetel, 1875, Fam. Gatt. Moll., 69
- †*Fissilunula* Etheridge, 1902, Mem. geol. Surv. N. S. Wales, Palaeont., 11: 31
- Glossiderma* (err. pro *Glosso-* Poli, 1795) Paetel, 1875, Fam. Gatt. Moll., 87
- Glossoderma* Poli, 1795, Test. Sicil., 2: 253, 259 [= *Glossus* Poli, 1795]
- Glossus** Poli, 1795, Test. Sicil., 2: 112
- Glossus* Cossmann, 1886, Ann. Soc. malac. Belg., 21: 162 [non Poli, 1795]
- Isocardia* (err. pro *Isocard-* Lamarck, 1799) Fleming, 1822, Phil. Zool., 2: 506, 507
- Isocarda* (err. pro *-dia* Lamarck, 1799) Rafinesque, 1815, Analyse Nat., 146
- Isocardia* Lamarck, 1799, Mém. Soc. H. N. Paris, 86 [= *Glossus* Poli, 1795]
- Isocardigenus* Renier, 1807, Tav. Class. Anim., Tab. vii [invalid ICZN 315, 427]

- Isocardium* (emend. pro *-dia* Lamarck, 1799) Froriep, 1806, Duméril's Anal. Zool., 169
- Isocardium* Link, 1807, Beschr. Nat. Samml. Univ. Rostock, (4): 19 [= *Glossus* Poli, 1795]
- Isocordia* (err. pro *-cardia* Lamarck, 1799) Sacco, 1901, in Bellardi & Sacco, Moll. Terr. terz. Piemonte e Liguria, 29: 131
- Isocardia* (err. pro *Isoc-* Lamarck, 1799) Merklin, 1964, Referat. Zhurn., Geol., 1964 (5), Paleozool.: 40
- Meiocardia** H. & A. Adams, 1857, Gen. Rec. Moll., 2: 461
- Miocardellia* (err. pro *-diella* Sacco, 1904) Cossmann, 1905, Rev. crit. Paléozool., 9: 240
- Miocardia* (emend. pro *Meio-* H. & A. Adams, 1857) Fischer, 1887, Man. Conch., 1074
- †**Miocardiella** Sacco, 1904, in Bellardi & Sacco, Moll. Terr. terz. Piemonte e Liguria, 30: 161
- Miocardiella* (err. pro *-ella* Sacco, 1904) Cossmann, 1905, Rev. crit. Paléozool., 9: 90
- †**Miocardiopsis** Glibert, 1936, Mém. Mus. Hist. nat. Belg., 78: 94
- Miocardiopsis* (err. pro *Miocard-* Glibert, 1936) Selin, 1964, Strat. Moll. Olig. Great Tokmakskogo . . . Region, 137
- Sulcacardia* (err. pro *Sulco-* Rovereto, 1898) Sacco, 1904, in Bellardi & Sacco, Moll. Terr. terz. Piemonte e Liguria, 30: 161
- Sulcocardia** Rovereto, 1898, Atti Soc. Ligustica, 9: 165, 183
- Tychocardia* Römer, 1868, Syst. Conch.-Cab., (2) 10 (2): 5 [= *Glossus* Poli, 1795]

Family DICEROCARDIIDAE Kutassy, 1934

- Conucardia* (err. pro *Corn-* Koken, 1913) Diener, 1923, Foss. Catal., (1, Anim.) 19: 213
- †**Cornucardia** Koken, 1913, Abh. geol. Reichsanst. Wien, (2) 16 (4): 33 [n.n. pro *Craspedodon* Bittner, 1901]
- Craspedodon* Bittner, 1901, Res. Wiss. Erforsch. Balatonsees, 1 (i), Anh. Paleont. Bd. 2 (3): 8 (separate issued 1901, vol. 1912) [non Dollo, 1883 (Rept.); see *Cornucardia* Koken, 1913]
- Craspedon* (err. pro *-pedodon* Bittner, 1901) Ebersin (ed.), 1960, Osnovy Paleont., 3 (Bivalvia): 104
- Diceratocardium* (emend. pro *Dicero-* Stoppani, 1856) Fischer, 1887, Man. Conch., 1070
- †**Dicerocardium** Stoppani, 1856, Géol. Paléont. Lombardie, 248
- †**Liocardia** Agassiz, 1842, Étud. crit. Moll. foss., 2 (1): 26
- †**Physocardia** Wöhrmann, 1894, Jhrb. geol. Reichsanst. Wien, 43: 671

Family VESICOMYIDAE Lamy, 1920

- Archivesica** Dall, 1908, Bull. Mus. comp. Zool. Harvard, 43: 418
- Callogonia** Dall, 1889, Bull. Mus. comp. Zool. Harvard, 18: 440
- Veneriglossa** Dall, 1886, Bull. Mus. comp. Zool. Harvard, 12: 275
- Vesicomya* (err. pro *Vesi-* Dall, 1886) [Kobelt], 1913, NachrBl. dtsh. malakozool. Ges., 45: 194
- Vesicomia* (err. pro *-mya* Dall, 1886) [? Kobelt], 1886, NachrBl. dtsh. malakozool. Ges., 18: 159
- Vesicomya** Dall, 1886, Bull. Mus. comp. Zool. Harvard, 12: 272
- †**Waisiuconcha** Beets, 1942, Leidsche Geol. Mededeel., 13: 315, 316

Family PLIOCARDIIDAE Woodring, 1925

- †**Pliocardia** Woodring, 1925, Carnegie Inst. Wash. Publ. 366: 147

Family **KELLIELLIDAE** Fischer, 1887

- †**Allopagus** Stoliczka, 1871, *Palaeont. Indica*, (6) 3: 224, 225
 †**Alveinus** Conrad, 1865, *Amer. Jour. Conch.*, 1: 10 [n.n.], 138
 †**Calyptogena** Dall, 1891, *Proc. U.S. natl. Mus.*, 14: 189
 †**Davidschvilia** Merklin, 1950, *Trudy Pal. In-ta*, Akad. Nauk SSSR, 28: 69
 †**Ectenagena** Woodring, 1938, *U.S. geol. Surv. Prof. Pap.* 190: 51
 †**Eocrassina** Cossmann, 1913, *Ann. Soc. zool. malac. Belg.*, 49: 108
Hippagus Deshayes, 1860, *Descr. Anim. s. Vert. Bassin Paris*, 1: 809
 [non Lea, 1833 (*Mytilidae*)]
Keliella (err. pro *Kelli-* Sars, 1865) Bourguignat, 1890, *Bull. Soc. malac. France*, 7: 326
Kelliella Sars, 1865, *Förh. Vidensk. Selsk. Christiania*, (1865): 198
Kellyella (emend pro *Kellie-* Sars, 1865) Fischer, 1887, *Man. Conch.*, 1022
 †**Lutetia** Deshayes, 1860, *Descr. Anim. s. Vert. Bassin Paris*, 1: 787
Notolepton Finlay, 1926, *Trans. N. Zealand Inst.*, 57: 463
Pauliella Munier-Chalmas, 1895, *Bull. Soc. géol. France*, (3) 23, C. R.: liv
 †**Phreagena** Woodring, 1938, *U.S. geol. Surv. Prof. Pap.* 190: 50
Pleurophopsis (err. pro *-phopsis* Van Winkle, 1919) Cossmann, 1920, *Rev. crit. Paléozool.*, 24: 29
 †**Pleurophopsis** Van Winkle, 1919, *Bull. Amer. Paleont.*, 8: 23 (no. 33: 23) (as *Pleuropopsis*, p. 24)
Pleurophoropsis (emend. pro *-phopsis* Van Winkle, 1919) Cossmann, 1920, *Rev. crit. Paléozool.*, 24: 29
Spaniodon Reuss, 1867, *S. B. Akad. Wiss. Wien, Math.-naturw. Kl.*, 55 (1): 32, 134 [non Pictet, 1851 (*Pisces*); see *Spaniodontella* Golubi-atnikov, 1902]
 †**Spaniodontella** Golubiaticnikov, 1902, *Izvest. Geol. Komitet*, 21 (3): 210 (ex Andrussov MS) [n.n. pro *Spaniodon* Reuss, 1867]
Turtonia Alder, 1848, *Trans. Tyneside Nat. Field Club*, 1 (2): 189

Superfamily **CORBICULACEA** Gray, 1847Family **CORBICULIDAE** Gray, 1847

- †**Acyrena** Lebedew, 1959, *Trudy Tomsk Politechn. Inst.*, 99: 60
Americana Clessin, 1879, *Syst. Conch.-Cab.*, 9 (3): 228 [= *Polymesoda* Rafinesque, 1820]
Anomala Deshayes, 1854, *Cat. Bivalves Brit. Mus.* 2: 255 [non v. Block, 1799 (*Hymen.*); see *Egeta* H. & A. Adams, 1858]
Batissa Gray, 1853, *Ann. Mag. nat. Hist.*, (2) 11: 38
Batista (err. pro *-issa* Gray, 1853) Dollfus, 1915, *Paléont. Voy. Célèbes* Abendanon, 13; 1918, in Abendanon, *Voy. Celèbes*, 3: 989
Bautisa (err. pro *Batissa* Gray, 1853) Paetel, 1875, *Fam. Gatt. Moll.*, 22
Cirena (err. pro *Cyr-* Lamarek, 1818) Sacco, 1887, *Boll. Soc. malac. Ital.*, 12: 142
Cirene (err. pro *Cyrena* Lamarek, 1818) Costa, 1866, *Atti Acad. Sci. Fis. nat. Soc. Napoli*, 3: 27
Corbicula Megerle, 1811, *Mag. Ges. Nat. Fr. Berlin*, 5: 56 [valid ICZN 335]
Corbiculella Ihering, 1907, *Ann. Mus. nac. Buenos Aires*, 14: 462, 469
Corbiculina Dall, 1903, *Proc. biol. Soc. Washington*, 16: 6; 1903, *Trans. Wagner Inst. Philad.*, 3 (6): 1449
Corbicula (err. pro *-cula* Megerle, 1811) Dalgliesh, 1907, *Jour. Bombay nat. Hist. Soc.*, 17: 956

- †**Corbiculopsis** Whitfield, 1891, Bull. Amer. Mus. nat. Hist., 3: 408
Corbulica (err. pro *-bicula* Megerle, 1811) Chenu, 1862, Man. Conch., 2: 102
- †**Costocyrena** Matsumoto, 1953, Cret. Syst. Jap. Islands, 63 [invalid, no diagnosis or type designation]; Casey, 1955, Jour. Washington Acad. Sci., 45: 369
- Cyanocyclus** Blainville, 1818, Dict. Sci. nat., 12: 280
Cyprinella Gabb, 1864, Geol. Surv. Calif., Paleont., 1: 170 [non Girard, 1856 (Pisces); see *Diodus* Gabb, 1868]
- Cyrena* Lamarck, 1818, Anim. s. vert., 5: 551 [= *Corbicula* Megerle, 1811]
- Cyrene* (err. pro *-na* Lamarck, 1818) Schlueter, 1838, Kurzg. syst. Verz. Conch., 34
- Cyrenobatissa** Suzuki & Oyama, 1943, Venus, 12: 142, 147
- Cyrenocapsa** Fischer, 1872, Ann. Lyceum New York, 10: 195
- Cyrenocyclus* (emend. pro *Cyano-* Blainville, 1818) Agassiz, 1845, Nomen. Syst. gen. Moll., 26; 1846, Nomen. Zool. Index Univ., 114 [original as *Cyreno-cyclus*]
- Cyrenodonax** Dall, 1903, Proc. biol. Soc. Washington, 16: 6; 1903, Trans. Wagner Inst. Philad., 3 (6): 1450
- Cyrnea* (err. pro *-rena* Lamarck, 1818) Deshayes, 1858, Descr. Anim. s. Vert. Bassin Paris, 1: 484
- †**Dentonia** Stephenson, 1953, U.S. geol. Surv. Prof. Pap. 242: 98
- †**Diodus** Gabb, 1868, Geol. Surv. Calif., Paleont., 2: 242 [n.n. pro *Cyprinella* Gabb, 1864]
- Ditypodon** Sandberger, 1875, Land-u. Süssw.-Conch. Vorwelt, 666
- †**Donacopsis** Sandberger, 1872, Land-u. Süssw.-Conch. Vorwelt, 164
- Egeta** H. & A. Adams, 1858, Gen. Rec. Moll., 2: 651 [n.n. pro *Anomala* Deshayes, 1854]
- Egetaria** Mörch, 1861, Malak. Bl., 7: 194
- †**Eocallista** Douvillé, 1921, Bull. Soc. géol. France, (4) 21: 124
- Eucorbicula** Crosse & Fischer, 1894, Rech. Zool., Hist. Faune Amér. Centr. & Mexique, (7) 2: 624
- †**Filosina** Casey, 1956, Jour. Washington Acad. Sci., 45 (12): 369
- †**Fulpia** Stephenson, 1946, Jour. Paleont., 20: 69
- Geloina** Gray, 1840, Syn. Cont. Brit. Mus., (ed. 42): 149 [n.n.]; 1842, (ed. 44): 75; 1847, Proc. zool. Soc. London, 15: 184
- Gelonia* (err. pro *-oina* Gray, 1840) Meek, 1876, Rep. U.S. geol. Surv. Terr. (Hayden), 9: 157
- Gyanocyclus* (err. pro *Cy-* Blainville, 1818) Haas, 1925, Arch. Moll., 57: 287
- Gyrena* (err. pro *Cy-* Lamarck, 1818) de Gregorio, 1930, Ann. Géol. Paléont., livr. 53: 29
- †**Hemicorbicula** Casey, 1956, Jour. Washington Acad. Sci., 45 (12): 367
- Indica* Clessin, 1879, Syst. Conch.-Cab., 9 (3): 229 [= *Geloina* Gray, 1842]
- †**Isodoma** Deshayes, 1858, Descr. Anim. s. Vert. Bassin Paris, 1: 481
- †**Isodomella** Kobayashi & Suzuki, 1939, Jap. Jour. Geol. Geogr., 16 (3-4): 219
- †**Izumia** Ichikawa, 1963, Jour. Geosci., Osaka City Univ., 7 (5): 122
- †**Kija** Lebedew, 1959, Trudy Tomsk Politechn. Inst., 99: 73
- †**Leptesthes** Meek, 1871, U.S. geol. Surv. Wyo. & Terr., [Ann. Rept. 4]: 316
- Leptosiphon** Fischer, 1872, Ann. Lyceum New York, 10: 195
- †**Limnocyrena** Martinson, 1961, Mes. Caen. Moll. Continent. otl. Sib. Platform, Trudy Baikal. Limnol. Sta., Akad. Nauk SSSR, Sibiri Otdel., 19: 211

- †**Loxoptychodon** Sandberger, 1872, Land-u. Süßw.-Conch. Vorwelt, 163
 †**Mesocorbicula** Suzuki & Oyama, 1943, Venus, 12: 143, 147
 †**Nemetia** Casey, 1956, Jour. Washington Acad. Sci., 45 (12): 371
Neocorbicula Fischer, 1887, Man. Conch., 1092
Neocyrena Crosse & Fischer, 1894, Rech. Zool., Hist. Faune Amér. Centr. & Mexique, (7) 2: 631
 †**Paracorbicula** Kobayashi & Suzuki, 1939, Jap. Jour. Geol. Geogr., 16 (3-4): 220
 †**Pharodina** Stephenson, 1953, U.S. geol. Surv. Prof. Pap. 242: 109
 †**Plesiastarte** Fischer, 1887, Man. Conch., 1017
Polymeroda (err. pro *-mesoda* Rafinesque, 1820) Deshayes, 1854, Cat. Conch. Brit. Mus., (2): 241
Polymesoda Rafinesque, 1820, Ann. gén. Sci. Phys. (Bruxelles), 5: 319
 †**Pseudasaphis** Matsumoto, 1938, Jour. Geol. Soc. Japan, 45: 17
Pseudocyrena Bourguignat, 1854, Rev. Mag. Zool., (2) 6: 673
Serrilaminula Lindholm, 1933, Arch. Moll., 65: 268
 †**Sogamosa** Pilsbry & Olsson, 1935, Proc. Acad. nat. Sci. Philad., 87: 18
Soleilletia Bourguignat, 1885, Moll. Terr. Fluv. Soleillet Voy. Choa, 32
 †**Tellinocyclas** Dall, 1903, Proc. biol. Soc. Washington, 16: 6
 †**Tetoria** Kobayashi & Suzuki, 1937, Jap. Jour. Geol. Geogr., 14: 44
Velarita (err. pro *Velor-* Gray, 1842) Martens, 1860, Malak. Bl., 7: 59
Velorita Gray, 1846, Syn. Cont. Brit. Mus., (ed. 42): 149 [n.n.]; 1842, (ed. 44): 75; 1847, Proc. zool. Soc. London, 15: 184 [= *Villorita* Gray in Griffith & Pidgeon, 1834]
 †**Veloritina** Meek, 1873, Ann. Rep. U.S. geol. Surv. Terr., 6 (1872): 493
 †**Villarita** Dunker, 1846, Mon. norddeutsch. Weald., 29
Villorita Gray in Griffith & Pidgeon, 1834, Cuvier's Anim. Kingd., 12: 601
Villosita (err. pro *-rita* Gray in Griffith & Pidgeon, 1834) Cossmann, 1915, Rev. crit. Paleozool., 19: 46

Family **PISIDIIDAE** Gray, 1857

[ICZN Declaration 27]

- Afropisidium** Kuiper, 1962, Jour. Conchyl., 102: 55
Amesoda Rafinesque, 1820, Ann. gén. Sci. Phys. (Bruxelles), 5: 319 (also as *Ameroda*)
Amesodon (emend. pro *Ameroda* and *Amesoda* Rafinesque, 1820) Agassiz, 1846, Nomen. Zool. Index Univ., 17
Amisoda (err. pro *Ames-* Rafinesque, 1820) Deshayes, 1854, Cat. Conch. Brit. Mus., (2): 261
Australpera Iredale, 1943, Australian Zool., 10 (2): 196
Byssanodonta d'Orbigny, 1846, Voy. Amér. Mérid. (Moll.), 621 (as *Bysoanodonta*, pl. 84)
Byssodonta (err. pro *Byssano-* d'Orbigny, 1846) Gray, 1847, Proc. zool. Soc. London, 15: 197
Caliculina (err. pro *Caly-* Clessin, 1872) Crosse & Fischer, 1894, Rech. zool., Hist. Faune Amér. Centr. & Mexique, (7) 2: 651
Calyculina Clessin, 1872, Malak. Bl., 19: 159; Westerlund, 1873, Fauna Moll. Terr. Fluv. Suec. Norv. Dan., 2: 490, 515 [= *Musculium* Link, 1807]
Carneola Westerlund, 1873, Fauna Moll. Terr. Fluv. Suec. Norv. Dan., 2: 490 (as *Corneola*, p. 503; non *Corneola* Held, 1837 (Gastr.)) [= *Musculium* Link, 1807]
Clessinella Waagen, 1905, S. B. Akad. Wien, Math.-naturw. Kl., 114 (1): 171

- Clessinia* Piaget, 1913, Jour. Conchyl., 60: 224 [? n.n. pro *Fossarina* Westerlund, 1873] [non Doering, 1874 (Gastr.), etc.; see *Cletella* Strand, 1928]
- Cletella** Strand, 1928, Arch. Naturgesch., 92 (1926) A8: 68 [n.n. pro *Clessinia* Piaget, 1913]
- Cordula* Leach, 1852, Syn. Moll. Gt. Brit., 288, 292 [= *Pisidium* Pfeiffer, 1821]
- Cornea* Megerle, 1811, Mag. Ges. Nat. Fr. Berlin, 5: 56 [= *Sphaerium* Scopoli, 1777]
- Corneicyclas* (err. pro *Corneo-* Blainville, 1818) Hesse, 1916, NachrBl. dtsh. malakozool. Ges., 48: 123
- Corneicyclas* (err. pro *Corneoc-* Blainville, 1818) Agassiz, 1846, Nomen. Zool. Index Univ., 100
- Corneocyclas** Blainville, 1818, Dict. Sci. nat., 12: 278
- Corrugaria* Conrad, 1853, Proc. Acad. nat. Sci. Philad., 6: 267 [n.n.]
- Cycladea* (emend. pro *Cyclas* Lamarck, 1799) Rafinesque, 1815, Analyse Nat., 146
- Cycladigenus* Renier, 1807, Tav. Class. Anim., tab. vii [invalid ICZN 427]
- Cycladina* Clessin, 1871, Malak. Bl., 18: 189 [non Berthold, 1827, in Latreille, apparently a family name; nec Cantraine, 1835]
- Cycladites* Krueger, 1823, Gesch. d. Urwelt, 2: 469 [invalid, Code Z.N., Art. 20; = *Cyclas* Lamarck, 1799]
- Cyclas* Bruguière, 1797, Encycl. Méth. (Tabl. Vers), 2: pl. 301; Lamarck, 1799, Mém. Soc. H. N. Paris, 84 [= *Sphaerium* Scopoli, 1777]
- Cyclocalyx** Dall, 1903, Proc. biol. Soc. Washington, 16: 7
- Cyclos* (err. pro *-las* Lamarck, 1799) Krueger, 1823, Gesch. d. Urwelt, 2: 469
- Cyclus* (err. pro *-las* Bruguière, 1797) Anton, 1837, Arch. Naturg., 3 (1): 284
- Cyclus* (err. pro *-las* Lamarck, 1799) Jurine, 1817, Helvet. Almanac, 37
- Cyglas* (err. pro *Cycl-* Lamarck, 1799) Oken, 1835, Allg. Naturges., 5 (1): 303
- Cymatocyclas** Dall, 1903, Proc. biol. Soc. Washington, 16: 7
- Cyrenastrum** Bourguignat, 1854, Rev. Mag. Zool., (2) 6: 668, 674
- Englesia* (err. pro *Euglesa* (Leach MS) Jenyns, 1832) Paetel, 1875, Fam. Gatt. Moll., 76
- Euglesa** (Leach MS) Jenyns, 1832, Trans. Cambr. phil. Soc., 4: 302 [in synonymy]; Gray, 1840, in Turton, Manual, (ed. 2): 284 (as *Englesia*, p. 282)
- Eupera** Bourguignat, 1854, Rev. Mag. Zool., (2) 6: 84
- Eupisidium* Odhner, 1921, Jour. Conch., 16: 222 [= *Pisidium* Pfeiffer, 1821]
- Flumina* (err. pro *Fluminina* Westerlund, 1873) Picaglia, 1892, Boll. Soc. malac. Ital., 16: 192
- Fluminina* (Clessin MS) Westerlund, 1873, Fauna Moll. Terr. Fluv. Suec. Norv. Dan., 2: 529 [= *Pisidium* Pfeiffer, 1821]
- Flumininea* (err. pro *-ina* Westerlund, 1873) Clessin, 1877, Dtsch. Excurs.-Moll. Fauna, 502
- Fluminium* (err. pro *-ina* Westerlund, 1873) Müller, 1921, Arch. Moll., 52: 188
- Fontinalina** Sterki, 1918, Ann. Carnegie Mus., 10: 473
- Fossarina* (Clessin MS) Westerlund, 1873, Fauna Moll. Terr. Fluv. Suec. Norv. Dan., 2: 535 [non Adams & Angas, 1864 (Gastr.); see *Clessinia* Piaget, 1913 + *Cletella* Strand, 1928]

- Galileja* Costa, 1839, Corrisp. Zool., 181 [= *Pisidium* Pfeiffer, 1821, fide Thiele, 1934, who uses "*Galileia*;" original work not seen]
- Lacustrina** Sterki, 1916, Ann. Carnegie Mus., 10: 473
- Limosina* Clessin, 1872, Malak. Bl., 19: 160 [non Macquart, 1835 (Dipt.)]
- Musculinum* (err. pro *-lium* Link, 1807) Müller, 1921, Arch. Moll., 52: 188
- Musculium** Link, 1807, Besch. Nat. Samml. Univ. Rostock, (3): 152
- Musculium* H. & A. Adams, 1857, Gen. Rec. Moll., 2: 451 [non Link, 1807]
- Musculum* (err. pro *-lium* Link, 1807) Paetel, 1875, Fam. Gatt. Moll., 130
- Neopisidium** Odhner, 1921, Jour. Conch., 16: 222
- Odhnerpisidium** Kuiper, 1962, Jour. Conchyl., 102: 55
- Pera* (Leach MS) Alder, 1831, Trans. nat. Hist. Soc. Northumberland, 1: 41 [in synonymy]
- Phymesoda* Rafinesque, 1820, Ann. gén. Sci. Phys. (Bruxelles), 5: 319 (also as *Phymeroda*) [= *Musculium* Link, 1807]
- Physemoda* (err. pro *Phymes-* Rafinesque, 1820) Prime, 1865, Mon. Amer. Corbiculidae, 62 [in synonymy]
- Pindium* (err. pro *Pisid-* Pfeiffer, 1821) Humphreys, 1845, Contrib. Fauna Cork (Cuv. Soc.), Gastr., 7
- Piscidium* (err. pro *Pisi-* Pfeiffer, 1821) Brown [1845-49], Ill. Foss. Conch. G. B. & I., 209
- Pisidia* (err. pro *-dium* Pfeiffer, 1821) Desmarest, 1859, in Chenu, Encycl. Hist. nat., Tabl. Crust. Moll., 4: Tabl. alphab., 43
- Pisidium** Pfeiffer, 1821, Naturg. dtsch. Land-Moll., (1): 17, 123 [valid ICZN 335]
- Pisielium* (err. pro *Pisid-* Pfeiffer) 1821, Bowler-Kelley, 1928, C. R. Assoc. Franç. Avanc. Sci., 52 (La Rochelle): 454
- Pisum* Bourguignat, 1854, Rev. Mag. Zool., (2) 6: 85 [non Megerle, 1811 (Brach.), etc.]
- Pisum* Gray, 1853, Ann. Mag. nat. Hist., (2) 11: 38 [non Megerle, 1811 (Brach.)]
- Primella* Cooper, 1890, Proc. Calif. Acad. Sci., (2) 3: 82 [= *Musculium* Link, 1807]
- Pseudeupera** Germain, 1913, Bull. Mus. Hist. nat. Paris, 19: 295
- Pseudocorbicula** Dautzenberg, 1908, Jour. Conchyl., 56: 32
- Psidium* (err. pro *Pisi-* Pfeiffer, 1821) Goldfuss, 1832, Naturh. Atlas, 4: 81
- Rivulina** (Clessin MS) Westerlund, 1873, Fauna Moll. Terr. Fluv. Suec. Norv. Dan., 2: 532
- Securilla** Drouët, 1855, Mém. Soc. roy. Sci. Liège, 10: 164
- Serratisphaerium** Germain, 1909, Arch. Zool. exp. gen. Paris, (5) 1: 114
- Sphaerium* (err. pro *Spha-* Scopoli, 1777) Schlesch, 1925, Arch. Moll., 57 (3): 93
- Speleopisidium** Zhadin, 1952, Opr. faune SSSR., Zool. In-ta., Akad. Nauk SSSR, 46: 325, 338
- Sphaeriastrum** Bourguignat, 1854, Rev. Mag. Zool., (2) 6: 668, 674
- Sphaerinova** Iredale, 1943, Australian Zool., 10 (2): 195
- Sphaerium** Scopoli, 1777, Intr. Hist. nat., 397 [valid ICZN 94]
- Spoerium* (err. pro *Sphae-* Scopoli, 1777) Bowler-Kelley, 1929, C. R. Assoc. Franç. Avanc. Sci., 52 (La Rochelle): 454
- Sulcastrum** Sterki, 1930, Nautilus, 43: 93
- Trigonosphaerium** Kobelt, 1913, NachrBl. dtsch. malakozool. Ges., 45: 88
- Tropidocyclus** Dall, 1903, Proc. biol. Soc. Washington, 16: 7

Incertae sedis

See note *Incertae sedis* Unioninae. The following "group names" have been proposed for species groups of Pisidiidae:

Amnicana Fagot, 1892, Bull. Soc. Ramond, 27: 35

Casertiana Fagot, 1892, Bull. Soc. Ramond, 27: 35

Hensewiana (err. pro *Henslow-* Fagot, 1892) Neave, 1939, Nomen. Zool., 2: 619

Henslowiana Fagot, 1892, Bull. Soc. Ramond, 27: 36

Pusillana Fagot, 1892, Bull. Soc. Ramond, 27: 33

Superfamily **VENERACEA** Rafinesque, 1815Family **VENERIDAE** Rafinesque, 1815Subfamily **VENERINAE** Rafinesque, 1815

†**Ameghinomya** Ihering, 1907, An. Mus. nac. Buenos Aires, 14: 71, 306

Antigona Schumacher, 1817, Essai Vers test., 51, 154

Antigone (err. pro *-na* Schumacher, 1817) Gray, 1847, Proc. zool. Soc. London, 15: 184

Artena Conrad, 1870, Amer. Jour. Conch., 6: 76 [non Walker, 1858 (Lepid.); see *Melosia* Dall, 1915 + *Netara* Frizzell, 1936]

Artenia (err. pro *-na* Conrad, 1870) Tryon, 1884, Struct. syst. Conch., 3: 178

†**Bassinaria** Marwick, 1928, Trans. N. Zealand Inst., 58: 470

Circumphallus (err. pro *-alus* Mörch, 1853) Palmer, 1927, Palaeontogr. Amer., 1 (5): 135

Circumphalus (ex Klein) Mörch, 1853, Cat. Conch. Yoldi, (2): 23

Circunomphalus (err. pro *Circum-* Mörch, 1853) Haas, 1938, Bivalvia, lief. 2 (2), in Bronn, Klass. Ord. Tierr., 3 (Moll. 3): 307

Circumphalus (err. pro *Circum-* Mörch, 1853) Schaufuss, 1869, Moll. Syst. Cat. Paetel, 19

Citherea (err. pro *Cyth-* Röding, 1798) Munier-Chalmas, 1881, Extraits Miss. C. Roudaire Chotts tunisiens, 2 (Paléont.): 72

Clausina Brown, 1827, Ill. Conch. G. B. & I., pl. xix, fig. 12 [= *Venus* Linnaeus, 1758]

Cythaerea (err. pro *-therca* Röding, 1798) Borson, 1825, Mem. R. Accad. Sci. Torino, 29: 267

Cythera Röding, 1798, Mus. Bolten., 177 [non Fabricius, 1794 (Dipt.); = *Periglypta* Jukes-Browne, 1914]

Dorsina (err. pro *Dos-* Gray, 1835) Gray, 1840, Syn. Cont. Brit. Mus., (ed. 42): 149

Dosina Gray, 1835, in Yate, Account N. Zealand: Cat. Shells, (ed. 1): 309

Dosinula Finlay, 1926, Trans. N. Zealand Inst., 57: 470 [= *Dosina* Gray, 1835]

Entigona (err. pro *An-* Schumacher, 1817) Otuka, 1934, Jour. geol. Soc. Tokyo, 41: 568

Globivenus Coen, 1934, Boll. Soc. venez. Stor. nat., 1 (4): 52

†**Hina** Marwick, 1927, Trans. N. Zealand Inst., 57: 602

†**Kuia** Marwick, 1927, Trans. N. Zealand Inst., 57: 597

†**Marama** Marwick, 1927, Trans. N. Zealand Inst., 57: 597, 601

Murma (err. pro *-rama* Marwick, 1927) Keen, 1951, Minutes Conch. Club S. Calif., (113): 3

- †**Melosia** Dall, 1915, Bull. U.S. natl. Mus., 90: 166 (expl. pl. 25)
 †**Netara** Frizzell, 1936, Bull. Mus. roy. Hist. nat. Belg., 12 (34): 46 [n.n. pro *Artena* Conrad, 1870] [cf. *Melosia* Dall, 1915]
Omphala (Megerle MS) Scudder, 1882, Nomen. Zool., Suppl. List., 233 [n.n.] [U.S. natl. Mus. Bull. 19]
Omphaloclastrum (ex Klein) Mörch, 1853, Cat. Conch. Yoldi, (2): 24 [= *Antigona* Schumacher, 1817]
Periglypta Jukes-Browne, 1914, Proc. malac. Soc. London, 11: 72 [n.n. pro *Cytherea* Röding, 1798]
Peryglypta (err. pro *Peri-* Jukes-Browne, 1914) Csepregy-Meznerics, 1954, Ann. Inst. geol. Hung., 41 (4): 174
Plurigens Finlay, 1930, Trans. N. Zealand Inst., 61: 245
Proxichione Iredale, 1929, Australian Zool., 5: 339
Tenus (err. pro *Venus* Linnaeus, 1758) Michelotti, 1839, Ann. Sci. Lomb.-Ven., 9: 163
Tigammona Iredale, 1930, Rec. Australian Mus., 17: 396
Venerigenus Renier, 1807, Tav. Class. Anim., tab. vii [invalid ICZN 427]
Venerites Menke, 1818, Pyrmont u. seine Umgegend., (teste Agassiz 1845, Nom. Syst. gen. Moll, 96) [not seen, probably invalid under Art. 20, Code Z. N.]
Ventricola Römer, 1867, Malak. Bl., 14: 115 [= *Venus* Linnaeus, 1758]
Ventricolaria Keen, 1954, Jour. Paleont., 28: 217
Ventriculoidea Sacco, 1900, in Bellardi & Sacco, Moll. Terr. terz. Piemonte e Liguria, 28: 31
Ventricula (err. pro *-cola* Römer, 1867) Martens, 1880, in Moebius, Beitr. Meeresfauna Mauritius, 326
Venus Linnaeus, 1758, Syst. Nat. (ed. 10): 684
Venusarius (emend. pro *Venus* Linnaeus, 1758) Duméril, 1806, Zool. Anal., 168
Venusarius Froriep, 1806, Duméril's Anal. Zool., 189 [= *Venus* Linnaeus, 1758]

Subfamily CIRCINAE Dall, 1913

- Circe** Schumacher, 1817, Essai Vers test., 50, 152
Circenita Jousseume, 1888, Mém. Soc. zool. France, 1: 208
Circenita (err. pro *-enita* Jousseume, 1888) Jousseume, 1892, Ann. Sci. nat. Paris, Zool., (7) 12: 348
Cista (err. pro *Cri-* Römer, 1857) de Gregorio, 1885, Boll. Soc. malac. Ital., 10: 214
Crenocirce Habe, 1960, Publ. Seto mar. biol. Lab., 8 (2): 286
Crista Römer, 1857, Krit. Unters. Venus, 15 [= *Gafrarium* Röding, 1798]
Dorisca Dall, Bartsch & Rehder, 1938, Bull. Bishop Mus., Honolulu, 153: 157, 159
Fluctiger Iredale, 1924, Proc. Linn. Soc. N.S. Wales, 49: 182, 209
Fluctiger (err. pro *-tiger* Iredale, 1924) Ebersin (ed.), 1960, Osnovy Palaeont., 3 (Bivalvia): 126
Gafrarium Röding, 1798, Mus. Boltens., 176
Gouldia C. B. Adams, 1847, Cat. Shells Coll. Adams, 29
Gouldiopa Iredale, 1924, Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. Wales, 49: 182, 209
Laevicirce Habe, 1951, Gen. Jap. Shells, Pelecypoda (2): 160
 †**Merefrissa** Jukes-Browne, 1908, Proc. malac. Soc. London, 8: 160
Microcirce Habe, 1951, Gen. Jap. Shells, Pelecypoda (2): 160
Parmulina Dall, 1902, Proc. U.S. natl. Mus., 26: 351 [non Pénard, 1902 (Prot.); see *Parmulophora* Dall, 1905]

- Parmulophora** Dall, 1905, *Nautilus*, 18: 113 [n.n. pro *Parmulina* Dall, 1902]
Parmulopliora (err. pro *-phora* Dall, 1905) Cossmann, 1905, *Rev. crit. Paléozool.*, 9: 117
Privigna Dall, Bartsch & Rehder, 1938, *Bull. Bishop Mus.*, Honolulu, 153: 157, 160
Radiocrista Dall, 1902, *Proc. U.S. natl. Mus.*, 26: 350
Redicirce Iredale, 1936, *Rec. Australian Mus.*, 19: 276
Thetis C. B. Adams, [1846], *Proc. Boston Soc. nat. Hist.*, 2 (1845): 9 [non J. de C. Sowerby, 1826 (*Mactromyidae*); = *Gouldia* Adams, 1847]

Subfamily **SUNETTINAE** Stoliczka, 1870

- †**Aeora** Conrad, 1870, *Amer. Jour. Conch.*, 6: 72
Cuneus Megerle, 1811, *Mag. Ges. Nat. Fr. Berlin*, 5: 50 [non Da Costa, 1778 (*Donacidae*)]
Cyclosunetta Fischer-Piette, 1939, *Bull. Mus. Hist. nat. Paris*, (2) 11: 146 [n.n. pro *Sunettina* Jousseau, 1891; = *Sunemeroe* Iredale, 1930]
Dosinimeria Mordvilko, 1949, *Atlas rukov. form. Iskop. faun SSSR*, 10 [Upper Cretaceous]: 139
Dosiniopse (err. pro *-opsis* Conrad, 1864) Nagao, 1934, *Jour. Fac. Sci. imp. Univ. Hokkaido*, (4, Geol.) 2: expl. pl. 24
†**Dosiniopsella** Casey, 1952, *Proc. malac. Soc. London*, 29: 165
†**Dosiniopsis** Conrad, 1864, *Proc. Acad. nat. Sci. Philad.*, 16: 213
Dosinopsis (err. pro *-iopsis* Conrad, 1864) Paetel, 1875, *Fam. Gatt. Moll.*, 73
Meroe Schumacher, 1817, *Essai Vers test.*, 49, 149 [original as *Meroë*]
†**Meroena** Jukes-Browne, 1908, *Proc. malac. Soc. London*, 8: 164
†**Paraesa** Casey, 1952, *Proc. malac. Soc. London*, 29: 171
†**Pseudaphrodina** Casey, 1952, *Proc. malac. Soc. London*, 29: 169
†**Pseudocallistina** Mordvilko, 1937, *Atlas rukov. form. Iskop. faun. SSSR*, 10 [Lower Cretaceous]: 140
†**Resatrix** Casey, 1952, *Proc. malac. Soc. London*, 29: 158
Solanderina Dall, 1902, *Proc. U.S. natl. Mus.*, 26: 350 [= *Sunettina* Pfeiffer, 1869]
Sunemeroe Iredale, 1930, *Rec. Australian Mus.*, 17: 395 [n.n. pro *Sunettina* Jousseau, 1891; cf. *Cyclosunetta* Fischer-Piette, 1939] [original as *Sunemeroë*]
Sunetta Link, 1807, *Beschr. Nat. Samml. Univ. Rostock*, (3): 148
Sunettina Pfeiffer, 1869, *Syst. Conch.-Cab.*, 11 (1): 86
Sunettina Jousseau, 1891, *Le Naturaliste*, (2) 5: 208 [non Pfeiffer, 1869; see *Sunemeroe* Iredale, 1930, + *Cyclosunetta* Fischer-Piette, 1939]
Sunneta (err. pro *Sunetta* Link, 1807) Fulton, 1922, *Proc. malac. Soc. London*, 15: 22
Sunnetina (err. pro *Sunett-* Jousseau, 1891) Fulton, 1922, *Proc. malac. Soc. London*, 15: 22
†**Vectorbis** Casey, 1952, *Proc. malac. Soc. London*, 29: 162

Subfamily **MERETRICINAE** Fischer, 1887

- †**Anofia** Reyment, 1955, *Colonial Geol. Min. Res.*, 5 (2): 145
†**Aphrodina** Conrad, 1869, *Amer. Jour. Conch.*, 4: 246
†**Callistina** Jukes-Browne, 1908, *Proc. malac. Soc. London*, 8: 156

- Comus** Cox, 1930, Proc. malac. Soc. London, 19: 20
Cysherca (err. pro *Cyth-* Lamarck, 1806) Coen, 1933, R. Com. Talassogr. ital., Mem. 192: 123
Cytheraea (err. pro *-therea* Lamarck, 1806) Monterosato, 1870, Boll. Soc. malac. Ital., 3: 45
Cythera (err. pro *-rea* Lamarck, 1806) Hupé, 1873, in Gay, Hist. Fisica Pol. Chile, 8 (Zool.): 330
Cytherca (err. pro *-rea* Lamarck, 1806) Emmons, 1858, Rep. N. Carolina geol. Surv., (1858): 294
Cytherea Lamarck, 1806, Ann. Mus. Hist. nat. Paris, 7 (38): 132 (as *Cytheraea*, p. 133) [non Fabricius, 1794 (Dipt.)]; = *Meretrix* Lamarck, 1799]
Cythereites Krueger, 1823, Gesch. d. Urwelt, 2: 449 [invalid, Code Z. N., art. 20; = *Cytherea* Lamarck, 1806]
Cytheria (err. pro *-rea* Lamarck, 1806) Brown, 1827, Ill. Conch. G. B. & I., pl. xix, f. 2
Cytherigenus Renier, 1807, Tav. Class. Anim., tab. vii [invalid ICZN 427]
Cytherina (err. pro *-crea* Lamarck, 1806) W[eyenbergh], 1875, Period. Zool., Buenos Aires, 2: 302
†**Cytheriopsis** Conrad, 1865, Amer. Jour. Conch., 1: 7, 146
Cythoea (err. pro *-therea* Lamarck, 1806) Coates, 1925, Trans. Proc. Perthshire Soc. nat. Sci., 8 (2): 88
†**Eomeretrix** Turner, 1938, Geol. Soc. Amer., Spec. Pap. 10: 59
Eumeretrix (err. pro *Eom-* Turner, 1938) Jaworski, 1939, Fortschr. Paläont., 2: 163
Eutivela Dall, 1891, Nautilus, 5: 27
Grateloupea (emend. pro *-lupia* DesMoulins, 1828) Gray, 1838, The Analyst, 8 (24): 304
†**Grateloupia** (emend. pro *-lupia* DesMoulins, 1828) [author] 1830, Jhrb. f. Min., 1: 133
Grateloupina Dall, 1902, Proc. U.S. natl. Mus., 26: 348 [= *Cytheriopsis* Conrad, 1865]
Gratelupia DesMoulins, 1828, Bull. Soc. linn. Bordeaux, 2 (12): 243 [named for Grateloup, hence should be *Grateloupia*]
Gratteloupia (err. pro *Gratelupia* DesMoulins, 1828) d'Orbigny, 1852, Prodr. Paléont., 3: 105
†**Larma** Stephenson, 1953, U.S. geol. Surv. Prof. Pap. 242: 106
Meretrix Lamarck, 1799, Mém. Soc. H. N. Paris, 85
†**Mesocallista** Cox, 1952, Bull. Gold Coast geol. Surv., 17: 23
†**Naulia** Cox, 1952, Bull. Gold Coast geol. Surv., 17: 21
Pachydesma Conrad, 1854, Proc. Acad. nat. Sci. Philad., 7: 31 [n.n. pro *Trigonella* Conrad, 1837]
Pachydusa (err. pro *-desma* Conrad, 1854) Hall, 1867, Ann. Rep. New York Cab., 20: 23
Planitivela Olsson, 1961, Panama-Pacific Pelecypoda, 266
†**Rohea** Marwick, 1938, Trans. Roy. Soc. N. Zealand, 68: 80
†**Sechurina** Olsson, 1944, Bull. Amer. Paleont., 28: 215 (no. 111: 57)
†**Tikia** Marwick, 1927, Trans. N. Zealand Inst., 57: 595
Tivela Link, 1807, Beschr. Nat. Samml. Univ. Rostock, (3): 152
†**Tivelina** Cossmann, 1886, Ann. Soc. malac. Belg., 21: 119
Transenella (err. pro *-ennella* Dall, 1883) Fischer, 1887, Man. Conch., 1080
Transennella Dall, 1883, Proc. U.S. natl. Mus., 6: 340, 341
Transennella (err. pro *Transen-* Dall, 1883) [Kobelt], 1903, NachrBl. dtsh. malakozool. Ges., 35: 61

Trigona Megerle, 1811, Mag. Ges. Nat. Fr. Berlin, 5: 55, [non Jurine, 1807 (Hymen).]

Trigonella Conrad, 1837, Jour. Acad. nat. Sci. Philad., 7: 253 [non Da Costa, 1778 (Mactridae); see *Pachydesma* Conrad, 1854]

†*Xenoloupia* Clark, 1946, Geol. Soc. Amer., Mem. 16: 70

Subfamily **PITARINAE** Stewart, 1930

Agriopoma Dall, 1902, Proc. U.S. natl. Mus., 24: 509

Amiantis Carpenter, 1864, Rep. Brit. Assoc., 33 (Newcastle, 1863): 640

Amyantis "Conrad" (err. pro *Amia*- Carpenter, 1864) Carus, 1868-75, in Carus & Gerstaecker, Handb. Zool., 1: 738

Aphrodora Jukes-Browne, 1914, Proc. malac. Soc. London, 11: 61 [n.n. pro *Leucothea* Jukes-Browne, 1913]

†**Atopodontia** Cossmann, 1886, Ann. Soc. malac. Belg., 21: 98, 110

Calista (err. pro *Call*- Poli, 1791) Gray, 1852, Syn. Moll. Gt. Brit., 305

Calistoderma (err. pro *Call*- Poli, 1795) Deshayes, 1853, Cat. Conch. Coll. Brit. Mus., (1): 54

Callista Poli, 1791, Test Sicil., 1, Introd.: 30

Calliste (err. pro *-sta* Poli, 1791) Paetel, 1875, Fam. Gatt. Moll., 31

Callistoderma Poli, 1795, Test. Sicil., 2: 252, 258 [= *Callista* Poli, 1791]

Callizona Jukes-Browne, 1913, Proc. malac. Soc. London, 10: 346 [non Doubleday, 1848 (Lepid.); see *Tinctora* Jukes-Browne, 1914, *Jukes-brownia* Cossmann, 1920 + *Callizonata* Strand, 1928]

Callizonata Strand, 1928, Arch. Naturgesch., 92 (1926), A8: 40 [n.n. pro *Callizona* Jukes-Browne, 1913; = *Tinctora* Jukes-Browne, 1914]

Callocallista (err. pro *Callocardia* Adams, 1864) Weaver, 1916, Univ. Washington Pub. Geol., 1 (1): 40

Callocardia Adams, 1864, Ann. Mag. nat. Hist., (3) 13: 307

†**Calpitarina** Jukes-Browne, 1908, Proc. malac. Soc. London, 8: 155

†**Calva** Popenoe, 1937, Jour. Paleont., 11: 394

Cardiopsis (err. pro *Cord*- Cossmann, 1910) Florei, 1961, Stud. si Cercetari Geologie, Acad. Rep. Popul. Romine, 6 (4): 675

Cariatis (err. pro *Cary*- Römer, 1862) Dohrn, 1880, Jhrb. dtsch. malakozool. Ges., 7: 168

Caryates (err. pro *-tis* Römer, 1862) Whitfield, 1891, Bull. Amer. Mus. nat. Hist., 3: 410

Caryathis (err. pro *-atis* Römer, 1862) Vélain, 1876, C. R. Acad. Sci. Paris, 83: 285

Caryatis Römer, 1862, Malak. Bl., 9: 58, 60 [non Hübner, 1819 (Lepid.)]

†**Chimela** Casey, 1952, Proc. malac. Soc. London, 29: 173

Chione Gray, 1838, The Analyst, 8: 305 [non Megerle, 1811 (Veneridae: Chioninae); = *Callista* Poli, 1791]

Chione Leach, 1852, Syn. Moll. Gt. Brit., 302 [non Megerle, 1811 (Veneridae: Chioninae); = *Callista* Poli, 1791]

†**Chionella** Cossmann, 1886, Ann. Soc. malac. Belg., 21: 117

†**Cordiopsis** Cossmann, 1910, Act. Soc. linn. Bordeaux, 64: 387

Coryalis (err. pro *Caryatis* Römer, 1862) Coates, 1925, Trans. Proc. Perthshire Soc. nat. Sci., 8 (2): 88

Costacallista Palmer, 1927, Palaeontogr. Amer., 1 (5): 73, 84

Costellipitar Habe, 1951, Gen. Jap. Shells, Pelecypoda, (2): 162

Dione Gray, 1847, Proc. zool. Soc. London, 15: 183 [non Hübner, 1819 (Lepid.), etc.; = *Hysteroconcha* Dall, 1902]

Eucallista Dall, 1902, Proc. U.S. natl. Mus., 26: 352

- Finlaya* Marwick, 1927, Trans. N. Zealand Inst., 57: 596 [non Theobald, 1903 (Dipt.); see *Marwickia* Finlay, 1930]
- †**Fossacallista** Marwick, 1938, Trans. Roy. Soc. N. Zealand, 68: 74
- †**Gilbertharrisella** Hodson, 1927, Bull. Amer. Paleont., 13: 54 (no. 49: 54)
Hypanthosoma (err. pro *Hyphanto-* Dall, 1902) Woodring, 1925, Carnegie Inst. Wash. Publ. 366: 152
- Hyphantosana* (err. pro *-soma* Dall, 1902) Cossmann, 1903, Rev. crit. Paléozoöl., 7: 114
- †**Hyphantosoma** Dall, 1902, Proc. U.S. natl. Mus., 26: 354
- Hysteroconcha** "Fischer" Dall, 1902, Proc. U.S. natl. Mus., 26: 354 [cf. *Dione* Gray, 1847]
- Jukesbrownia* Cossmann, 1920, Rev. crit. Paléozoöl., 24: 82 [original as *Jukes-Brownia*] [n.n. pro *Callizona* Jukes-Browne, 1913; = *Tinctora* Jukes-Browne, 1914]
- †**Katherinella** Tegland, 1929, Univ. Calif. Publ., Bull. Dept. geol. Sci., 18 (10): 280
- Lamelliconcha** Dall, 1902, Proc. U.S. natl. Mus., 26: 354
- Lioconcha* (err. pro *Lio-* Mörch, 1853) Dickerson, 1925, Geol. Min. Res. Philippine Is., 329
- Lepidocardia** Dall, 1902, Proc. U.S. natl. Mus., 26: 356
- Leucothea* Jukes-Browne, 1913, Proc. malac. Soc. London, 10: 346 [non Mertens, 1833 (Coel.); see *Aphrodora* Jukes-Browne, 1914]
- Lioconcha** Mörch, 1853, Cat. Conch. Yoldi, (2): 26
- Lionconcha* (err. pro *Liocon-* Mörch, 1853) Römer, 1868, Monogr. Moll. Gatt. Venus, 172
- Macrocallista** Meek, 1876, Rep. U.S. geol. Surv. Terr. (Hayden), 9: 179
- †**Marwickia** Finlay, 1930, Trans. N. Zealand Inst., 61: 38 [n.n. pro *Finlaya* Marwick, 1927]
- Megapitaria** Grant & Gale, 1931, San Diego Soc. nat. Hist., Mem. 1: 12, 346
- †**Meisenia** Makiyama, 1936, Mem. Coll. Sci., Kyoto imp. Univ., (B) 11 (4): 215
- †**Microcallista** Stewart, 1930, Acad. nat. Sci. Philad., Spec. Pub. 3: 37, 244
- Nanopitar** Rehder, 1943, Proc. U.S. natl. Mus., 93: 88
- †**Nitidavenus** Vokes, 1939, Ann. New York Acad. Sci., 38: 82
- Notocallista** Iredale, 1924, Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. Wales, 49: 182, 210
- †**Omnivenus** Palmer, 1927, Palaeontogr. Amer., 1 (5): 115
- Paradione* Dall, 1909, Proc. malac. Soc. London, 8: 197; 1909, U.S. geol. Surv. Prof. Pap. 59: 120 [= *Chionella* Cossmann, 1886]
- Pataria* (err. pro *Pit-* Dall, 1902) Stewart, 1930, Acad. nat. Sci. Philad., Spec. Pap. 3: 237
- Pilar* (err. pro *Pitar* Römer, 1857) Pallary, 1912, Mém. Inst. Egypte, 7 (3): 167
- Pitar** Römer, 1857, Krit. Untersuch. Venus, 15
- Pitara* (err. pro *-ria* Dall, 1902) Weaver, 1916, Univ. Washington Publ. Geol., 1 (1): 41
- †**Pitarella** Palmer, 1927, Palaeontogr. Amer., 1 (5): 35
- Pitarenus** Rehder & Abbott, 1951, Rev. Soc. Malac. "Carlos de la Torre," 8 (2): 57
- Pitaria* (emend. pro *Pitar* Römer, 1857) Dall, 1902, Proc. U.S. natl. Mus., 26: 353
- Pitarina** Jukes-Browne, 1913, Proc. malac. Soc. London, 10: 346
- †**Pseudamiantis** Kuroda, 1933, Iwanami-Koza, Geol. Palaeont. Ser., Gastr. & Lamell., 63
- Pseudoamiantis* (err. pro *Pseudam-* Kuroda, 1933) Kuroda & Habe, 1951, Ill. Cat. Jap. Shells, (12): 78
- †**Rhabdopitaria** Palmer, 1927, Palaeontogr. Amer., 1 (5): 211

- Saxidomus** Conrad, 1837, Jour. Acad. nat. Sci. Philad., 7: 249
 †**Sinodiopsis** Eames, 1957, Bull. Brit. Mus. (Nat. Hist.), 3 (2): 64
Striacallista Marwick, 1938, Trans. Roy. Soc. N. Zealand, 68 (3): 68
Sulcilioconcha Habe, 1951, Gen. Jap. Shells, Pelecypoda (2): 158
Tinctora Jukes-Browne, 1914, Proc. malac. Soc. London 11: 61 [n.n. pro *Callizona* Jukes-Browne, 1913] [cf. *Jukesbrownia* Cossmann, 1920 + *Callizonata* Strand, 1928]
Tinotora (err. pro *Tinct-* Jukes-Browne, 1914) Cossmann, 1915, Rev. crit. Paléozool., 19: 132
 †**Trigonocallista** Rennie, 1930, Ann. S. Afric. Mus., 28: 197
 †**Venidia** Clark, 1946, Geol. Soc. Amer., Mem. 16: 69

Subfamily **DOSINIINAE** H. & A. Adams, 1857

- Amphitaca* (err. pro *-pithaea* Leach, 1852) Bucquoy, Dautzenberg & Dollfus, 1893, Moll. Mar. Rouissillon, 2: 340, 342
Amphithaea (err. pro *Ampi-* Leach, 1852) Dall, 1902, Proc. U.S. natl. Mus., 26: 346
Ampithaea Leach, 1852, Syn. Moll. Gt. Brit., 312 [= *Pectunculus* Da Costa, 1778]
Arctoa (emend. pro *Arctoë* Risso, 1826) Herrmannsen, 1846, Ind. Gen. Malacoz., 1: 76
Arctoe Risso, 1826, H. N. Europe, 4: 361 [original as *Arctoë*]
Artemes (err. pro *-mis* Conrad, 1831) Emmons, 1858, Rep. N. Carolina geol. Surv., (1858): 295
Artemiderma (err. pro *Arthem-* Poli, 1795) Blainville, 1818, Dict. Sci. nat., 10: 216
Artemidoderma (emend. pro *Arthemiderma* Poli, 1795) Agassiz, 1846, Nomen. Zool. Index Univ., 34 (also as *Arthemidoderma*)
Artemis (emend. pro *Arth-* Poli, 1791) Conrad, 1831, Amer. Mar. Shells; 1832, Foss. Tert. Form., 20 [non Kirby & Spence, 1828 (Lepid.)]
Arthemiderma Poli, 1795, Test. Sicil., 2: 252, 258 [= *Pectunculus* Da Costa, 1778]
Arthemis Poli, 1791, Test Sicil., 1, Introd.: 30 [= *Pectunculus* Da Costa, 1778]
Artimus (err. pro *-temis* Conrad, 1831) Emmons, 1858, Rep. N. Carolina geol. Surv., (1858): 296
Asa Basterot, 1825, Mém. Soc. Hist. nat. Paris, 21 [(2) 2]: 90 [= *Pectunculus* Da Costa, 1778]
Austrodosinia Dall, 1902, Proc. U.S. natl. Mus., 26: 347
Bonartemis Iredale, 1929, Mem. Queensland Mus., 9: 265
Cerana Gisl. 1848, Nat. Thierr., viii [unnecessary n.n. pro "*Artemis*," i.e. *Arthemis*, Poli, 1791; not preocc. in botany]
Circumpholos (ex Klein) Gray, 1847, Proc. zool. Soc. London, 15: 183 [= *Pectunculus* Da Costa, 1778]
 †**Dollfusia** Cossmann, 1886, Ann. Soc. malac. Belg., 21: 116, 128
Dosinella Dall, 1902, Proc. U.S. natl. Mus., 26: 347
Dosinia Scopoli, 1777, Intr. Hist. Nat., 399
Dosinica (err. pro *-isca* Dall, 1902) Haas, 1938, Bivalvia, lief. 2 (2), in Bronn, Klass. Ord. Tierr., 3 (Moll. 3): 307
Dosinidia Dall, 1902, Proc. U.S. natl. Mus., 26: 347
Dosinisca Dall, 1902, Proc. U.S. natl. Mus., 26: 347
Dosinobia Finlay & Marwick, 1937, N. Zealand geol. Surv., Paleont. Bull. 15: 34
Dosinorbis Dall, 1902, Proc. U.S. natl. Mus., 26: 347

- Dossinia* (err. pro *Dosi-* Scopoli, 1777) Crosse, 1870, Jour. Conchyl., 18: 438
Exoleta Brown, 1827, Ill. Conch. G. B. & I., pl. xx, f. 2
Fallartemis Iredale, 1930, Mem. Queensland Mus., 10: 75
†**Kakahuia** Marwick, 1927, Trans. N. Zealand Inst., 57: 584
†**Kaneharaia** Makiyama, 1936, Mem. Coll. Sci., Kyoto imp. Univ., (B) 11 (4): 213
†**Kereia** Marwick, 1927, Trans. N. Zealand Inst., 57: 583
Meridosinia Iredale, 1930, Rec. Australian Mus., 17: 394
Orbiculus Megerle, 1811, Mag. Ges. Nat. Fr. Berlin, 5: 58 [= *Pectunculus* Da Costa, 1778]
Paradosinia (err. pro *Pard-* Iredale, 1929) Frizzell, 1936, Bull. Mus. roy. Hist. nat. Belg., 12 (34): 48
Pardosinia Iredale, 1929, Mem. Queensland Mus., 9: 264
Pectonculus (err. pro *Pectun-* Da Costa, 1778) Latreille, 1804, N. Dict. Sci. nat., 24: Tabl. méth., 115
Pectunculus (err. pro *-lus* Da Costa, 1778) Conrad, 1860, Jour. Acad. nat. Sci. Philad., (2) 4: 276
Pectunculus Da Costa, 1778, Brit. Conch., 183
Pectunculus (err. pro *-culus* Da Costa, 1778) Paetel, 1875, Fam. Gatt. Moll., 154
Pectundulus (err. pro *-tunculus* Da Costa, 1778) Tate, 1881, Proc. roy. Soc. Tasmania, (1880): 32
†**Pelecyora** Dall, 1902, Proc. U.S. natl. Mus., 26: 346
Phacosma (err. pro *-soma* Jukes-Browne, 1912) Preston, 1913, Zool. Rec., 49 (1912): 913
Phacosoma Jukes-Browne, 1912, Proc. malac. Soc. London, 10: 100
†**Raina** Marwick, 1927, Trans. N. Zealand Inst., 57: 583
Semelartemis Iredale, 1930, Mem. Queensland Mus., 10: 76, 87
Sinodia Jukes-Browne, 1908, Proc. malac. Soc. London, 8: 151

Subfamily **CYCLININAE** Frizzell, 1936

- Cyclina** Deshayes, 1850, Traité élém. Conch., 1 (2): 2, 623
Cyclinella Dall, 1902, Nautilus, 16: 44
Cyclinorbis Makiyama, 1926, Mem. Coll. Sci., Kyoto imp. Univ., (B) 2 (3): 158
Cyetina (err. pro *-clina* Deshayes, 1850) Inaba, 1958, Contr. Mukaishima mar. Biol. Sta., (58-59): 33
Eocyetina Dall, 1908, Bull. Mus. comp. Zool. Harvard, 43: 241 [unnecessary n.n. pro *Cyclina* Deshayes, 1850, not preocc. by *Cyclinus* Kirby, 1837]
Frighione Fletcher, 1938, Rept. Br. A. N. Z. Antarct. Exped., 2A (6): 109
†**Lucioploma** Olsson, 1942, Bull. Amer. Paleont., 27: 191 (no. 106: 39)
Paleomarcia Fletcher, 1938, Rept. Br. A. N. Z. Antarct. Exped., 2A (6): 110

Subfamily **GEMMINAE** Dall, 1902

- Callicistronia** Dall, 1883, Science, 2: 447
Gemma Deshayes, 1853, Cat. Conch. Coll. Brit. Mus., (1): 112
Parastarte Conrad, 1862, Proc. Acad. nat. Sci. Philad., 14: 288
Perastarte (err. pro *Par-* Conrad, 1862) Paetel, 1890, Cat. Conch.-Samml., (ed. 4), 3: 138
Totteniana (err. pro *Tott-* Perkins, 1869) Perkins, 1871, Proc. Boston Soc. nat. Hist., 13: 434

Totteniana Perkins, 1869, Proc. Boston Soc. nat. Hist., 13: 148 (emend. to *Tottenia*, 1871, errata to 13: 428) [= *Gemma* Deshayes, 1853]

Subfamily **CLEMENTIINAE** Frizzell, 1936

Blainvillea (err. pro *-lia* Hupé, 1854) Dall, 1898, Trans. Wagner Inst. Philad., 3 (4): 933 [non Quatrefages, 1866 (Vermes)]

Blainvillia Hupé, 1854, Rev. Mag. Zool., (2) 6: 219 [non Robineau-Desvoidy, 1830 (Dipt.)]

Clementia Gray, 1840, Syn. Cont. Brit. Mus., (ed. 42): 149 [n.n.]; 1842, (ed. 44): 75; 1847, Proc. zool. Soc. London, 15: 184

Compsomyax Stewart, 1930, Acad. nat. Sci. Philad., Spec. Pub. 3: 37, 224

†**Egesta** Conrad, 1845, Foss. Med. Tert. U.S., (3): 70

Euterentia Cossmann, 1920, Rev. crit. Paléozool., 24: 137 [unnecessary n.n. pro *Terentia* Jukes-Browne, 1914, not preocc. by *Terentius* Stahl, 1866]

†**Flaventia** Jukes-Browne, 1908, Proc. malac. Soc. London, 8: 167

†**Psathura** Deshayes, 1858, Descr. Anim. s. Vert. Bassin Paris, 1: 478

Terentia Jukes-Browne, 1914, Proc. malac. Soc. London, 11: 86 [cf. *Euterentia* Cossmann, 1920]

Subfamily **TAPETINAE** H. & A. Adams, 1887

Acolus Jukes-Browne, 1913, Ann. Mag. nat. Hist., (8) 12: 479 [non Foerster, 1856 (Hymen.); see *Jukesena* Iredale, 1915]

Acritopaphia Iredale, 1936, Rec. Australian Mus., 19: 280

Amygdala Römer, 1857, Krit. Unters. Venus, 16 [non Gray, 1825 (Echin.); cf. *Ruditapes* Chiamenti, 1900]

†**Atamarcia** Marwick, 1927, Trans. N. Zealand Inst., 57: 622, 625

Aureitapes Chiamenti, 1900, Riv. ital. Sci. nat. Siena, 20: 11 [= *Polititapes* Chiamenti, 1900]

†**Baroda** Stoliczka, 1870, Palaeont. Indica, (6) 3: 145

†**Callistotapes** Sacco, 1900, in Bellardi & Sacco, Moll. Terr. terz. Piemonte e Liguria, 28: 52

Catelsysia (emend. pro *Ka-* Römer, 1857) Newton, 1874, Zool. Rec., 9 (1872): 492

Cyaneitapes Chiamenti, 1900, Riv. ital. Sci. nat. Siena, 20: 11 [= *Polititapes* Chiamenti, 1900]

†**Cyclorisma** Dall, 1902, Proc. U.S. natl. Mus., 26: 357 [n.n. pro *Cyclothyrus* Conrad, 1873]

†**Cyclorismina** Marwick, 1927, Trans. N. Zealand Inst., 57: 622, 624

Cyclothyrus Conrad, 1873, App. A, p. 8, in Kerr, Geol. Surv. N. Carolina, 1 [separate, 1873; vol., 1875] [non McCoy, 1844 (Brach.); see *Cyclorisma* Dall, 1902]

Cypremeria (err. pro *Cypri-* Conrad, 1864) Stewart, 1930, Acad. nat. Sci. Philad., Spec. Publ. 3: 181

Cyprinera (err. pro *-ria* Conrad, 1864) Meek, 1873, Ann. Rep. U.S. geol. Surv. Terr., 6: 476

†**Cyprimeria** Conrad, 1864, Proc. Acad. nat. Sci. Philad., 16: 212

Dallistotapes (err. pro *Call-* Sacco, 1900) Cossmann, 1901, Rev. crit. Paléozool., 5: 30

Eumarcia Iredale, 1924, Proc. Linn. Soc. N.S. Wales, 49: 182, 211

Eurhomalea Cossmann, 1920, Rev. crit. Paléozool., 24: 137 [n.n. pro *Rhomalea* Jukes-Browne, 1914]

Eutapes Chiamenti, 1900, Riv. ital. Sci. nat. Siena, 20: 11

Gomphina Möhrh, 1853, Cat. Conch. Yoldi, (2): 19

- Gomphinella** Marwick, 1927, Trans. N. Zealand Inst., 57: 622, 631
- †**Gomphomarcia** Kautsky, 1929, Ann. naturh. Mus. Wien, 43: 379
- †**Granicorium** Hedley, 1906, Proc. Linn. Soc. N.S. Wales, 31: 466, 477
- Hemitapes** Römer, 1864, Malak. Bl., 11: 83
- Irona* Finlay, 1926, Trans. N. Zealand Inst., 57: 471 [non Mabille, 1883 (Gastr.); see *Notirus* Finlay, 1928]
- Irus* Oken, 1815, Lehrb. Nat., 3 (1): 230 [invalid ICZN 417]; Gray, 1847, Proc. zool. Soc. London, 15: 184 [non Oken, 1821 (Pandoridae)]
- Jukesena** Iredale, 1915, Proc. malac. Soc. London, 11: 299 [n.n. pro *Acolus* Jukes-Browne, 1913]
- Katalysia* (err. pro *Katel-* Römer, 1857) Dall, 1902, Proc. U.S. natl. Mus., 26: 336
- Katelisea* (err. pro *-lysia* Römer, 1857) Marschall, 1873, Nomencl. Zool., 122
- Katelsia** Römer, 1857, Krit. Unters. Venus, 17
- †**Legumen** Conrad, 1858, Jour. Acad. nat. Sci. Philad., (2) 3: 325
- Levimarcia* Cox, 1927, Rep. Paleont. Zanzibar Prot., Neogene, Quat. Moll., 52 [= *Marcia* H. & A. Adams, 1857]
- Liocyma** Dall, 1870, Proc. Boston Soc. nat. Hist., 13: 256
- Lyocima* (err. pro *Liocyma* Dall, 1870) Barrois, 1887, in Zittel, Traité Paléont., 2 (1): 109
- Lyocyma* (err. pro *Lio-* Dall, 1870) Norman, 1888, Mus. Norman., (4-5): 26
- Macridiscus** Dall, 1902, Proc. U.S. natl. Mus., 26: 336, 359
- Marcia** H. & A. Adams, 1857, Gen. Rec. Moll., 2: 423
- †**Mercimonia** Dall, 1902, Proc. U.S. natl. Mus., 26: 361
- Metis* H. & A. Adams, 1857, Gen. Rec. Moll., 2: 436 [non Philippi, 1843 (Crust.); see *Myrsus* H. & A. Adams, 1858]
- †**Myrsopsis** Sacco, 1900, in Bellardi & Sacco, Moll. Terr. terz. Piemonte e Liguria, 28: 57
- Myrsus** H. & A. Adams, 1858, Gen. Rec. Moll., 2: 660 [n.n. pro *Metis* H. & A. Adams, 1857]
- Nipponomarcia** Ikebe, 1941, Venus, 11 (2-3): 49, 50
- Notirus** Finlay, 1928, Trans. N. Zealand Inst., 59: 278 [n.n. pro *Irona* Finlay, 1926]
- Notopaphia** Oliver, 1923, Proc. malac. Soc. London, 15: 185
- †**Opimarcia** Marwick, 1948, N. Zealand geol. Surv., Paleont. Bull. 16: 26
- Pahia* (err. pro *Paphia* Röding, 1798) Johnson, 1891, Pap. Proc. roy. Soc. Tasmania, (1890): 106
- Paphia** Röding, 1798, Mus. Boltin., 175
- Paphirus** Finlay, 1926, Trans. N. Zealand Inst., 57: 471
- Paphonotia** Hertlein & Strong, 1948, Zoologica, 33 (4): 192
- Paratapes** Stoliczka, 1870, Palaeont. Indica, (6) 3: 144 [n.n. pro *Textrix* Römer, 1857]
- Parembola* Römer, 1857, Krit. Unters. Venus, 16 [= *Tapes* Megerle, 1811]
- Polititapes** Chiamenti, 1900, Riv. ital. Sci. nat. Siena, 20: 11
- Protapes** Dall, 1902, Proc. U.S. natl. Mus., 26: 362
- Psephidea* (err. pro *-dia* Dall, 1902) Berry, 1907, Nautilus, 21: 21
- Psephidia** Dall, 1902, Jour. Conch., 10: 243 [n.n. pro *Psephis* Carpenter, 1864]
- Psephis* Carpenter, 1864, Rep. Brit. Assoc., 33 (Newcastle, 1863): 640 [non Guenée, 1854 (Lepid.)]
- Pullastra** G. B. Sowerby I, 1826, Gen. Shells, (28)

- Pullustra* (err. pro *-astra* G. B. Sowerby I, 1826) Ferguson, 1860, Nat. Hist. Redcar, 19
- Rhomalea* Jukes-Browne, 1914, Proc. malac. Soc. London, 11: 84 [non Koch, 1873 (Arachn.); see *Eurhomalea* Cossmann, 1920]
- Ruditapes** Chiamenti, 1900, Riv. ital. Sci. nat. Siena, 20: 13 [cf. *Amygdala* Römer, 1857]
- †**Similivenus** Cossmann, 1910, Act. Soc. linn. Bordeaux, 64: 333 (as *Similivensis*, p. 335)
- †**Sinonia** Stephenson, 1953, U.S. geol. Surv. Prof. Pap. 242: 111
- †**Siratoria** Otuka, 1937, Jap. Jour. Geol. Geogr., 14 (1-2): 30
- Tanis* (err. pro *Tapes* Megerle, 1811) W[eyenbergh], 1875, Period. Zool., Buenos Aires, 2: 303
- Tapes** Megerle, 1811, Mag. Ges. Nat. Fr. Berlin, 5: 51
- †**Taurotapes** Sacco, 1900, in Bellardi & Sacco, Moll. Terr. terz. Piemonte e Liguria, 28: 58
- †**Tenea** Conrad, 1870, Amer. Jour. Conch., 6: 72
- †**Textivenus** Cossmann, 1886, Ann. Soc. malac. Belg., 21: 109
- Textrix* Römer, 1857, Krit. Unters. Venus, 16 [non Sundevall, 1883 (Arachn.); see *Paratapes* Stoliczka, 1870]
- †**Venerella** Cossmann, 1886, Ann. Soc. malac. Belg., 21: 105
- Venerirupes* (err. pro *Venerupis* Lamarck, 1818) Swainson, 1835, Elem. mod. Conch., 31
- Venerirupis* (err. pro *Venerupis* Lamarck, 1818) Bowdich, 1822, Elem. Conch., 2: 5
- †**Veneritapes** Cossmann, 1886, Ann. Soc. malac. Belg., 21: 104
- Venerupes* (err. pro *-pis* Lamarck, 1818) Swainson, 1840, Treat. malacol. 376
- Venerupis** Lamarck, 1818, Anim. s. Vert., 5: 506
- Venerupsis* (err. pro *-upis* Lamarck, 1818) Pezant, 1908, Feuille jeunes Nat., 38, no. 455: 228
- Veniorupis* (err. pro *Vener-* Lamarck, 1818) Norman, 1860, Zoologist, 18: 5876

Subfamily **CHIONINAE** Frizzell, 1936

- Anaitis* Römer, 1857, Krit. Unters. Venus, 16 [non Duponchel, 1829 (Lepid.)]
- Anomalocardia* (err. pro *-locardia* Schumacher, 1817) Ihering, 1923, Arch. Moll., 55: 190
- Anomalocardia** Schumacher, 1817, Essai Vers test., 44, 134
- Anomalodiscus** Dall, 1902, Proc. U.S. natl. Mus., 26: 359
- Antinioche** Olsson, 1961, Panama-Pacific Pelecypoda, 310
- Austrovenus** Finlay, 1926, Trans. N. Zealand Inst., 57: 470
- Bassina** Jukes-Browne, 1914, Proc. malac. Soc. London, 11: 81
- Callanaitis** Iredale, 1917, Proc. malac. Soc. London, 12: 322, 329 [n.n. pro *Salacia* Jukes-Browne, 1914]
- Callithaca** Dall, 1902, Proc. U.S. natl. Mus., 26: 364
- Chamelaëa* (err. pro *-lea* Mörch, 1853) Römer, 1860, Malak. Bl., 7: 161
- Chamelea** (ex Klein) Mörch, 1853, Cat. Conch. Yoldi, (2): 23
- Chine* (err. pro *Chione* Megerle, 1811) G. B. Sowerby II, 1839, Conch. Man., 120
- Chiona* (err. pro *-ne* Megerle, 1811) Mörch, 1853, Cat. Conch. Yoldi, (2): 24
- Chione** Megerle, 1811, Mag. Ges. Nat. Fr. Berlin, 5: 51
- Chioneryx** Iredale, 1924, Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. Wales, 49: 182, 210
- Chionista** Keen, 1958, Bull. Amer. Paleont., 38: 242 (no. 172: 242)

- Chionopsis** Olsson, 1932, Bull. Amer. Paleont., 19: 3, 111 (no. 68: 3, 111)
Clausinella (err. pro *-ella* Gray, 1851) Morais, 1941, Mem. Notic., Mus. Min. Geol., Univ. Coimbra, (10): 4
- Clausinella** Gray, 1851, List Brit. Anim. Coll. Brit. Mus., 7: 12
Collithaca (err. pro *Calli-* Dall, 1902) Ozaki, Futuka & Ando, 1957, Bull. Nat. Sci. Mus. [Japan], (N.S.) 3 (3): 172
- Colonche** Olsson, 1961, Panama-Pacific Pelecypoda, 311
Crassivenus Perkins, 1869, Proc. Boston Soc. nat. Hist., 13: 147 [= *Mercenaria* Schumacher, 1817]
- Cryptobema* (err. pro *-nema* Jukes-Browne, 1914) Haas, 1938, Bivalvia, lief. 2 (2), in Bronn, Klass. Ord. Tierr., 3 (Moll. 3): 308
Cryptogramma Mörch, 1853, Cat. Conch. Yoldi, (2): 22 [= *Anomalocardia* Schumacher, 1817]
- Cryptogrammia* (err. pro *-ma* Mörch, 1853) Mörch, 1861, Malak. Bl., 7: 198
- Cryptonema** Jukes-Browne, 1914, Proc. malac. Soc. London, 11: 80 [not preocc. by *Cryptonema* Bigsby, 1868, an error for *Cryptonella* Hall, 1861 (Brach), fide Neave, 1939, 1: 889; cf. *Cryptonemella* Kuroda & Habe, 1951]
- Cryptonemella* Kuroda & Habe, 1951, Ill. Cat. Jap. Shells, (13): 86 [unnecessary n.n. pro *Cryptonema* Jukes-Browne, 1914]
- Eusalacia* Cossmann, 1920, Rev. crit. Paléozool., 24: 137 (as *Euralacia*, p. 183) [n.n. pro *Salacia* Jukes-Browne, 1914; = *Callanaitis* Iredale, 1917]
- Glycydonta** Cotton, 1936, Rec. S. Australian Mus., 5: 503
- Gnidiola** Parker, 1949, Jour. Paleont., 23: 582
- Hermione* Leach, 1852, Syn. Moll. Gr. Brit., 306 [non Meigen, 1800 (Dipt.), etc.; = *Chamelea* Mörch, 1853]
- †**Hinemoana** Marwick, 1927, Trans. N. Zealand Inst., 57: 597, 621
- Humilaria** Grant & Gale, 1931, San Diego Soc. nat. Hist., Mem. 1: 12, 325
- iliochione** Olsson, 1961, Panama-Pacific Pelecypoda, 297
- Leucoma* (err. pro *Leuk-* Römer, 1857) Mörch, 1861, Malak. Bl., 7: 197 [non Hübner, 1822 (Lepid.)]
- Leukoma** Römer, 1857, Krit. Unters. Venus, 17
- Liophora* (err. pro *Liro-* Conrad, 1862) Stewart, 1930, Acad. nat. Sci. Philad., Spec. Publ. 3: 215
- †**Liophora** Conrad, 1862, Proc. Acad. nat. Sci. Philad., 14: 575, 586
- Mercenaria** Schumacher, 1817, Essai Vers test., 45, 135
- Murcia* Römer, 1857, Krit. Unters. Venus, 16 [non Koch, 1835 (Arachn.); = *Anomalocardia* Schumacher, 1817]
- Nioche** Hertlein & Strong, 1948, Zoologica, 33 (4): 186
- Notochione** Hertlein & Strong, 1948, Zoologica, 33 (4): 188
- Novathaca** Habe, 1951, Gen. Jap. Shells, Pelecypoda, (2): 180
- Orthygia* (err. pro *Orty-* Leach, 1827) Mörch, 1853, Cat. Conch. Yoldi, (2): 23
- Orthygia* Leach, 1827, in Brown, Ill. Conch. G. B. & I., pl. xix, fig. 14 [non Boie, 1826 (Aves)]
- †**Panchione** Olsson, 1964, Neog. Moll. Northwestern Ecuador, 62
- †**Parvivenus** Sacco, 1900, in Bellardi & Sacco, Moll. Terr. terz. Piemonte e Liguria, 28: 45
- Pasiphae* Leach, 1852, Syn. Moll. Gt. Brit., 308 [non Latreille, 1819 (Crust.); = *Timoclea* Brown, 1827]
- Placamen** Iredale, 1925, Rec. Australian Mus., 14: 248
- Protocallithaca** Nomura, 1937, Res. Bull. Saito Ho-on Kai Mus., (13): 10
- Protothaca** Dall, 1902, Proc. U.S. natl. Mus., 26: 336, 364

- Prototheca* (err. pro. *-thaca* Dall, 1902) Howe, 1922, Univ. Calif. Publ., Bull. Dept. geol. Sci., 14 (3): 85
- Salacia* Jukes-Browne, 1914, Proc. malac. Soc. London, 11: 81 [non Lamouroux, 1816 (Coel.); see *Callanaitis* Iredale, 1917, + *Eusalacia* Cossmann, 1920]
- †*Securella* Parker, 1949, Jour. Paleont., 23: 587
- Tawera* Marwick, 1927, Trans. N. Zealand Inst. 57: 597, 613
- Timoclaca* (err. pro *-lea* Brown, 1827) Stoliczka, 1870, Palaeont. Indica, (6) 3: 148
- Timoclea* Brown, 1827, Ill. Conch. G. B. & I., pl. xix, fig. 11; (Leach MS) Gray, 1847, Proc. zool. Soc. London, 15: 184
- Timodea* (err. pro *-oclea* Brown, 1827) [Beck], 1847, Amtl. Ber. Vers. dtsh. Naturf., 24: 116
- Triquetra* Blainville, 1828, Dict. Sci. nat., 57: 274
- Tropithaca* Olsson, 1961, Panama-Pacific Pelecypoda, 305
- Tuanga* Marwick, 1927, Trans. N. Zealand Inst., 57: 622, 623
- †*Turia* Marwick, 1927, Trans. N. Zealand Inst., 57: 597, 611
- Veremolpa* Iredale, 1930, Rec. Australian Mus., 17: 397
- Veremorpha* (? err. pro *-molpa* Iredale, 1930) Akamine, 1952, Misc. Reps. Res. Inst. Nat. Resources, Japan, (26): 29 [n.n.]
- Zucleica* Leach, 1852, Syn. Moll. Gt. Brit., 307 [= *Clausinella* Gray, 1851]

Family VENERIDAE (*Incertae sedis*)

The systematic position within the family Veneridae of the following generic names, all of which are invalid, is not known:

- Asa* Leach, 1847, Ann. Mag. nat. Hist., 20: 272 [non Basterot, 1825 (Dosiniinae)]
- Assa* (err. pro *Asa* Leach, 1847) Gray, 1851, List Brit. Anim. Coll. Brit. Mus., 7: 3
- Capsa* Leach, 1852, Syn. Moll. Gt. Brit., 298 [non Bruguière, 1797 (Psammobiidae)]
- Mioclausinella* Kautsky, 1936, Bohrtechn. Zeit. Wien, 12 [invalid, no type designation]
- Petrifora* Berthold, 1827, in Latreille, Nat. Fam. Thierr., 211 [n.n.]
- Venulites* Schlotheim, 1813, Taschenb. Min., 72; 1820, Die Petref., 195 [invalid, Code Z. N., art. 20; = *Venus* Linnaeus] [a name used for fossil shells of venerid aspect, fide Stoliczka, 1871, p. 293]
- Venusites* (err. pro *Venul-* Schlotheim, 1813) de Verneuil, 1848, Bull. Soc. géol. France, (2) 5: 150

Family PETRICOLIDAE Deshayes, 1831

- Choristodon* Jonas, 1844, Z. Malakozool., 185
- Claudiconcha* Fischer, 1887, Man. Conch., 1087
- Gastranella* Verrill, 1872, Amer. Jour. Sci., (3) 3: 286
- Lajonkairea* (err. pro *-ria* Deshayes, 1854) Jukes-Browne, 1910, Proc. malac. Soc. London, 9: 214
- Lajonkaireia* (emend. pro *-ria* Deshayes, 1854) Fischer, 1887, Man. Conch., 1085
- Lajonkairia* Deshayes, 1854, Cat. Conch. Coll. Brit. Mus., (2): 217
- Lucinopsis* Forbes & Hanley, 1848, Hist. Brit. Moll., 1: 433 [= *Mysia* (Leach MS) Lamarck, 1818]
- Mysia* (Leach MS) Lamarck, 1818, Anim. s. Vert., 5: 543 [in synonymy]
- Mysia* Wood, 1840, Ann. Mag. nat. Hist., 6: 250 [non (Leach MS) Lamarck, 1818]

- Myxia* (err. pro *Mys*- "Leach MS" Lamarck, 1818) Paetel, 1875, Fam. Gatt. Moll., 133
- Naranaio* (err. pro -*nio* Gray, 1853) Dall, 1900, in Eastman-Zittel, Text-Book Paleont., 1: 417; 1913, (ed. 2): 494
- Naranais* (err. pro -*naio* Dall, 1900) Neave, 1944, Nomen. Zool., 3: 266
- Naranio* Gray, 1853, Ann. Mag. nat. Hist. (2) 11: 38
- Narinio* (err. pro *Naran*- Gray, 1853) Tapparone-Canefri, 1874, Ann. Mus. Civ. Stor. nat. Genova, 6: 565
- Petricola** Lamarck, 1801, Syst. Anim. s. Vert., 121
- Petricolaria** Stoliczka, 1870, Palaeont. Indica, (6) 3: 139
- Petricoligenus* Renier, 1807, Tav. Class. Anim., tab. vii [invalid ICZN 427]
- Petricolirus** Habe, 1951, Ill. Cat. Jap. Shells, (15): 95; 1952, Gen. Jap. Shells, Pelecypoda, (3): 188
- †**Pleiorytis** Conrad, 1862, Proc. Acad. nat. Sci. Philad., 14: 286
- Pliorytis* (err. pro *Pleio*- Conrad, 1862) Conrad, 1863, Proc. Acad. nat. Sci. Philad., 14: 576
- Pseudoirus** Habe, 1951, Ill. Cat. Jap. Shells, (15): 98
- Roxellaria* (emend. pro *Rupellaria* Fleuriau de Bellevue, 1802) Agassiz, 1845, Nom. Syst. gen. Moll., 79
- Rupellaria* Fleuriau de Bellevue, 1802, Journ. de Phys., 54: 347; 1802, Bull. Sci. Soc. philom. Paris, (62): 106 [= *Petricola* Lamarck, 1801]
- Rupellarigenus* Renier, 1807, Tav. Class. Anim., tab. vii [invalid ICZN 427]
- Ruperella* (err. pro *Rupellaria* Fleuriau de Bellevue, 1802) Paetel, 1875, Fam. Gatt. Moll., 184
- Velargilla** Iredale, 1931, Rec. Australian Mus., 18: 207

Family COOPERELLIDAE Dall, 1900

- Cooperella** Carpenter, 1864, Rep. Brit. Ass., 33 (Newcastle, 1863): 611, 639
- †**Cooperellopsis** Woodring, 1925, Carnegie Inst. Wash. Publ. 366: 165
- Cosperella* (err. pro *Coop*- Carpenter, 1864) Neumayr, 1891, Denkschr. Akad. Wiss. Wien, 58: 770
- Halodakra** Olsson, 1961, Panama-Pacific Pelecypoda, 319
- Oedalia** Carpenter, 1864, Rep. Brit. Ass., 33, (Newcastle, 1863): 611, 639 [cf. *Oedalina* Carpenter, 1865]
- Oedalina* Carpenter, 1865, Proc. Calif. Acad. nat. Sci., 3: 208 [unnecessary n.n. pro *Oedalia* Carpenter, 1864, not preocc. by *Oedalea* Meigen, 1820 (Dipt.)]

Family GLAUCONOMIDAE Gray, 1853

- Glaucomya* (emend. pro *Glaeconome* Gray, 1828) Woodward, 1854, Manual Moll., (2): 307
- Glaeconoma* (err. pro -*me* Gray, 1828) Desmarest, 1858, in Chenu, Encycl. Hist. nat. Crust. Moll. Zooph., 4: 229
- Glaeconome** Gray, 1828, Spicil. Zool., 6
- Glaeconometta** Iredale, 1936, Rec. Australian Mus., 19: 281
- Glaeconomya* (emend. pro -*me* Gray, 1828) Bronn, 1838, Lethaea Geogn., 2: 807
- Glycemeris* (err. pro *Glaeconome* Gray, 1828) Griffith & Pidgeon, 1834, in Cuvier's Anim. Kingd., 12: 597 (note)
- Glycemeris* Griffith & Pidgeon, 1834, in Cuvier's Anim. Kingd., 12: pl. 31 [non Da Costa, 1778 (Glycymeridae)]
- Tanysiphon** Benson, 1858, Ann. Mag. nat. Hist., (3) 1: 407

Family **RZEHAKIIDAE** Korobkov, 1954

- †**Ergenica** Zhizchenko, 1953, Trudy VNIIGAZ, Vopzosity Geol. i Geochimii nefti, 206 [n.n.]; 1958, Prin. strat. i Unificirovanaja schema Kainoz. Otlozh. Sev. Kavkaza. Gostoptechizdat, 85
Oncophora Rzehak, 1882, Verh. geol. Reichsanst. Wien., 16: 41 [non Diesing, 1857 (Vermes); see *Rzehakia* Korobkov, 1954]
Oncophorus (err. pro *-phora* Rzehak, 1882) Carus, 1889, Zool. Anz., (regist., 1-10): 302
 †**Rzehakia** Korobkov, 1954, Sprav. Metod. Rukov. po tert. Moll., Lamell., 168 [n.n. pro *Oncophora* Rzehak, 1822]

Order MYOIDA Stoliczka 1870

[Asthenodontida Dall, 1895]

Suborder MYINA Newell, 1965

Superfamily **MYACEA** Lamarck, 1818Family **MYIDAE** Lamarck, 1818

- †**Antiguamya** Effinger, 1938, Jour. Paleont., 12: 373
Arenomya Winckworth, 1930, Proc. malac. Soc. London, 19: 15
Austroplatyodon Olsson, 1961, Panama-Pacific Pelecypoda, 424
Chama Da Costa, 1778, Brit. Conch., 230 [non Linnaeus, 1758 (Chamidae)] [invalid ICZN 484]
 †**Coquandia** Seguenza, 1876, Rend. Accad. Sci. fis. nat. Napoli, 15: 12 [n.n.]; 1882, Atti Accad. Lincei, Mem. (3) 12: 123
Cryptodonta (Nuttall MS) Carpenter, 1864, Rep. Brit. Ass., 33 (Newcastle, 1863): 525 [= *Platyodon* Conrad, 1837]
Cryptomya Conrad, 1848, Proc. Acad. nat. Sci. Philad., 4: 121
Distugonia Iredale, 1936, Rec. Australian Mus., 19: 283
Hiatula Modeer, 1793, K. svenska VetenskAkad. Nya Handl., 14: 178 [= *Mya* Linnaeus, 1758]
May (err. pro *Mya* Linnaeus, 1758) Wallace, 1939, Bull. nat. Hist. Soc. Maryland, 9 (10): 87
Mega (err. pro *Mya* Linnaeus, 1758) Salisbury, 1948, Zool. Rec., 82 (1945), Moll.: 89
Mya Linnaeus, 1758, Syst. Nat. (ed. 10): 670 [valid ICZN 94]
Myalina Conrad [1845], Foss. med. Tert. U.S., (3): 65 [non Koninck, 1842 (Myalinidae); see *Paramya* Conrad, 1860]
Myarina (emend. pro *Mya* Linnaeus, 1758) Rafinesque, 1815, Analyse Nat., 146
Myarius (emend. pro *Mya* Linnaeus, 1758) Duméril, 1806, Zool. Anal., 168
Myes (err. pro *Mya* Linnaeus, 1758) Linnaeus, 1758, Syst. Nat. (ed. 10): 645
Myia (err. pro *Mya* Linnaeus, 1758) Blanchard, 1845, Ann. Sci. nat., (3) 4: 364
 †**Paramya** Conrad, 1860, Proc. Acad. nat. Sci. Philad., 13: 232 [n.n. pro *Myalina* Conrad, 1845]
Platyodon Conrad, 1837, Jour. Acad. nat. Sci. Philad., 7: 235
Shaenia (err. pro *Sphen-* Turton, 1822) Carpenter, 1865, Proc. Acad. nat. Sci. Philad., 17: 54

- Spaeria* (err. pro *Sphen-* Turton, 1822) Berthold, 1827, in Latreille, Nat. Fam. Thierr., 596
- Spenia* (err. pro *Sphe-* Turton, 1822) Brown, 1827, Ill. Conch. G. B. & I., pl. xiv, f. 22
- Sphaena* (err. pro *Sphenia* Turton, 1822) Blainville, 1824, Dict. Sci. nat., 32: 344
- Sphaenia* (err. pro *Sphe-* Turton, 1822) Conrad, 1837, Jour. Acad. nat. Sci. Philad., 7: 234
- Sphena* (err. pro *Sphaena* Blainville, 1824) Neave, 1940, Nomen. Zool., 4: 246
- Sphenia** Turton, 1822, Conch. Insul. Brit., xvii, 36
- Sphenica* (err. pro *-nia* Turton, 1822) Cossmann, 1923, Rev. crit. Paléozool., 27: 101
- Syphonia* (err. pro *Sphenia* Turton, 1822) [Kobelt], 1902, NachrBl. dtsh. malakozool. Ges., 34: 109
- †**Taeniodon** Dunker, 1848, Palaeontographica, 1 (4): 179
- Tugonella** Jousseume, 1891, Le Naturaliste, 13 (2) no. 107: 202
- Tugonia* Récluz, 1846, Rev. mag. Zool. (Soc. Cuv.), 9: 168, 174 [= *Tugonia* Gray, 1842]
- Tugonia** Gray, 1842, Syn. Cont. Brit. Mus. (ed. 44): 91 (as *Tagonia*, p. 78); 1847, Proc. zool. Soc. London, 15: 190
- †**Tugoniopsis** Dall, 1898, Trans. Wagner Inst. Philad., 3 (4): 860
- Venatomya** Iredale, 1930, Rec. Australian Mus., 17: 403

Family **RAETOMYIDAE** Newton, 1919

- †**Amotapus** Olsson, 1928, Bull. Amer. Paleont., 14: 68 (no. 52: 22)
- †**Raetomya** Newton, 1919, Proc. malac. Soc. London, 13: 79

Family **CORBULIDAE** Lamarck, 1818

- Alloides* (err. pro *Aloidis* Megerle, 1811) Paetel, 1875, Fam. Gatt. Moll., 7 (also as *Alloidis*, p. 7)
- Aloidis* (err. pro *-dis* Megerle, 1811) H. & A. Adams, 1856, Gen. Rec. Moll., 2: 356
- Aloidis* Megerle, 1811, Mag. Ges. Nat. Fr. Berlin, 5: 67 [= *Corbula* Bruguière, 1797]
- †**Anapteris** Van Winkle, 1919, Bull. Amer. Paleont., 8: 7 (no. 33: 7)
- Anisocorbula** Iredale, 1930, Rec. Australian Mus., 17: 404
- Anisorhynchus* (Conrad MS) Meek, 1871, Prelim. Rep. U.S. geol. Surv. Wyoming & Contig. Terr., (2nd Ann. Rep. Prog.): 293 [non Schoenherr, 1842 (Coleopt.); see *Ursirivus* Vokes, 1945]
- Anisorhynchus* (err. pro *-chus* Meek, 1871) Conrad, 1874, Proc. Acad. nat. Sci. Philad., 26: 27
- Anisothyris* Conrad, 1871, Amer. Jour. Conch., 6: 196 [unnecessary n.n. pro *Pachydon* Gabb, 1868, not preocc. by *Paxydon* Schumacher, 1817]
- †**Bicorbula** Fischer, 1887, Man. Conch., 1123
- Bicoreula* (err. pro *-bula* Fischer, 1887) Fischer & Wenz, 1918, Nachr.-Bl. dtsh. malakozool. Ges., 50: 62
- Biocorbula* (err. pro *Bic-* Fischer, 1887) Harris & Palmer, 1946, Bull. Amer. Paleont., 30: 117 (no. 117: 117)
- †**Bothrocorbula** Gabb, 1873, Proc. Acad. nat. Sci. Philad., 24: 274
- †**Caestocorbula** Vincent, 1910, Ann. Soc. malac. Belg., 44: 141
- †**Caryocorbula** Gardner, 1926, Nautilus, 40: 45, 46

- Coestocorbula* (err. pro *Cae-* Vincent, 1910) Vincent, 1922, Ann. Soc. Zool. malac. Belg., 52: 95
Corbula Bruguière, 1797, Encycl. Méth. (Tabl. Vers), 2: pl. 230; Lamarck, 1799, Mém. Soc. H. N. Paris, 89
Corbulalamella (err. pro *-ulamella* Meek & Hayden, 1857) Meek, 1876, Rep. U.S. geol. Surv. Terr. (Hayden), 9: 246
†**Corbulamella** Meek & Hayden, 1857, Proc. Acad. nat. Sci. Philad., 9: 143
Corbulamya (err. pro *-lomya* Nyst, 1844) Suter, 1913, Man. N. Zealand Moll., 1007
Corbuligenus Renier, 1807, Tav. Class. Anim., tab. vii [invalid ICZN 427]
†**Corbulomima** Vokes, 1945, Bull. Amer. Mus. nat. Hist., 86: 10
Corbulomina (err. pro *-mima* Vokes, 1945) Ota, 1964, Mem. Fac. Sci., Kyushu Univ., (D) 15: 158
†**Corbulomya** Nyst, [1844], Mém. cour. Acad. roy. Belg. 17 (1845): 59
Cunaeocorbula (err. pro *Cuneo-* Cossmann, 1886) Nagao, 1928, Sci. Rep. Tohoku imp. Univ., (Geol.) 9 (3): 116
Cuneocorbula (err. pro *-corbula* Cossmann, 1886) Cossmann, 1908, Mém. Mus. Hist. nat. Belg., 5 (3): 27
†**Cuneocorbula** Cossmann, 1886, Ann. Soc. malac. Belg., 21: 49
†**Cuspicorbula** Olsson, 1928, Bull. Amer. Paleont., 14: 99 (no. 52: 53)
Dentina Megerle, 1841, in Villa, Disp. Syst. conch., 45 [in synonymy; = *Lentidium* Cristofori & Jan, 1832]
†**Eousivivas** Ota, 1964, Mem. Fac. Sci., Kyushu Univ., (D) 15: 155
†**Fabagella** Cossmann, 1886, Ann. Soc. malac. Belg., 21: 53
†**Ficusocorbula** Korobkov, 1954, Sprav. Metod. Rukov. po tert. Moll., Lamell., 225
†**Flexicorbula** Chavan, 1947, Jour. Conchyl., 87: 173
Gorbula (err. pro *Cor-* Lamarck, 1799) Oostingh, 1935, Wetenschapp. Meded. (Dienst. Mijnb. Ned.-Ind.), (26): 200
Harlea Gray, 1842, Syn. Cont. Brit. Mus., (ed. 44): 78, 91 [n.n.]
†**Hexacorbula** Olsson, 1932, Bull. Amer. Paleont., 19: 140 (no. 68: 140)
†**Janschinella** Merklin, 1961, Paleont. Zhurn., 1: 84
Juliacorbula Olsson & Harbison, 1953, Acad. nat. Sci. Philad., Mon. 8: 148
Lentidium Cristofori & Jan, 1832, Cat. Mus. (Mantissa Test.), 4
†**Nipponicorbula** Ota, 1964, Mem. Fac. Sci., Kyushu Univ., (D) 15: 157
Notocorbula Iredale, 1930, Rec. Australian Mus., 17: 404
†**Pachydon** Gabb, 1869, Amer. Jour. Conch., 4: 198 [cf. *Anisothyris* Conrad, 1871]
Pachydon. (emend. pro *Pachydon* Gabb, 1869) Meek, 1876, Rep. U.S. geol. Surv. Terr. (Hayden), 9: 241 [non v. Meyer, 1838 (Mamm.), etc.]
Panamicorbula Pilsbry, 1932, Nautilus, 45: 105
†**Parmicorbula** Vokes, 1944, Amer. Jour. Sci., 242: 619, 621
Potamocorbula (err. pro *Potam-* Habe, 1955) Salisbury, 1957, Zool. Rec., 92 (1955), Moll.: 112
†**Phaenomya** Weaver & Palmer, 1922, Univ. Washington Publ. Geol., 1 (3): 26
Physoida Pallary, 1900, Jour. Conchyl., 48: 409
Potamocorbula Habe, 1955, Publ. Akdeshi mar. biol. Sta., (4): 22 [Feb.] [n.n.]; 1955, Zool. Mag. (Dobutsuga Zasshi), 64 (9): 272 [Sept. 15]
†**Pulsidis** Ota, 1964, Mem. Fac. Sci., Kyushu Univ., (D) 15: 149
Raleta Gray, 1842, Syn. Cont. Brit. Mus., (ed. 44): 78, 91 [n.n.]
†**Semicorbula** Cossmann, 1909, Act. Soc. linn. Bordeaux, 63: 186
Serracorbula Olsson, 1961, Panama-Pacific Pelecypoda, 433
Solidicorbula Habe, 1949, Ill. Cat. Jap. Shells, (1): 2

Tenuicorbula Olsson, 1932, Bull. Amer. Paleont., 19: 141 (no. 68: 141) as *Temucorbula* p. 244)

†**Tiza** de Gregorio, 1890, Ann. Géol. Paléont., livr. 8: 234

Tomala Gray, 1842, Syn. Cont. Brit. Mus., (ed. 44): 78, 91 [n.n.]

†**Ursirivus** Vokes, 1945, Bull. Amer. Mus. nat. Hist., 86: 15 [n.n. pro *Anisorhynchus* Conrad in Meek, 1871]

Ursivivas (err. pro *-rivus* Vokes, 1945) Ota, 1964, Mem. Fac. Sci., Kyushu Univ., (D) 15: 156

Valicorbula (err. pro *Vari-* Grant & Gale, 1931) Inaba, 1953, Contr. Mukaishima mar. biol. Sta., (58-59): 38

Varicorbula Grant & Gale, 1931, San. Diego Soc. nat. Hist., Mem. 1: 12, 420

†**Vokesula** Stenzel & Twining, in Stenzel, Krauss, and Twining, 1957, Univ. Texas Publ. 5704: 9, 173

Family **SPHENIOPSISIDAE** Gardner, 1928

Grippina Dall, 1912, Nautilus, 25: 128

†**Spheniopsis** Sandberger, 1863, Conch. Mainz. Tert., 289

Family **MYADESMIDAE** Clark, 1922

†**Myadesma** Clark, 1922, Univ. Calif. Publ. Bull. Dept. geol. Sci., 14 (4): 115, 116

Family **ERODONTIDAE** Winckworth, 1932

Azar (? err. pro *Azara* d'Orbigny, 1839) Gray, 1840, Syn. Cont. Brit. Mus., (ed. 42): 150 [n.n.]

†**Azara** d'Orbigny, 1839, Voy. Amér. mérid., (Paléont.): pl. 7; 1842, (text): 161

Eredona (err. pro *Erod-* Daudin, 1802) Pilsbry, 1932, Nautilus, 45: 105

Erodina (err. pro *-dona* Daudin, 1802) Gray, 1847, Proc. zool. Soc. London, 15: 191

Erodona Daudin, 1802,⁸ in Bosc, Hist. Nat. Coquilles, suite a Deterville ed. Buffon, Moll., 2: 329

Pacyodon (Beck MS) Gray, 1847, Proc. zool. Soc. London, 15: 191 [= *Erodona* Daudin, 1802]

†**Potamomya** G. B. Sowerby II, 1839, Conch. Man., 88 [n.n.]; 1842, (ed. 2): 236, 310; 1840, Min. Conch., Index, 6: 241

Potamomya Adams, 1852, Cat. Shells Panama, 295, 519 [non G. B. Sowerby II, 1839]

Potomomya (err. pro *Pota-* G. B. Sowerby II, 1839) Morris, 1843, Cat. Brit. Foss., 99

Family **PLEURODESMATIDAE** Cossmann & Peyrot, 1909

†**Pleurodesma** Hoernes, 1859, Abh. geol. Reichsanst. Wien., 4: 43

Family **MEGADESMATIDAE** (Pachydomidae Fischer, 1887)

†**Astartila** Dana, 1847, Amer. Jour. Sci., (2) 4: 155

Clarkia Koninck, 1878, Mém. Soc. Sci. Liège, (2) 7: 128 [= *Pyramus* Dana, 1847]

⁸Dodge cited evidence indicating that volume 3 of this work, containing the generic name *Hiatella*, was issued prior to October 23, 1801. This makes the date 1802, generally accepted for *Erodona* which appeared in volume 2, subject to question.

- †**Cleobis** Dana, 1847, Amer. Jour. Sci., (2) 4: 154
 †**Globicarina** Waterhouse, 1965, Malacologia, 2 (3): 374
Maenia (err. pro *Myon-* Dana, 1847) Dalton, 1880, Geol. Rec., (1877): 393
Maenia (emend. pro *Myonia* Dana, 1847) Dana, 1849, in Wilkes, U.S. Explor. Exped., 10 (Geol.): 694
 †**Megadesmus** J. de C. Sowerby, 1838, in Mitchell, Three Exped. Australia, 1, 14 [cf. *Pachydomus* Morris, 1845]
 †**Myonia** Dana, 1847, Amer. Jour. Sci., (2) 4: 158
 †**Notomya** McCoy, 1847 [Nov.], Ann. Mag. nat. Hist., 20: 303
Pachydomus Morris, 1845, in de Strzelecki, Phys. descr. N. S. Wales, 271 [unnecessary n.n. pro *Megadesmus* J. de C. Sowerby, 1838, not preocc. by *Megadesma* Bowdich, 1822 (Donacidae)]
Pachydonus (err. pro *-domus* Morris, 1845) Branson, 1948, Geol. Soc. Amer., Mem. 26: 638
 †**Pachymyonia** Dun, 1932, Rec. Australian Mus., 18: 411
Pachyonyonia (err. pro *Pachymy-* Dun, 1932) Newell, 1956, Amer. Mus. Novitates no. 1799: 2
 †**Pleurikodonta** Runnegar, 1965, Jour. Geol. Soc. Australia, 12 (2): 247
Pyramia (emend. pro *-mus* Dana, 1847) Dana 1849, in Wilkes, U.S. Explor. Exped., 10 (Geol.): 695
 †**Pyramus** Dana, 1847 [July], Amer. Jour. Sci., (2) 4: 156

Incertae sedis

- †**Vacunella** Waterhouse, 1965, Malacologia, 2 (3): 377

Superfamily **GASTROCHAENACEA** Gray, 1840Family **GASTROCHAENIDAE** Gray, 1840

- Chaena** Philipsson, 1788, Diss. Nova Test. Gen., 19
*Choen*a (err. pro *Chae-* Philipsson, 1788) Deshayes, 1830, Encycl. méth. (Vers), 2 (1): 236
Cucurbitula Gould, 1861, Proc. Boston Soc. nat. Hist., 8: 22
Dufoichaena Lamy, 1925, Jour. Conchyl., 68: 307
Eufistulana Eames, 1951, Philos. Trans. roy. Soc. London, (B) no. 627, 235: 445 [n.n. pro *Fistulana* Bruguière, 1789]
Fistulana Bruguière, 1789, Encycl. méth. (Vers), 1: xii, pl. 167 [non Müller, 1776 (Coel.); see *Eufistulana* Eames, 1951]
Fistulanigenus Renier, 1807, Tav. Class. Anim., tab. viii, [invalid ICZN 316]
Fistularia (err. pro *-lana* Bruguière, 1789) Gray, 1851, List Brit. Anim. Brit. Mus., 7: 56
Gashochaena (err. pro *Gastro-* Spengler, 1783) Carpenter, 1861, Ann. Rep. Smithson. Instn., (1860): 248
Gasterochaena (err. pro *Gastro-* Spengler, 1783) Goldfuss, 1832, Naturh. Atlas, 4: 93
Gastrochaena Spengler, 1783, Nye Saml. K. Dansk. Skrifter, 2: 179
Gastrochaenia (err. pro *-na* Spengler, 1783) Dollfus, 1902, Jour. Conchyl., 50: 95
Gastrochaenites Bronn, 1848, Index Palaeont., 526 [invalid, Code Z. N., art. 20; = *Gastrochaena* Spengler, 1783]
Gastrochaenocium (pro *-chaenites* Bronn, 1848) Bronn, 1848, Index Palaeont., 526
 †**Gastrochaenopsis** Chavan, 1952, Mém. Suisses Paléont., 69: 120

- Gastrochana* (err. pro *-chaena* Spengler, 1783) Lea, 1843, Proc. Amer. phil. Soc., 3: 163
- Gastrochena* (err. pro *-chaena* Spengler, 1783) Fleming, 1822, Phil. Zool., 2: 507
- Gastrochina* (err. pro *-chaena* Spengler, 1783) Swainson, 1840, Treat. Malacol., 256
- Gastrochoena* (err. pro *-chaena* Spengler, 1783) Lamarck, 1818, Anim. s. Vert., 5: 446
- Gastrochoena** Brown, 1827, Ill. Conch. G. B. & I., pl. 9
- Gastrochorna* (err. pro *-chaena* Spengler, 1783) Paetel, 1875, Fam. Gatt. Moll., 85
- Gastrogæna* (err. pro *-chaena* Spengler, 1783) Schmidt, 1818, Versuch. Conch.-Samml., 157, 166 (also as *Gastrogena*, p. 216)
- †**Kummelia** Stephenson, 1937, Jour. Wash. Acad. Sci., 27 (2): 58, 60
- Roccellaria* (err. pro *Roce-* Blainville, 1828) Schaufuss, 1869, Moll. Syst. Cat. Paetel, 17
- Roccellaria** Blainville, 1828, Dict. Sci. nat., 57: 244
- Roccellaria* (err. pro *Roc-* Blainville, 1828) Stephenson, 1937, Jour. Wash. Acad. Sci., 27 (2): 60
- Roxania* Paetel, 1875, Fam. Gatt. Moll., 183 [= *Gastrochaena* Spengler, 1783]
- Roxellana* (err. pro *Roccellaria* Blainville, 1828) Paetel, 1875, Fam. Gatt. Moll., 183
- Roxellaria* (err. pro *Roce-* Blainville, 1828) Menke, 1830, Syn. Moll., (ed. 2): 121
- Spengleria** Tryon, 1861, Proc. Acad. nat. Sci. Philad., 13: 472, 485

Incertae sedis

- Gastrochaenolites** de Leymerie, 1842, Mém. Soc. géol. France, 5 (1): 3 [proposed for perforations in shells that presumably were made by gastrochaenid species.]

Superfamily **HIATELLACEA** Gray, 1824

Family **HIATELLIDAE** Gray, 1824

- Agina** Turton, 1822, Conch. Insul. Brit., xiii, 54
- Amathusia* (emend. pro *Panopea* Menard, 1807) Rafinesque, 1815, Analyse Nat., 146 [non Fabricius, 1807 (Lepid.)]
- Angina* (err. pro *Ag-* Turton, 1822) Berthold, 1827, in Latreille, Nat. Fam. Thierr., 211, 212
- Arcinella* Philippi, 1844, Enum. Moll. Sicil., 2: 53 [non Schumacher, 1817 (Chamidae)]
- Arcinellina* (err. pro *-ella* Philippi, 1844) Bronn, 1849, Index Palaeont., 2 (Enum.): 274
- Biapholius* (Leach MS) Lamarck, 1818, Anim. s. Vert., 5: 453 [= *Hiatella* Daudin, 1801]
- Biapholus* Leach, 1847, Ann. Mag. nat. Hist., 20: 272 [= *Biapholius* Leach in Lamarck, 1818]
- Biopholeus* (emend. pro *Biapholius* Leach in Lamarck, 1818) Herrmannsen, 1846, Ind. Gen. Malacoz., 1: 111
- Biopholius* (emend. pro *Bia-* Leach in Lamarck, 1818) Agassiz, 1846, Nomen. Zool. Index Univ., 46
- Bysomia* (err. pro *Byssomya* Oken, 1817) Paetel, 1875, Fam. Gatt. Moll., 29

- Byssomia* (err. pro *-omya* Oken, 1817) Say, 1818, Jour. Acad. nat. Sci. Philad., 1 (2): 451, 452
- Byssomia* (err. pro *-omya* Goldfuss, 1820) Fleming, 1822, Phil. Zool., 2: 507
- Byssomya** Oken, 1817, Isis (Oken), 1: 1166
- Byssomya* Goldfuss, 1820, Handb. Zool., 1: 615 [non Oken, 1817]
- Byssomya* Schinz, 1822, in Cuvier, Thierreich, 2: 763 [non Oken, 1817, etc.]
- Byssonina** Blainville, 1816, Nouv. Dict. Hist. nat., 4: 489
- †**Capistrocardia** Tate, 1887, Trans. roy. Soc. S. Australia, 9: 179
- Chaenopaea* Mayer, 1884, Vierteljahrschr. naturf. Ges. Zürich, 29: 320 [= *Panomya* Gray, 1857]
- Chaenopea* (err. pro *-paea* Mayer, 1884) Fischer, 1887, Man. Conch., 1127
- Chenopea* (err. pro *Chacnopaea* Mayer, 1884) Dall, 1898, Trans. Wagner Inst. Philad., 3 (4): 832
- †**Clotho** Faujas de St. Fond, 1808, Ann. Mus. Hist. nat. Paris, 11 (65): 390
- Coromya* (Leach MS) Brown, 1844, Ill. Conch. G. B. & I., 103 (in synonymy) [= *Hiatella* Daudin, 1801]
- Cyrtodaria* Cuvier, 1800, Leçons Comp. Anat., 1, 5 [n.n.]
- Cyrtodaria** Reuss, 1801, Repertorium Comment., 1: 351
- Cyrtodera* (err. pro *-daria* Cuvier, 1800) Blainville, 1825, Dict. Sci. nat., 12: 415
- Cyrtodoria* (err. pro *-daria* Reuss, 1801) Férussac, 1821, Tabl. Syst. Moll., 1: xiv
- Cytodaria* (err. pro *Cyrt-* Reuss, 1801) Preston, 1920, Zool. Rec., 55 (1918), Moll.: 51
- †**Degrangia** Cossmann & Peyrot, 1909, Act. Soc. linn. Bordeaux, 63: 270
- Didonta* Schumacher, 1817, Essai Vers test., 42, 125 [= *Hiatella* Daudin, 1801]
- Diodonta* (emend. pro *Did-* Schumacher, 1817) Agassiz, 1845, Nomen. Syst. gen. Moll., 30 [non Hartmann, 1843 (Gastr.)]
- Glycemeris* (err. pro *-cimeris* Lamarck, 1799) Fleming, 1822, Phil. Zool., 2: 507
- Glycimeria** Blainville, 1824, Dict. Sci. nat., 32: 353
- Glycimerigenus* Renier, 1807, Tav. Class. Anim., tab. vii [invalid ICZN 427]
- Glycimeris** Lamarck, 1799, Mém. Soc. H. N. Paris, 83 [not preocc. by *Glycymmeris* Da Costa, 1778, and is prior name for species now referred to *Panopea* Menard, 1807; application is pending for its entombment in the Official Index of the International Commission under suspension of the Code.]
- Glycymmeris* (err. pro *Glyci-* Lamarck, 1799) G. B. Sowerby I, 1822, Gen. Shells, (8)
- Glycymmeris* (emend. pro *Glyci-* Lamarck) Fischer, 1887, Man. Conch., 1125 [non Da Costa, 1778 (*Glycymmeridae*)]
- †**Heteromya** Mayer, 1884, Vierteljahrschr. naturf. Ges. Zürich, 29 (4): 330
- Hiatella** Daudin, 1801, in Bosc, Hist. nat. Coquilles, suite a Deterville ed. Buffon, Moll., 3: 120
- Hiatrella* (err. pro *-tella* Daudin, 1801) Serventy, 1961, W. Australian Natural., 7: 218
- Hyatella* (err. pro *Hia-* Daudin, 1801) Férussac, 1821, Tabl. Syst. Moll., xlv
- Laxicava* (err. pro *Sax-* Fleury de Bellevue, 1802) Conrad, 1855, U.S. Astronom. Exp. S. Hemisphere, [2]: 286
- †**Myopsis** Agassiz, 1840, in J. Sowerby, Min. Conch. (German ed.): 70

- Panodea* (err. pro *-opea* Ménard, 1807) Oken, 1817, Isis (Oken), [2]: column 1166
- Panomys** Gray, 1857, Fig. Moll. Anim., 5: 29
- Panopaea* (err. pro *-opaea* Lamarck, 1818) Renngarten, 1926, Mém. Com. Géol. Leningrad, (N.S.) 147: 82
- Panopaea* (emend. pro *-pea* Ménard, 1807) Lamarck, 1818, Anim. s. Vert., 5: 456 (as *Panopoea*, p. 457)
- Panopaea* H. & A. Adams, 1856, Gen. Rec. Moll., 2: 351 [non Lamarck, 1818; = *Panomys* Gray, 1857]
- Panope* (pro *-pea* Ménard, 1807) Ménard, 1807 [Aug.], Journ. de Phys., 65: 114
- Panopea** Ménard de la Groye, 1807 [Apr. ?], Ann. Mus. Hist. nat. Paris, 9 (50-51): 135
- Panopeigenus* Renier, 1807, Tav. Class. Anim., tab. vii [invalid ICZN 427]
- Panopia* (err. pro *-pea* Menard, 1807) Swainson, 1840, Treat. Malacol., 367
- Panopoea* (err. pro *-paea* Lamarck, 1818) Nyst, 1845, Mém. cour. Acad. Sci. Belg., 17: 53
- Panorpa* (err. pro *-opea* Ménard, 1807) Rafinesque, 1815, Analyse Nat., 146
- Penopaea* (err. pro *Pan-* Lamarck, 1818) Meek & Hayden, 1856, Trans. Albany Inst., 4: 82
- Pholeobia* Leach, 1819, Jour. de Phys., 88: 465 [= *Hiatella* Daudin, 1801]
- Pholeobius* (err. pro *-bia* Leach, 1819) G. B. Sowerby II, 1825, Gen. Shells, (25), *Saxicava* [in synonymy]
- Ponopia* (err. pro *Pan-* Swainson, 1840) Paetel, 1875, Fam. Gatt. Moll., 170
- †**Pseudosaxicava** Chavan, 1952, Mém. Suisses Paléont., 69: 119
- Rhomboides* Blainville, 1824, Dict. Sci. nat., 32: 355 [non Goldfuss, 1820 (Pisces); = *Agina* Turton, 1822]
- Saxicava* (err. pro *Saxic-* Fleuriau de Bellevue, 1802) Conrad, 1869, Amer. Jour. Conch., 5: 101
- Saxicarva* (err. pro *-cava* Fleuriau de Bellevue, 1802) Fischer & Folin, 1872, C. R. Acad. Sci. Paris, 74: 752
- Saxicava* Fleuriau de Bellevue, 1802, Jour. de Phys., 54: 354, 349; 1802, Bull. Sci. Soc. philom. Paris, 3: 107 [= *Hiatella* Daudin, 1801]
- Saxicavella** Fischer, 1878, Act. Soc. linn. Bordeaux, (4) 2: 175
- Saxicavigenus* Renier, 1807, Tav. Class. Anim., tab. vii [invalid ICZN 427]
- Sertodaria* (err. pro *Cyrt-* Cuvier, 1800) Oken, 1817, Isis (Oken), [2]: column 1166
- Sexicava* (err. pro *Sax-* Fleuriau de Bellevue, 1802) Baudon, 1853, Jour. Conchyl., 4: 325
- Spongyophylla* (Nardo MS) Brusina, 1866, Verh. zool.-bot. Ges. Wien, 16 Suppl.: 40 [= *Agina* Turton, 1822]

Suborder PHOLADINA Newell, 1965

[Order Eudesmodontida Cox, 1960]

Superfamily **PHOLADACEA** Lamarck, 1809

Family **PHOLADIDAE** Lamarck, 1809

Anchomasa Leach, 1852, Syn. Moll. Gt. Brit., 250, 253

- Anchomosa* (err. pro *-masa* Leach, 1852) Lamy, 1925, Jour. Conchyl., 69: 79
- Anchosoma* (err. pro *-masa* Leach, 1852) Haas, 1938, Bivalvia, lief. 2 (2), in Bronn, Klass. Ord. Tierr., 3 (Moll. 3): 313
- †*Aspidopholas* Fischer, 1887, Man. Conch., 1137 [n.n. pro *Scutigera* Cossmann, 1886]
- Barnea** (Leach MS) Risso, 1826, H. N. Europe, 4: 376
- Barnia* (err. pro *-nea* Risso, 1826) Gray, 1840, Syn. Cont. Brit. Mus., (ed. 42): 150
- Barnia* Leach, 1852, Syn. Moll. Gt. Brit., 254 [= *Barnea* Risso, 1826]
- Cadmusia* Leach, 1852, Syn. Moll. Gt. Brit., 250, 254 [= *Pholadidea* Turton, 1819]
- Calyptopholas** Lamy, 1927, Bull. Mus. Hist. nat. Paris, 33: 180
- Chaceia** Turner, 1953, Johnsonia, 3 (33): 16 [n.n.]; 1955, Johnsonia, 3 (34): 66
- †**Clavipholas** Conrad, 1868, Geol. N. Jersey (Surv.), App. A, 728
- Cyrtopleura** Tryon, 1862, Proc. Acad. nat. Sci. Philad., 14: 201
- Dactylina* Gray, 1847, Proc. zool. Soc. London, 15: 187 [non Zborzewski, 1843 (Prot.); = *Pholas* Linnaeus, 1758]
- Diploplax** Bartsch & Rehder, 1945, Smithson. misc. Coll., 104 (11): 10
- Diplothyra** Tryon, 1862, Proc. Acad. nat. Sci. Philad., 14: 449
- †**Eutylus** Vincent, 1891, Ann. Soc. malac. Belg., 26: 164, 166
- †**Girardotia** Loriol, 1903, Abh. Schweiz. pal. Ges., 30: 133
- Gitocentrum* Tryon, 1862, Proc. Acad. nat. Sci. Philad., 14: 203 [= *Thovana* Gray, 1847]
- Gitoventrum* (err. pro *Gitoc-* Tryon, 1862) Paetel, 1875, Fam. Gatt. Moll., 86
- †**Goniochasma** Meek, 1864, Smithson. misc. Coll., 7 (177): 16, 34
- Hastasia* (err. pro *Hat-* Gray, 1851) Paetel, 1875, Fam. Gatt. Moll., 91
- Hatasia** Gray, 1851, Ann. Mag. nat. Hist. (2) 8: 385
- Hatasia* (err. pro *Hatasia* Gray, 1851) Schaufuss, 1869, Moll. Syst. Cat. Paetel, 17
- †**Heteropholas** Fischer, 1887, Man. Conch., 1136
- Hiata* Zetek & McLean, 1936, Nautilus, 49: 111 [= *Martesia* G. B. Sowerby I, 1824]
- Holopholas* Fischer, 1887, Man. Conch., 1133 [= *Barnea* Risso, 1826]
- Hylotrya* (err. pro *Xyl-* Menke, 1830) Clessin, 1893, Syst. Conch.-Cab., (2) 11, (lief. 401): 82
- Hypogaea* Poli, 1791, Test. Sicil., 1, Introd.: 29 [= *Pholas* Linnaeus, 1758]
- Hypogacoderma* Poli, 1795, Test. Sicil., 2: 251, 257 [= *Pholas* Linnaeus, 1758]
- Iouannetia* (emend. pro *Jouan-* DesMoulins, 1828) Gray, 1840, Syn. Cont. Brit. Mus., (ed. 42): 154
- †**Jouannetia** DesMoulins, 1828, Bull. Soc. linn. Bordeaux, 2 (12): 244
- Juanetia* (err. pro *Jouann-* DesMoulins, 1828) d'Orbigny, 1846, Voy. Amér. mérid., 5 (3): 737
- Juannetia* (err. pro *Jouan-* DesMoulins, 1828) Desmarest, 1859, in Chenu, Encycl. Hist. nat., Crust. Moll. Zooph., 4: 231
- Lignopholas** Turner, 1955, Johnsonia, 3 (34): 98
- Mactesia* (err. pro *Maetr-* Gray, 1840) Gray, 1852, Ann. Mag. nat. Hist., (2) 8: 383
- Mactesia* (err. pro *Mart-* G. B. Sowerby I, 1824) Paetel, 1875, Fam. Gatt. Moll., 119
- Mactresia* Gray, 1840, Syn. Cont. Brit. Mus., (ed. 42): 150 [n.n.]
- Martesia** (Leach MS) G. B. Sowerby I [1824], Gen. Shells, (23) *Pholas*: 2, 4; Blainville, 1825, Man. Malacol., 632

- Martesiella** Verrill & Bush, 1898, Proc. U.S. natl. Mus., 20: 777
Mesopholas Taki & Habe, 1945, Venus, 14 (1-4): 109 [obj. syn. of *Martesia* "Blainville", fide Habe, 1952, Gen. Jap. Shells, Pelecypoda, (3): 244]
- Metaxylophaga** Taki & Habe, 1950, Ill. Cat. Jap. Shells, (7): 47
- Monoplax** Thang, Tsi & Li, 1960, Acta zool. Sinica, 12: 72
- Monothyra** Tryon, 1862, Proc. Acad. nat. Sci. Philad., 14: 194, 205
- Navea* Gray, 1851, Ann. Mag. nat. Hist., (2) 8: 381, 385 [= *Penitella* Valenciennes, 1846]
- Neoxylophaga** Taki & Habe, 1950, Ill. Cat. Jap. Shells, (7): 46
- Netastoma** Carpenter, 1864, Rep. Brit. Assoc., 33 (Newcastle, 1863): 605, 637 [not preocc. by *Nettastoma* Rafinesque, 1810 (Pisces); cf. *Nettastomella* Carpenter, 1865]
- Netastomella* (err. pro *Netta*- Carpenter, 1865) Paetel, 1875, Fam. Gatt. Moll. 138
- Nettastoma* (err. pro *Neta*- Carpenter, 1864) Lamy, 1926, Jour. Conchyl., 69: 155
- Nettastomella* Carpenter, 1865, Proc. zool. Soc. London, (1865): 202 [unnecessary n.n. pro *Netastoma* Carpenter, 1864]
- Nettostomella* (err. pro *Nettast*- Carpenter, 1865) Habe, 1952, Gen. Jap. Shells, Pelecypoda, (3): 244
- Paraphola* (err. pro *-las* Conrad, 1848) Paetel, 1875, Fam. Gatt. Moll., 152
- Parapholas** Conrad, 1848, Proc. Acad. nat. Sci. Philad., 4: 121
- Particoma** Bartsch & Rehder, 1945, Smithson. misc. Coll., 104 (11): 5
- Penicilla* (err. pro *Penitella* Valenciennes, 1846) Conrad, 1854, Jour. Acad. nat. Sci. Philad., (N.S.) 2: 335
- Penitella** Valenciennes, 1846, in Du Petit-Thouars, Voy. "Venus" (Atlas Moll.), pl. 24; Conrad, 1849, Proc. Acad. nat. Sci. Philad., 4: 156
- Phenacomya* Dall, 1898, Trans. Wagner Inst. Philad., 3 (4): 823 [= *Eutylus* Vincent, 1891]
- Phloas* (err. pro *Pholas* Linnaeus, 1758) Turton, 1806, Linnaeus' Syst. Nat., 4: 172
- Pholadæa* (err. pro *-adidea* Turton, 1819) Korobkov, 1954, Sprav. Metod. Rukov. po tert. Moll., Lamell., 217
- Pholadarius* (err. pro *-diarius* Duméril, 1806) Herrmannsen, 1852, Ind. Gen. Malacoz., Suppl., 105
- Pholadiarius* (emend. pro *Pholas* Linnaeus, 1758) Duméril, 1806, Zool. Anal., 310, 340
- Pholadidaea* (err. pro *-dea* Turton, 1819) Leach, 1839, in G. B. Sowerby II, Conch. Man., 81
- Pholadidea** Turton, 1819, Conch. Dict., 147
- Pholadidia* (err. pro *-dea* Turton, 1819) Fleming, 1828, Hist. Brit. Anim., 456
- Pholadidoidea* (emend. pro *-didea* Turton, 1819) Blainville, 1826, Dict. Sci. nat., 39: 535
- Pholadidoes* (err. pro *-dea* Blainville, 1826) Herrmannsen, 1847, Ind. Gen. Malacoz., 2: 250
- Pholadigenus* Renier, 1807, Tav. Class. Anim., tab. vii [invalid ICZN 427]
- Pholadites* Schlotheim, 1813, Taschenb. Min., 105; 1820, Die Petref., 175 [invalid, Code Z. N., art. 20; = *Pholas* Linnaeus, 1758]
- Pholadopsis** Conrad, 1849, Proc. Acad. nat. Sci. Philad., 4: 156
- Pholalites* (err. pro *-dites* Schlotheim, 1813) Schlaepfer, 1821, N. Alpina, 1: 278
- Pholalithes* (err. pro *-tes* Schlaepfer, 1821) Paetel, 1875, Fam. Gatt. Moll., 160

- †**Pholameria** Conrad, 1865, Amer. Jour. Conch., 1: 2
- Pholas** Linnaeus, 1758, Syst. Nat. (ed. 10): 669
- Pholax* (err. pro -as Linnaeus, 1758) Renier, 1807, Tav. Class. Anim., tab. vii
- Pholidaea* (err. pro -dea Swainson, 1835) Swainson, 1840, Treat. Malacol., 364
- Pholidea* Swainson, 1835, Elem. mod. Conch., 30 [n.n.]
- Pholididea* (err. pro -lidea Swainson, 1835) Paetel, 1875, Fam. Gatt. Moll., 160 (also as *Pholididea*)
- Phragmopholas* (err. pro *Prag-* Fischer, 1887) Dall, 1898, Trans. Wagner Inst. Philad., 3 (4): 814
- Pragmopholas* Fischer, 1887, Man. Conch., 1133 [= *Pholas* Linnaeus, 1758]
- Protoxylophaga** Taki & Habe, 1945, Venus, 14 (1-4): 112
- †**Ramsetia** Stephenson, 1941, Univ. Texas Publ. 4101: 250
- Schroeteria** Tryon, 1862, Proc. Acad. nat. Sci. Philad., 14: 221 [original as *Schröteria*]
- Scobina* Bayle, 1880, Jour. Conchyl., 28: 242 [non Lepeletier & Serville, 1828 (Hymenopt.); see *Scobinopholas* Grant & Gale, 1931]
- Scobinopholas** Grant & Gale, 1931, San Diego Soc. nat. Hist., Mem. 1: 12, 431 [n.n. pro *Scobina* Bayle, 1880]
- Scutigera* Cossmann, 1886, Ann. Soc. malac. Belg., 21: 25 [non Lamarck, 1801 (Myriapoda); see *Aspidopholas* Fischer, 1887]
- Scyphomya** Dall, 1898, Trans. Wagner Inst. Philad., 3 (4): 822
- Talona** Gray, 1840, Syn. Cont. Brit. Mus., (ed. 42): 150 [n.n.]; 1842, (ed. 44): 76
- Talonella** Gray, 1851, Ann. Mag. nat. Hist., (2) 8: 385
- Talonia* (err. pro -ona Gray, 1842) Iredale, 1913, Proc. malac. Soc. London, 10: 308
- Thoana* (Leach MS) Gray, 1851, Ann. Mag. nat. Hist., (2) 8: 382 [in synonymy]
- Thoana* (emend. pro *Thovana* "Leach" Gray, 1847) Mörch, 1853, Cat. Conch. Yoldi, (2): 3
- Thovana** (Leach MS) Gray, 1847, Proc. zool. Soc. London, 15: 187
- Thurlosia* (Leach MS) Catlow & Reeve, 1845, Conch. Nomencl., 3 [= *Zirfaea* Gray, 1842]
- Triumphala* (err. pro -lia G. B. Sowerby II, 1849) Clessin, 1892, Syst. Conch.-Cab., (2) 11 (lief. 392): 35
- Triumphalia** G. B. Sowerby II, 1849, Thes. Conch., 2 (10): 500
- †**Turnus** Gabb, 1864, Geol. Surv. California, Paleont., 1: 145
- Umitakea** Habe, 1952, Gen. Jap. Shells, Pelecypoda, (3): 241
- Xilophaga* (err. pro *Xylo-* Turton, 1822) Geinitz, 1845, Grundr. Verst., 397 (also as *Xilophagus*)
- Xilotoma* (err. pro *Xylotomea* Dall, 1898) Gignoux, 1934, Rev. Chilena Hist. nat., 38: 285
- Xylophaga** Turton, 1822, Conch. Insul. Brit., 253 [cf. *Xylotomea* Dall, 1898]
- †**Xylophagella** Meek, 1864, Smithson. misc. Coll., 7 (177): 16, 34
- †**Xylophomya** Whitfield, 1902, Bull. Amer. Mus. nat. Hist., 16: 75
- Xylotomea* Dall, 1898, Trans. Wagner Inst. Philad., 3 (4): 821 [unnecessary n.n. pro *Xylophaga* Turton, 1822, not preocc. by *Xylophagus* Meuschen (non binomial)]
- Xylotria* (err. pro -trya Menke, 1830) Vincent, 1925, Ann. Soc. zool. Belg., 55: 21
- Xylotrya* (Leach MS) Menke, 1830, Syn. Meth. Moll., (ed. 2): 121 [= *Pholas* Linnaeus, 1758]

- Xylotya* (err. pro *-trya* Menke, 1830) Martens, 1880, in Moebius, Beitr. Meeresfauna Mauritius, 331
Xylotyra (err. pro *-trya* Menke, 1830) Quatrefages, 1849, Ann. Sci. Nat., (3) 11: 28
Zirfaea Gray, 1840, Syn. Cont. Brit. Mus., (ed. 42): 150 [n.n.]; 1842, (ed. 44): 76; 1847, Proc. zool. Soc. London, 15: 188
 †**Zirlona** Finlay, 1930, Trans. N. Zealand Inst., 61: 257
Zirphaea (Leach MS) Gray, 1852, Syn. Moll. Gt. Brit., 250, 252 [= *Zirfaea* Gray, 1842]
Zyrphaea (err. pro *Zirfaea* Gray, 1842) Clessin, 1891, Syst. Conch.-Cab., (2) 11 (lief. 391): 7

Family TEREDINIDAE Latreille, 1825

- Austroteredo** Habe, 1952, Gen. Jap. Shells, Pelecypoda, (3): 249
Bactronophorus Tapparone-Canefri, 1877, Ann. Mus. Stor. nat. Genova, 9: 290 [n.n. pro *Calobates* Gould, 1862]
Bankia Gray, 1840, Syn. Cont. Brit. Mus., (ed. 42): 150 [n.n.]; 1842, (ed. 44): 76
Bankiella Bartsch, 1921, Proc. biol. Soc. Washington, 24: 26
Bankiopsis Clench & Turner, 1946, Johnsonia (19) [2 (1)]: 11, 16
Bicornia May, 1929, Z. Morph. Oekol. Tiere, 15: 642
Calobates Gould, 1862, Proc. Boston Soc. nat. Hist., 8: 283 [non Kaup, 1829 (Aves); see *Bactronophorus* Tapparone-Canefri, 1877]
Clausaria Menke, 1828, Syn. Meth. Moll., 73 [n.n.]
Cloisonnaria (err. pro *Closs-* Férussac, 1821) H. & A. Adams, 1858, Gen. Rec. Moll., 2: 648
Clossonaria (err. pro *Clossonn-* Férussac, 1821) Gray, 1852, Ann. Mag. nat. Hist., (2) 8: 386
Clossonaria (err. pro *-onnaria* Férussac, 1821) Paetel, 1875, Fam. Gatt. Moll., 46
Clossonnaria Férussac, 1821, Tabl. syst. Moll., xlv [= *Kuphus* Guettard, 1770]
Coeloterredo Bartsch, 1923, Proc. biol. Soc. Washington, 36: 99
Cornuterredo Dall, Bartsch & Rehder, 1938, Bull. Bishop Mus., Honolulu, 153: 209
Cuphus (err. pro *K-* Guettard, 1770) Agassiz, 1846, Nomen. Zool. Index Univ., 108
Cyphus (emend. pro *Kuph-* Guettard, 1770) Fischer, 1887, Man. Conch., 1138 [non Schönherr, 1824 (Coleopt.)]
Deviobankia Iredale, 1932, in Iredale, Johnson & McNeill, Destr. Timber, Port of Sydney, 32
Dicyathifer Iredale, 1932, in Iredale, Johnson & McNeill, Destr. Timber, Port of Sydney, 28
Eoterredo Bartsch, 1923, Proc. biol. Soc. Washington, 36: 98
Furcella Lamarek, 1801, Syst. Anim. s. Vert., 104 [= *Kuphus* Guettard, 1770]
Glumebra Iredale, 1936, Bull. Queensland Forest Serv., 12: 42
Guetera Gray, 1840, Syn. Cont. Brit. Mus., (ed. 42): 150 [n.n.]; 1847, Proc. zool. Soc. London, 15: 188; 1851, Ann. Mag. nat. Hist., (2) 8: 381, 386
Guettera (err. pro *Guete-* Gray, 1847) H. & A. Adams, 1856, Gen. Rec. Moll. 2: 333
Hyperotis (err. pro *-tus* Herrmannsen, 1849) Paetel, 1875, Fam. Gatt. Moll., 99
Hyperotus (emend. pro *Uper-* Guettard, 1770) Herrmannsen, 1849, Ind. Gen. Malacoz., 2: 671

- Idioteredo** Taki & Habe, 1945, *Venus*, 14: 115
Inequarista Iredale, 1932, in Iredale, Johnson & McNeill, *Destr. Timber, Port of Sydney*, 37
Kuphus Guettard, 1770, *Mém. diff. Sci.*, 3: 139
Kuphus Gray, 1840, *Syn. Cont. Brit. Mus.*, (ed. 42): 150 [n.n.]; 1842, (ed. 44): 76 [? = *Kuphus* Guettard, 1770]
Kyphus (emend. pro *Ku-* Guettard, 1770) Herrmannsen, 1847, *Ind. Gen. Malacoz.*, 1: 569
Liliobankia Clench & Turner, 1946, *Johnsonia*, (19) [2 (1)]: 11, 17
Lyrodus (Gould MS) Binney, 1870, *Rept. Invert. Mass.* (ed. 2): 34
Malteolus Gray, 1847, *Proc. zool. Soc. London*, 15: 188 [non Ehrenberg, 1838 (Vermes); = *Teredora* Bartsch, 1921]
Microvexillum May, 1929, *Z. Morph. Oekol. Tiere*, 15: 640
Nausitora Wright, 1864, *Trans. linn. Soc. London*, 24: 451
Nausitoria (err. pro *-ra* Wright, 1864) Tryon, 1868, *Amer. Jour. Conch.*, 3 (3): App., 20
Neobankia Bartsch, 1921, *Proc. biol. Soc. Washington*, 34: 26
Neoterredo Bartsch, 1920, *Proc. biol. Soc. Washington*, 33: 69
Nototerredo Bartsch, 1923, *Proc. biol. Soc. Washington*, 36: 101
Phylloterredo Moll & Roch, 1937, *Mitt. zool. Mus. Berlin*, 22: 169
Pingoterredo Iredale, 1932, in Iredale, Johnson & McNeill, *Destr. Timber, Port of Sydney*, 30
Pinguiterredo (err. pro *Pingot-* Iredale, 1932) Habe, 1952, *Gen. Jap. Shells, Pelecypoda*, (3): 250
Plumulella Clench & Turner, 1946, *Johnsonia*, (19), [2 (1)]: 11, 22
 † **Polorthus** Gabb, 1861, *Proc. Acad. nat. Sci. Philad.*, 13: 366, 367
Proteredo May, 1929, *Z. Morph. Oekol. Tiere*, 15: 664
Pseudodicyathifer Tchang, Tsi & Li, 1958, *Acta Zool. Sinica*, 10: 256
Psiloteredo Bartsch, 1922, *Bull. U.S. natl. Mus.*, 122: 36
Septaria Lamarck, 1818, *Anim. s. Vert.*, 5: 436 [non Férussac, 1807 (Gastr.); = *Kuphus* Guettard, 1770]
Spathoterredo Moll, 1928, *Jour. Conchyl.*, 71: 282
Spathoterredo Moll & Roch, 1937, *Mitt. zool. Mus. Berlin*, 22: 173 [non Moll, 1928]
Terebro (err. pro *-edo* Linnaeus, 1758) Carpenter, 1859, *Ann. Rep. New York Cab.*, 12: 103
Teredarius (emend. pro *Teredo* Linnaeus, 1758) Duméril, 1806, *Zool. Anal.*, 343
Teredigenus Renier, 1807, *Tav. Class. Anim.*, tab. vii [invalid ICZN 427]
 † **Teredina** Lamarck, 1818, *Anim. s. Vert.*, 5: 438
 † **Teredinopsis** Fuchs, 1878, *Denkschr. Akad. Wiss. Wien*, 38 (2): 39
Teredo Linnaeus, 1758, *Syst. Nat.* (ed. 10): 651 [valid ICZN 94]
 † **Teredolites** Leymerie, 1841, *Mém. Soc. géol. France*, 4 (2): 341 [n.n.]; 1842, 5 (1): 2
Teredolithes (err. pro *-tes* Leymerie, 1842) Herrmannsen, 1852, *Ind. Gen. Malacoz.*, Suppl., 131
Teredops Bartsch, 1921, *Proc. biol. Soc. Washington*, 34: 26
Teredora Bartsch, 1921, *Proc. biol. Soc. Washington*, 34: 26 [cf. *Mallcolus* Gray, 1847]
Teredothyra Bartsch, 1921, *Proc. biol. Soc. Washington*, 34: 26
Teridina (err. pro *Tered-* Lamarck, 1818) G. B. Sowerby II, 1839, *Conch. Man.*, 117
Torcedo (err. pro *Ter-* Linnaeus, 1758) May, 1929, *Z. Morph. Oekol. Tiere*, 15: 652
Ungoterredo Bartsch, 1927, *Bull. U.S. natl. Mus.*, 100, [2 (5)]: 544

Uperotis (err. pro *-tus* Guettard, 1770) H. & A. Adams, 1856, Gen. Rec. Moll., 2: 333

Uperotus Guettard, 1770, Mém. diff. Sci., 3: 126

Zachsia Bulatoff & Rjabtschikoff, 1933, Zool. Anz., 104: 166

Zopoterredo Bartsch, 1923, Proc. biol. Soc. Washington, 36: 96

Incertae sedis

Teredolithus Bartsch, 1930, Science, 71: 460 [proposed as a "group-name" or form-genus for the reception of fossil teredid-like borings where the shell is not preserved.]

Subclass ANOMALODESMATA Dall, 1889

Order PHOLADOMYOIDA Newell, 1965

Suborder PHOLADOMYINA Newell, 1965

Superfamily PHOLADOMYACEA Gray, 1847

Family PHOLADOMYIDAE Gray, 1847

Aigyromya (err. pro *Arg-* Fischer, 1887) Doncieux, 1911, Ann. Univ. Lyon, (N.S.) 30: expl. pl. xv

Anomalopleura Leonardi, 1948, Mem. Inst. Geol., Univ. Padova, 15: 62 [non Kleine, 1916 (Coleopt.); see *Anomalopleuroidea* Cox, 1964]

†**Anomalopleuroidea** Cox, 1964, Proc. malac. Soc. London, 36: 45 [n.n. pro *Anomalopleura* Leonardi, 1948]

Aporema Dall, 1903, Trans. Wagner Inst. Philad., 3 (6): 1532 [non Scudder, 1890 (Hemipt.); see *Panacca* Dall, 1905]

†**Arcomya** Agassiz, 1838, Verh. schweiz. nat. Ges., 25: 104 [n.n.]; 1843, Étud. crit. Moll. foss., (3): 165

†**Argyromya** Fischer, 1887, Man. Conch., 1166

Bereiamya (err. pro *Bur-* Voronetz, 1938) Pčelintseva, 1962, Trudy geol. Mus. A. P. Karpinsky, Akad. Nauk SSSR, 9: 85

Bucardia Rollier, 1911, Faciès du Dogger, 231 [non Schumacher, 1817 (Glossidae); see *Bucardiomya* Rollier, 1912]

†**Bucardiomya** Rollier, 1912, Rev. crit. Paléozool., 16: 215 [n.n. pro *Bucardia* Rollier, 1911]

†**Bureiamya** Voronetz, 1937, Mater. po geol. Bureinskogo Kamennoug. Bass., (2), Trudy VIMS, 123: 58

†**Cortinia** Leonardi 1948, Mem. Inst. Geol., Univ. Padova, 15: 63

†**Cratomya** Rollier, 1913, Mém. Soc. Pal. Suisse, 39: 287

†**Deltamya** Burmester, 1916, Jhrb. preuss. geol. Landesanst. Berlin, 35 (2): 21

†**Eurychasma** Cossmann, 1915, Bull. Soc. Nivern. Lett. Sci., (3) 15: 9

†**Flabellomya** Rollier, 1911, Faciès du Dogger, 231

Gonimya (err. pro *-niomya* Agassiz, 1842) Netschajew, 1894, Trudy Obsch. Univ. Kazan, 27 (4): 314

†**Goniomeris** Choffat, 1893, Comm. Trab. geol. Portugal, Descr. Faune jurass., Moll. Lamell., 1: 37

Goniomerys (err. pro *-ris* Choffat, 1893) Dacqué, 1933, in Gürich, Leit-fossilien, 7 (1): 199

†**Goniomya** Agassiz, 1842, Étud. crit. Moll. foss., (2): 1 [ex *Gonomya* Agassiz, 1838, n.n.]

- Goniomya* (err. pro *-mya* Agassiz, 1842) Pčelintseva, 1924, Trav. Soc. nat. Leningrad, 54 (4): 115
- Gonomya* Agassiz, 1838, Verh. schweiz. nat. Ges., 23: 104 [n.n.] [cf. *Goniomya* Agassiz, 1842]
- Gonyomya* (err. pro *Gonio-* Agassiz, 1842) Gillet, 1921, Bull. Soc. géol. France, (4) 21 (1-3): 20
- †**Hapalomya** Röder, 1882, Beitr. Kennt. Terr. Chailles (Inaug. Diss.), 102 (as *Hapalomia*, p. 103)
- †**Homomya** Agassiz, 1843, Étud. crit. Moll. foss., (2): 154
- Lysianassa* Münster, 1838, N. Jhrb. f. Min., (1838): 55; 1840, in Goldfuss, Petref. German., 2 (7): 262 [non Milne-Edwards, 1830 (Crust.)]
- Notomya* Cotton, 1931, Rec. S. Australian Mus., 4 (3): 342 [non McCoy, 1847 (Megadesmatidae)]
- †**Osteomya** Moesch, 1874, Beitr. Geol. Karte Schweiz., 10: 39, & Suppl., 19
- †**Pachymya** J. de C. Sowerby, 1826, Min. Conch., 6: 1
- †**Palaeocosmomya** Fletcher, 1946, Rec. Australian Mus., 21: 401
- Panacca** Dall, 1905, Nautilus, 18: 143 [n.n. pro *Aporema* Dall, 1903]
- Panacea* (err. pro *-acca* Dall, 1905) Johnson, 1934, Proc. Boston Soc. nat. Hist., 40: 30
- Parilima* (err. pro *-limya* Melvill & Standen, 1899) Haas, 1938, Bivalvia, lief. 2 (2), in Bronn, Klass. Ord. Tierr., 3 (Moll. 3): 315
- Parilimya** Melville & Standen, 1899, Jour. linn. Soc. London, Zool., 27: 202
- Phaladomya* (err. pro *Phol-* G. B. Sowerby I, 1823) Meek, 1856, Trans. Albany Inst., 4: 41
- Pholadomia* (err. pro *-mya* G. B. Sowerby I, 1823) Swainson, 1835, Elem. mod. Conch., 31
- Pholadomya** G. B. Sowerby I, 1823, Gen. Shells, (19)
- Pholadomyaca* (err. pro *-mya* G. B. Sowerby I, 1823) Fleming, 1828, Hist. Brit. Anim., 424
- Pholadomye* (err. pro *-mya* G. B. Sowerby I, 1823) Deshayes, 1860, Descr. Anim. s. Vert. Bassin Paris, 1: 911
- †**Pholadomyocardia** Szajnoch, 1889, Pamietnik Akad. Umiej. Krakowie Wydz. Matem.-Przyr., 16: 88
- Pholdomya* (err. pro *Pholado-* G. B. Sowerby I, 1823) Conrad, 1865, Amer. Jour. Conch., 1: 3
- Pholodomia* (err. pro *-adomya* G. B. Sowerby I, 1823) Sučić, 1953, Ann. Géol. Pen. Balkanique, 21: 115
- Pholodomya* (err. pro *Pholad-* G. B. Sowerby I, 1823) Hector, 1886, Ind. & Col. Exhib., London, N. Zealand Court, Cat. to Exhibits, 70
- †**Plectomya** Loriol, 1868, Bull. Soc. Hist. nat. Yonne, 21: 525
- †**Praeundiomya** Dickens, 1957, Bull. Australia Bur. Min. Res., Geol. Geophys., 41: 10
- †**Procardia** Meek, 1871, Proc. Acad. nat. Sci. Philad., 23: 184
- †**Rhombomya** Sacco, 1901, in Bellardi & Sacco, Moll. Terr. terz. Piemonte e Liguria, 29: 133
- †**Tetorimya** Hayami, 1959, Jap. Jour. Geol. Geogr., 30: 159
- Trichomya* Crickmay, 1936, Bull. Geol. Soc. Amer., 47: 558 [non Ihering, 1900 (Mytilidae)]
- †**Undulomya** Fletcher, 1946, Rec. Australian Mus., 21: 398
- Uromya* Rollier, 1913, Mém. Soc. pal. Suisse, 39: 262 [= *Osteomya* Moesch, 1874]

Family **MARGARITARIIDAE** Vokes, 1964

- Actinomya* Mayer, 1870, Vierteljahrschr. naturf. Ges. Zürich, 15: 45, 59 [= *Margaritaria* Conrad, 1849]
- †**Margaritaria** Conrad, 1849, Jour. Acad. nat. Sci. Philad., (2) 1 (4): 214

Family **PLEUROMYIDAE** Zittel, 1881

- Amphidesma* Phillips, 1829, Ill. Geol. Yorkshire, 128, 140 [non Lamarek, 1818 (Semelidae)]
- †**Anaplomya** Krauss, 1843, Amtl. Ber. Vers. dtsch. Naturf., 20: 130
Anoplomya (err. pro *Ana-* Krauss, 1843) Krauss, 1850, Nova Acta Acad. Caes., 22 (2): 445
- †**Ceromyella** Sacco, 1901, in Bellardi & Sacco, Moll. Terr. terz. Piemonte e Liguria, 29: 133
- †**Crassiconcha** Netschajew, 1894, Trudy Obschch. Univ. Kazan, 27 (4): 316
- †**Ensia** de Gregorio, 1930, Ann. Géol. Paléont., livr., 54: 21
- †**Fogiella** Krumbek, 1913, Palaeontographica, Suppl. 4, 2 (1): 57
Greslya (err. pro *Gress-* Agassiz, 1843) d'Orbigny, 1850, Prodr. Paléont., 1: 234
Gresslyya (err. pro *-lya* Agassiz, 1843) Paetel, 1875, Fam. Gatt. Moll., 89
- †**Gresslya** Agassiz, 1843, Étud. crit. Moll. foss., (3): 202
Gresslyia (emend. pro *-lya* Agassiz, 1843) Bronn, 1848, Index Palaeont., 552
- †**Machomya** Loriol, 1868, Bull. Soc. Hist. nat. Yonne, 21: 517
- †**Myacites** Schlotheim, 1820, Die Petref., 176
Pleuromia (err. pro *-mya* Agassiz, 1845) Veselinovic, 1951, Ann. Géol. Pen. Balkanique, 19: 82
- †**Pleuromya** Agassiz, 1845, Étud. crit. Moll. foss., (4): 231
Pseudomya Röder, 1882, Beitr. Kennt. Terr. Chailles (Inaug. Diss.), 103 [non Hübner, 1819 (Lepid.)]

Family **CERATOMYIDAE** Arkell, 1934

[ICZN 742]

- †**Ceratomya** Sandberger, 1864, Würzburg. naturw. Z., 5: 16 [valid ICZN 742]
Ceromya Agassiz, 1842, Étud. crit. Moll. foss., (2): 25 [non Robineau-Desvoidy, 1830 (Dipt.); cf. *Ceratomya* Sandberger, 1864]
- †**Pteromya** Moore, 1861, Quart. Jour. geol. Soc. London, 17: 505

Family **CERATOMYOPSIDAE** Cox, 1964

- †**Ceratomyopsis** (emend. pro *Cero-* Loriol, 1897) Cossmann, 1915, Bull. Soc. Nivern. Lett. Sci., (3) 15: 7 [valid ICZN 742]
Ceromyopsis Loriol, 1897, Abh. schweiz. pal. Ges., 24 (4): 79 [non Meek, 1872 (Edmondiidae); cf. *Ceratomyopsis* Cossmann, 1915]
- †**Tellurimya** Cox, 1964, Proc. malac. Soc. London, 36: 41

Family **MYOPHOLADIDAE** Cox, 1964

- †**Myopholas** Douvillé, 1908, Bull. Soc. géol. France, (4) 7: 107

Family **BURMESIIDAE** Healey, 1908

- †**Burmesia** Healey, 1908, Palaeont. Indica, (N.S.) 2 (4): ii, 53
- †**Neoburmesia** Yabe & Sato, 1942, Proc. imp. Acad. Tokyo, 18 (5): 251
- †**Prolaria** Healey, 1908, Palaeont. Indica, (N.S.) 2 (4): 63

Superfamily **PANDORACEA** Rafinesque, 1815Family **PANDORIDAE** Rafinesque, 1815

- Calopodium* Röding, 1798, Mus. Boltén., 166 [= *Pandora* Bruguière, 1797]
Cleidiophora (err. pro *Clid-* Carpenter, 1864) Conrad, 1868, Amer. Jour. Conch., 3: 269
Clidiophora Carpenter, 1864, Rept. Brit. Ass., 33 (Newcastle, 1863): 613, 627, 638
Clidiphora (err. pro *Clidio-* Carpenter, 1855) Johnson, 1934, Proc. Boston Soc. nat. Hist., 40 (1): 31
Coelodon Carpenter, 1865, Proc. zool. Soc. London, (1864): 599 [non Audinet-Serville, 1832 (Coleopt.), etc.]
Foveadens Dall, 1915, Proc. U.S. natl. Mus., 49: 451
Frenamya Iredale, 1930, Rec. Australian Mus., 17: 387
Heteroclidus Dall, 1903, Trans. Wagner Inst. Philad., 3 (6): 1518
Irus Oken, 1821, Naturg. f. Schulen, 647 [non Oken, 1815 (Veneridae) -invalid; = *Pandora* Bruguière, 1797]
Kenerlia (err. pro *Kenn-* Carpenter, 1865) Paetel, 1875, Fam. Gatt. Moll., 103
Kennerleya (emend. pro *-lia* Carpenter, 1865) Fischer, 1887, Man. Conch., 1158
Kemerleyia (emend. pro *-lia* Carpenter, 1865) Dall, 1903, Trans. Wagner Inst. Philad., 3 (6): 1517
Kennerlia Carpenter, 1864 (Aug.), Rept. Brit. Ass., 33 (Newcastle, 1863): 594; 1864 (Nov.), Proc. zool. Soc. London, (1864): 602, 638
Kennerlyia (emend. pro *-lia* Carpenter, 1865) Dall, 1915, Proc. U.S. natl. Mus., 49: 448
Pandora Hwass, 1795, in Chemnitz, Syst. Conch.-Cab., 11: 211 [invalid, non-binomial work]
Pandora Bruguière, 1797, Encycl. Méth. (Tabl. Vers), 2: pl. 250
Pandora Lamarck, 1799, Mém. Soc. H. N. Paris, 88 [= *Pandora* Bruguière, 1797]
Pandorella Conrad, [1863], Proc. Acad. nat. Sci. Philad., 14 (1862): 572
Pandorigenus Renier, 1807, Tav. Class. Anim., tab. vii [invalid ICZN 427]
Trutina Brown, 1827, Ill. Conch. G. B. & I., pl. xiii, fig. 5

Family **CLEIDOTHAERIDAE** Hedley, 1918

- Chamostraea* (emend. pro *-rea* "Roissy, 1805") Herrmannsen, 1846, Ind. Gen. Malacoz., 1: 221
Chamostrea (ex Blainville, vernac.) Gray, 1840, Ann. Mag. nat. Hist., (1) 4: 306
Cleidothaereus (err. pro *-rus* Stutchbury, 1830) Desmarest, 1859, in Chenu, Encycl. Hist. nat., Crust. Moll. Zooph., 4: 216
Cleidothaerus Stutchbury 1830, Zool. Journ., 5 (17): 97
Cleidothearus (err. pro *-thaerus* Stutchbury, 1830) Salisbury & Edwards, 1961, Zool. Rec., 95 (1958), Moll.: 164
Clidothaerus (err. pro *Cleido-* Stutchbury, 1830) Agassiz, 1846, Nomen. Zool. Index Univ., 89

Family **LATERNULIDAE** Hedley, 1918

- †**Aelga** Slodkewitsch, 1935, Annu. Soc. paléont. Russie, 10: 55

- Anafina* (err. pro *Anat*- Lamarck in Bosc, 1816) Cossmann, 1893, Ann. Géol. Paléont., livr. 12: 7
- †*Anatimya* Conrad, 1860, Jour. Acad. nat. Sci. Philad., (2) 4: 276
- Anatina* Lamarck, 1816, in Bosc., Dict. Hist. nat. (nouv. ed.), 1: 492
- Lamarck, 1818, Anim. s. vert., 5: 462 [cf. *Butor* Gistel, 1848, + *Butorella* Strand, 1928] [= *Laternula* Röding, 1798]
- Anatinigenus* Renier, 1807, Tav. Class. Anim., tab. vii [invalid ICZN 427]
- Annatina* (err. pro *Ana*- Lamarck, 1818) Griffith & Pidgeon, 1834, in Cuvier's Anim. Kingd., 12: pl. 22
- Auriscalpium* Megerle, 1811, Mag. Ges. Nat. Fr. Berlin, 5: 46 [= *Laternula* Röding, 1798]
- Butor* Gistel, 1848, Nat. Tierr., 172 [n.n. pro *Anatina* Lamarck, 1818; non *Butor* Forester, 1827 (Aves), etc.; see *Butorella* Strand, 1928]
- Butorella* Strand, 1928, Arch. Naturgesch., 92 (1926), [A8]: 39 [n.n. pro *Butor* Gistel, 1848; = *Laternula* Röding, 1798]
- †*Capillimya* Crickmay, 1936, Bull. Geol. Soc. Amer., 47: 558
- Cercomya* (emend. pro *Ker*- Agassiz, 1838) Agassiz, 1843, Étud. crit. Moll. Foss., (3): 143; [1845], (2): xv
- †*Kercomya* Agassiz, 1838, Verh. schweiz. nat. Ges., 25: 104 [n.n.]; Gressly, [1838], Obs. géol. Jura Soleurois, 137 [separate publ. 1838]
- Laternula* Röding, 1798, Mus. Bolten., 155
- Laternulina* Habe, 1952, Gen. Jap. Shells, Pelecypoda, (3): 266, 267
- Leptomya* Conrad, 1867, Amer. Jour. Conch., 3: 15 [non H. & A. Adams, 1864 (Scrobiculariidae); see *Periplomya* Conrad, 1870, + *Plicomya* Stoliczka, 1870]
- †*Periplomya* Conrad, 1870 [July 7], Amer. Jour. Conch., 6: 76 [n.n. pro *Leptomya* Conrad, 1867; cf. *Plicomya* Stoliczka 1870]
- Platimya* Agassiz, 1838, Verh. schweiz. nat. Ges., 25: 104 [n.n.]
- Platymya* (emend. pro *Plati*- Agassiz, 1838) Agassiz, 1843, Étud. crit. Moll. foss., (3): 180 [non Robineau-Desvoidy, 1830 (Dipt.); see *Platymyoidea* Cox, 1964]
- †*Platymyoidea* Cox, 1964, Proc. malac. Soc. London, 36: 42 [n.n. pro *Platymya* Agassiz, 1843]
- Plicomya* Stoliczka, 1870 [Sept. 1], Palaeont. Indica, (6) 3: 69 [n.n. pro *Leptomya* Conrad, 1867; = *Periplomya* Conrad, 1870]
- †*Psammoconcha* Tommasi, 1895, Paleontogr. Ital., 1: 61
- †*Rhynchomya* Agassiz, 1843, Étud. crit. Moll. foss., (2): 152
- Solenella* d'Orbigny, 1844, Paléont. Franç., Crét., 3 (Lam.): 161 [non G. B. Sowerby I, 1833 (Malletiidae)]

Incertae sedis

- Clistoconcha** Smith, 1910, Ann. Natal. Mus., 2: 217 [a curious burrowing or nestling form of uncertain affinities]

Family **PERIPLOMATIDAE** Dall, 1895

- Albimanus** Pilsbry & Olsson, 1935, Nautilus, 48: 118
- Aperiploma** Habe, 1952, Gen. Jap. Shells, Pelecypoda, (3): 265
- Bontaea* (Leach MS) Brown, 1844, Ill. Conch. G. B. & I., (ed. 2): 106 (in synonymy) [= *Cochlodesma* Couthouy, 1839]
- Bontia* (Leach MS) Gray, 1847, Proc. zool. Soc. London, 15: 190 [= *Cochlodesma* Couthouy, 1839]
- Calcara* (err. pro *-raea* Récluz, 1868) Tryon, 1884, Struct. syst. Conch., 3: 145

- †**Calcaraea** Récluz, 1868, Rev. Mag. Zool., (2) 20: 53
Cochlodesma (err. pro *-desma* Couthouy, 1839) Salisbury, 1948, Zool. Rec., 82 (1945), Moll.: 91
Cochlodesma Couthouy, 1839, Boston Jour. nat. Hist., 2 (2): 170
Galaxura Leach, 1852, Syn. Moll. Gt. Brit., 267, 271 [= *Cochlodesma* Couthouy, 1839]
Halistrepta Dall, 1904, Nautilus, 17: 123
Offadesma Iredale 1930, Rec. Australian Mus., 17: 387
Pentaloma Iredale, 1930, Rec. Australian Mus., 17: 387
Periploma Schumacher, 1816, Overs. K. Danske Vidensk. Selsk. Förhandl., 7 [n.n.]; 1817, Essai Vers test., 40, 115

Family **LYONSIIDAE** Fischer, 1887

- Agriodesma** Dall, 1909, Proc. U.S. natl. Mus., 37: 284
Allogramma Dall 1903, Trans. Wagner Inst. Philad., 3 (6): 1514
Anticorbula Dall, 1898, Trans. Wagner Inst. Philad., 3 (4): 839 [n.n. pro *Himella* Adams, 1860]
Bentholyonsia Habe, 1952, Gen. Jap. Shells, Pelecypoda, (3): 257
†**Endomargarus** Cossmann, 1886, Ann. Soc. malac. Belg., 21: 58
Entodesma Philippi, 1845, Arch. Naturgesch., 11: 52
Fluviolanatus Iredale, 1924, Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. Wales, 49: 181, 196
Guianadesma Morrison, 1943, Nautilus, 57: 49
Hiatella Brown, 1827, Ill. Conch. G. B. & I., pl. xvi, fig. 26 [non Daudin, 1801 (Hiatellidae); = *Lyonsia* Turton, 1822]
Himella Adams, 1860, Proc. zool. Soc. London, 28: 203 [non Dallas, 1852 (Hemipt.); see *Anticorbula* Dall, 1898]
Lionsia (err. pro *Lyo-* Turton, 1822) Brown, 1844, Ill. Conch. G. B. & I., (ed. 2): 137
Lyonna (err. pro *-nsia* Turton, 1822) d'Orbigny [1850], Prodr. Paléont., 1 (1849): 31
Lyonsia Turton, 1822, Conch. Insul. Brit., xvii, 34
Magdala Leach, 1827, in Brown, Ill. Conch. G. B. & I., pl. xi, fig. 1 [= *Lyonsia* Turton, 1822]
Magdalia (err. pro *-la* Leach, 1827) Leach, 1852, Syn. Moll. Gt. Brit., 376
Mogdale (err. pro *Magdala* Leach, 1827) [Beck], 1847, Amtl. Ber. Vers. dtsh. Naturf., 24: 115
Myatella Brown, 1833, Conch. Text Book, 142 [= *Lyonsia* Turton, 1822]
Mytilimera (err. pro *-ria* Conrad, 1837) Gray, 1854, Ann. Mag. nat. Hist., (2) 14: 23
Mytilimeria Conrad, 1837, Jour. Acad. nat. Sci. Philad., 7: 246
Mytilomeria (err. pro *Mytili-* Conrad, 1837) Agassiz, 1846, Nomen. Zool. Index Univ., 244
Mytylimeria (err. pro *Mytil-* Conrad, 1837) Troschel, 1838, Arch. Naturgesch., 4 (2): 290
†**Neaeroporomya** Cossmann, 1886, Ann. Soc. malac. Belg., 21: 58
Osteodesma Deshayes, 1825, in Blainville, Man. Malacol., 659
Osteodoma (err. pro *-desma* Deshayes, 1825) Hanley, 1842, Cat. Rec. Bivalve Shells, (1): 24
Ostesdesma (err. pro *Osteo-* Deshayes, 1825) Stimpson, 1851, Shells N. England, 23
†**Ostomya** Conrad, 1874, Proc. Acad. nat. Sci. Philad., 26: 30
Ostomya (err. pro *Osto-* Conrad, 1874) Salisbury, 1948, Zool. Rec., 82 (1945), Moll.: 90

- Pandorina* Scacchi, 1833, Oss. Zool., 15 [non Bory de St. Vincent, 1827 (Prot.)]; = *Lyonsia* Turton, 1822]
Philippina Dall & Simpson, 1901, Bull. U.S. Fish Comm., 20 (1900): 498
Phlycticoncha Bartsch & Rehder, 1940, Nautilus, 53: 137 [n.n. pro *Phlyctiderma* Bartsch & Rehder, 1939]
Phlyctiderma Bartsch & Rehder, 1939, Smithson. misc. Coll., 98 (10): 12 [non Dall, 1899 (Ungulinidae); see *Phlycticoncha* Bartsch & Rehder, 1940]
Tetragonostea (ex Deshayes) Herrmannsen, 1849, Ind. Gen. Malacoz., 2: 565 [= *Lyonsia* Turton, 1822]
Tetragostea (err. pro *-gonostea* Herrmannsen, 1849) Paetel, 1875, Fam. Gatt. Moll., 206

Family **MYOCHAMIDAE** Bronn, 1862

- Hunkydora** Fleming, 1948, Trans. roy. Soc. N. Zealand, 77: 80
Myadora Gray, 1840, Ann. nat. Hist., 4: 306
Myadoropsis Habe, 1960, Publ. Seto mar. Biol. Lab., 8 (2): 293
Myocama (err. pro *-chama* Stutchbury, 1830) Deshayes, 1857, Descr. Anim. s. Vert. Bassin Paris, 1: 246
Myocamus (err. pro *-chama* Stutchbury, 1830) Desmarest, 1859, in Chenu, Encycl. Hist. nat., Tabl. Crust. Moll., 4: Tabl. alphab., 40
Myochama Stutchbury, 1830, Zool. Journ., 5 (17): 96
Myodora (err. pro *Mya*- Gray, 1840) Gray, 1840, Syn. Cont. Brit. Mus., (ed. 42): 136, 150

Family **THRACIIDAE** Stoliczka, 1871

- Alicia* Angas, 1868, Proc. zool. Soc. London, (1867): 908 [non Johnson, 1861 (Coel.); see *Thraciopsis* Tate & May, 1900]
Astenothaerus (err. pro *Asth-* Carpenter, 1865) Ebersin (ed.), 1960, Osnovy Paleont., 3 (Bivalvia): 142
Astenothaerus Carpenter, 1864, Ann. Mag. nat. Hist., (3) 13: 311
Bushia Dall, 1886, Bull. Mus. comp. Zool. Harvard, 12: 309
Cetothrax Iredale, 1949, Proc. roy. Zool. Soc. N. S. Wales, (1947-48): 19
Cinctodonta (err. pro *Cinet-* Herrmannsen, 1847) Paetel, 1875, Fam. Gatt. Moll., 43
Cinctodonta (emend. pro *Odoncineta* Agassiz, 1846) Herrmannsen, 1847, Ind. Gen. Malacoz., 2: 138
Corimya (err. pro *Cory-* Agassiz, 1843) Agassiz, 1845, Nomen. Syst. gen. Moll., 24
Corimya Agassiz, 1845, Étud. crit. Moll. foss., (2): xix; (4): 262 [= *Corymya* Agassiz, 1843]
Coromya (emend. pro *Corimya* Agassiz, 1845) Agassiz, 1846, Nomen. Zool. Index Univ., 102
†**Corimya** Agassiz, [1843], in J. Sowerby, Min. Conch. (Germ. ed.): 439; [also as *Corimija* [? 1884]: 349, 556 and *Corimya* French ed. [? 1884]: 548, 642]
Crassithracia Soot-Ryen, 1941, Tromso Mus. Aarsh., 61: 3
Cyastoderma (err. pro *Cyathodonta* Conrad, 1849) Csepregy-Meznerics, 1959, Ann. Hist.-nat. Mus. natl. Hung., 51: 90
Cyathodonta Conrad, 1849, Proc. Acad. nat. Sci. Philad. 4 (7): 155
Eximiothracia Iredale, 1924, Proc. Linn. Soc. N.S. Wales, 49: 181, 199
Homoeodesma Fischer, 1887, Man. Conch., 1171
Ixartia Leach, 1852, Syn. Moll. Gt. Brit., 267, 272
Lampeia MacGinitie, 1959, Proc. U.S. natl. Mus., 109 (3412): 163

- Odoncincta* (err. pro *-cincta* Costa, 1829) Gray, 1847, Proc. zool. Soc. London, 15: 191
- Odoncinctella* (err. pro *-cincta* Costa, 1829) Bucquoy, Dautzenberg & Dollfus, 1892, Moll. Mar. Roussillon, 2: 736
- Odoncincta** Costa, 1829, Cat. test. Sicil., xiv, cxxxii
- Odoncinctus* (err. pro *-ta* Costa, 1829) Philippi, 1836, Enum. Moll. Sicil., 1: 19
- Odoncyneta* (err. pro *-cincta* Costa, 1829) Gray, 1847, Proc. zool. Soc. London, 15: 191
- Odontocincta* (err. pro *-cincta* Agassiz, 1846) Gray, 1847, Proc. zool. Soc. London, 15: 191
- Odontocincta* (emend. pro *Odoncincta* Costa, 1829) Agassiz, 1846, Nomen. Zool. Index Univ., 255
- Odontocinctus* (emend. pro *Odoncincta* Costa, 1829) Fischer, 1887, Man. Conch., 1170
- Oliveiraia* Mendes, 1954, Bol. São Paulo Univ., Fac. Filos. Cien. Let., (Geol.) 10: 104 [preoccupied, fide Beurlen, 1954, sed non comp.; see *Thraciomorpha* Beurlen, 1954]
- Parvithracia** Finlay, 1926, Trans. N. Zealand Inst., 57: 461
- Pelopia* Adams, 1868, Proc. zool. Soc. London, (1868): 16 [non Meigen, 1800 (Dipt.)]
- Phragmorisma** Tate, 1893, Jour. roy. Soc. N. S. Wales, 27: 189
- Rupicella* (err. pro *-cilla* Schaufuss, 1869) Paetel, 1875, Fam. Gatt. Moll., 184
- Rupicilla* Schaufuss, 1869, Moll. Syst. Cat. Paetel, 18 [n.n. pro *Rupicola* Fleuriau de Bellevue, 1802; = *Ixartia* Leach, 1852]
- Rupicola* Fleuriau de Bellevue, 1802, Jour. de Phys., 54: 348, 354; 1802, Bull. Soc. philom. Paris, (62): 106 [non Brisson, 1760 (Aves); see *Rupicilla* Schaufuss, 1869; = *Ixartia* Leach, 1852]
- Thracea* (err. pro *-cia* Leach, 1824) Whitfield, 1880, Rep. Geol. Black Hills Dakota, 375
- Thrachia* (err. pro *-cia* Leach, 1824) Hubbard, 1920, Sci. Surv. Porto Rico & Virgin Isl., 3 (2): 127
- Thracia* Leach, 1823, in J. Sowerby, Min. Conch., 5 (72): 20 [n.n.]
- Thracia** Leach, 1824, in Blainville, Dict. Sci. nat., 32: 347: 1825, Man. Malacol., 564; 1827, Man. Malacol. (planches), 600, pl. 76, fig. 7
- Thracidentula** Garrard, 1961, Jour. malac. Soc. Australia, (5): 7
- †**Thraciomorpha** Beurlen, 1954, Palaeont. Paraná, 136 [n.n. pro *Oliveiraia* Mendes, 1954]
- Thraciopsis** Tate & May, 1900, Trans. roy. Soc. S. Australia, 24: 103 [n.n. pro *Alicia* Angas, 1868]
- Thrasia* (err. pro *-cia* Leach, 1824) Carpenter, 1859, Ann. Rep. New York Cab., 12: 103
- Throna* (? err. pro *Thracia* Leach, 1824) Carpenter, 1859, Ann. Rep. New York Cab., 12: 102
- Tileria* (err. pro *Tyl-* Adams, 1854) Deshayes, 1857, Descr. Anim. s. Vert. Bassin Paris, 1: 246
- Trachia* (err. pro *Thracia* Leach, 1824) Wright, 1855, Nat. Hist. Rev., 2: Proc. Soc., 72
- Tracia* (err. pro *Thr-* Leach, 1824) de Gregorio, 1885, Boll. Soc. malac. Ital., 10: 180
- Trigonothracia** Yamamoto & Habe, 1959, Bull. Asamushi mar. biol. Stat., Tohoku Univ., 9 (3): 117
- Tyleria** Adams, 1854, Ann. Mag. nat. Hist., (2) 14: 418

Suborder CLAVAGELLINA Newell, 1965

Superfamily CLAVAGELLACEA d'Orbigny, 1843

Family CLAVAGELLIDAE d'Orbigny, 1843

- Adsperrigillum* (emend. pro *Asp-* Lamarck, 1818) Menke, 1830, Syn. meth. Moll., (ed. 2): 122
- Aquaria* Perry, 1811, Conchology, pl. 52 [= *Penicillus* Bruguière, 1789]
- Arytaena* (err. pro *-tene* Oken, 1815) Oken, 1817, Isis (Oken), (1817): 1173
- Arytene* Oken, 1815, Lehrb. Nat., 3 (1): xiv, 379 (also as *Arytaene*) [invalid ICZN 417; = *Penicillus* Bruguière, 1789]
- Arytene** Gray, 1858, Proc. zool. Soc. London, 26: 313
- Arythaena* (err. pro *-tene* Oken, 1815) Deshayes, 1830, Encycl. Méth. (Vers), 2 (1): 75
- Aspergilligenus* Renier, 1807, Tav. Class. Anim., tab. viii [invalid ICZN 427]
- Aspergillum* (err. pro *-llum* Lamarck, 1818) Griffith & Pidgeon, 1834, Cuvier's Anim. Kingd., 12: 125
- Aspergillum* Lamarck, 1818, Anim. s. Vert., 5: 428 [= *Brechites* Guettard, 1770]
- Aspergillus* (err. pro *-llum* Lamarck, 1818) Paetel, 1875, Fam. Gatt. Moll., 18
- Bacilia* (Valenciennes MS) Gray, 1858, Proc. zool. Soc. London, 26: 314 [= *Clavagella* Blainville, 1817]
- Brechites** Guettard, 1770, Mém. diff. Sci., 3: 154
- Bryopa** Gray, 1840, Syn. Cont. Brit. Mus., (ed. 42): 150 [n.n.]; 1847, Proc. zool. Soc. London, 15: 188
- Buccodus* (err. pro *Buno-* Guettard, 1770) Deshayes, 1839, Traité élém. Conch., 1 (2): 17
- Bunodus** Guettard, 1770, Mém. diff. Sci., 3: 76
- † **Clavagella** Blainville, 1817, Dict. Sci. nat., (ed. 2), 9: 366; Lamarck, 1818, Anim. s. Vert., 5: 430
- Clavigella* (err. pro *Clava-* Blainville, 1817) White, 1886, N. Jhrb. Min. Geol. Paläont., (1886): 124
- Clepsydra* Schumacher, 1817, Essai Vers test., 79, 261 [= *Brechites* Guettard, 1770]
- Dacosta** Gray, 1858, Proc. zool. Soc. London, 26: 315
- Foegia** Gray, 1840, Syn. Cont. Brit. Mus., (ed. 42): 150 [n.n.]; 1842, (ed. 44): 77; Proc. zool. Soc. London, 15: 188
- Humphreyia** Gray, 1858, Ann. Mag. nat. Hist., (3) 2: 16
- Humphreysia* (err. pro *-yia* Gray, 1858) Paetel, 1875, Fam. Gatt. Moll., 98
- Penicillus* "Da Costa" Herrmannsen, 1852, Ind. Gen. Malacoz., Suppl., 103 [= *Penicillus* Bruguière, 1789]
- Penicellus* (err. pro *-cillus* Bruguière, 1789) Bosc, [1802], Hist. nat. Coquilles, suite a Deterville ed. Buffon, Moll., 5: 159
- Penicillus* Bruguière, 1789, Encycl. Méth. (Vers), (1): xv, 126 [= *Brechites* Guettard, 1770]
- † **Pseudobrechites** Magne, 1941, Jour. Conchyl., 84: 56
- Stirpulina** Stoliczka, 1870, Palaeont. Indica, (6) 3: 27
- Styrpulina* (err. pro *Stir-* Stoliczka, 1870) Dukooizen, 1924, Spom. Srpska Akad. Belgrade, 63: 25
- † **Tiria** de Gregorio, 1886, Natural. Sicil., 5: 263

†**Tubolana** Bivona-Bernardi 1832, Effem. Sci. Lett. Sicilia, 1: 55 (also as *Tubulana*)

Verpa Röding, 1798, Mus. Bolten., 69

Warnea Gray, 1858, Proc. zool. Soc. London, 26: 309

Warnia (err. pro *-nea* Gray, 1858) Paetel, 1875, Fam. Gatt. Moll., 227

Order SEPTIBRANCHOIDEA Pelseneer, 1889

Superfamily POROMYACEA Dall, 1886

Family POROMYIDAE Dall, 1886

Cetoconcha Dall, 1886, Bull. Mus. comp. Zool. Harvard, 12: 280

Cetomya Dall, 1889, Bull. Mus. comp. Zool. Harvard, 18: 446

†**Cymella** Meek, 1864, Smithson. misc. Coll., 7 (177): 14, 34

Dermatomaya (err. pro *-mya* Dall, 1889) Dall, 1908, Bull. Mus. comp. Zool. Harvard, 43 (6): 429

Dermatomya Dall, 1889, Bull. Mus. comp. Zool. Harvard, 18: 448, 452

Ectorisma Tate, 1892, Trans. Proc. roy. Soc. S. Australia, 15: 127

Embla Lovén, 1846, Ofvers. VetenskAkad. Förh. Stockholm, 3 (6): 200

Leiopistha (err. pro *Lio-* Meek, 1864) Dalton, 1878, Geol. Rec., (1876): 376

†**Liopistha** Meek, 1864, Smithson. misc. Coll., 7 (177): 12, 32

†**Mioporomya** Sacco, 1901, in Bellardi & Sacco, Moll. Terr. terz. Piemonte e Liguria, 29: 140

Poromia (err. pro *-mya* Forbes, 1844) Wright, 1855, Nat. Hist. Rev., 2 (Proc. Soc.): 74

Poromya Forbes, 1844, Rep. Brit. Assoc., 13 (Cork, 1843): 191

Proomya (err. pro *Porom-* Forbes, 1844) Deshayes, 1857, Descr. Anim. s. Vert. Bassin Paris, 1: 248

†**Pseudocuspидaria** Eames, 1951, Philos. Trans. roy. Soc. London, (B) no. 627, 235: 452

†**Psilomya** Meek, 1876, Rep. U.S. geol. Surv. Terr. (Hayden), 9: 229

Psylomya (err. pro *Psil-* Meek, 1876) Clessin, 1878, Malak. Bl., 25: 130

Questimya Iredale, 1930, Rec. Australian Mus., 17: 389, 406

Silenia Smith, 1885, Rep. Voy. "Challenger," Zool., 13 (35): 75 [non Mulsant, 1873; cf. *Cetoconcha* Dall, 1886]

Thetis H. & A. Adams, 1856, Gen. Rec. Moll., 2: 367 [non J. de C. Sowerby, 1826 (Mactromyidae); = *Poromya* Forbes, 1844]

Family VERTICORDIIDAE Stoliczka, 1871

Acreuciroa Thiele, 1931, Wiss. Ergebn. dtsch. Tief-See Exped. "Valdivia," 1898-99, 21: 250 (92)

Euciroa Dall, 1878, Bull. Mus. comp. Zool. Harvard, 5: 61 [n.n.]; 1881, 9: 106; 1886, 12: 286

Eucoria (err. pro *-ciroa* Dall, 1878) Kobelt, 1896, NachrBl. dtsch. Malakozool. Ges., 28: 19

Halicardia Dall, 1895, Proc. U.S. natl. Mus., 17: 697

Halicardissa Dall, 1913, Proc. U.S. natl. Mus., 45: 594

Haliris Dall, 1886, Bull. Mus. comp. Zool. Harvard, 12: 287

Haloconcha (err. pro *Halicardia* Dall, 1895) Dall, 1900, Trans. Wagner Inst. Philad., 3 (5): 1132

Hippagus Philippi, 1844, Enum. Moll. Sicil., 2: 41 [non Lea, 1833 (Mytilidae)]

- Hippella** Mörch 1861, Malak. Bl., 7: 199
Hippella (err. pro *-ella* Mörch, 1861) Paetel, 1875, Fam. Gatt. Moll., 96
Iphigenia Costa, 1850, Atti Acad. Pontan., 5: 398 [non Schumacher, 1817 (Donacidae)]
†**Kuriniua** Marwick, 1942, Proc. roy. Soc. N. Zealand, 72 (3): 272
Kuriniua (err. pro *-uia* Marwick, 1942) Hatch, 1945, Biol. Abstr., 19 (1): 190
Laevicardia (err. pro *-cordia* Seguenza, 1876) Fischer, 1887, Man. Conch., 1161
Laevicordia Seguenza, 1876, Rend. Accad. Napoli, 15: 110
†**Libyaconchus** Hassan, 1957, Egyptian Jour. Geology, 1 (2): 135
Lyonsiella (err. pro *Lyonsi-* Sars, 1868) Friele, 1886, Norske Nordhavs-Exp., Zool., 2: 38
Lyonsiella Sars, 1868, Förh. Selsk. Christiania, (1867): 257 [n.n.]; 1872, Remark. Forms Life, 25
Lyonsiella (err. pro *Lyonsiella* Sars, 1868) Thiele, 1912, Dtsch. Süd-polar Exped., 13: 232
Pecchiola (err. pro *-lia* Savi & Meneghini, 1850) Tryon, 1884, Struct. syst. Conch., 3: 197
†**Pecchiolia** Savi & Meneghini, 1850, in Murchison, Mem. geol. Apennini, 456
Pecchiola (err. pro *Pecch-* Savi & Meneghini, 1850) Paetel, 1875, Fam. Gatt. Moll., 153
Policordia Dall, Bartsch & Rehder, 1938, Bull. Bishop Mus., Honolulu, 153: 217
Proagorina Iredale, 1930, Rec. Australian Mus., 17: 388
Setaliris Iredale, 1930, Rec. Australian Mus., 17: 388
Spinospella Iredale, 1930, Rec. Australian Mus., 17: 388
Thracidora Iredale, 1924, Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. Wales, 49: 181, 200
Trigonulima (err. pro *-ulina* d'Orbigny, 1846) Chenu, 1862, Man. Conch., 2: 169
Trigonulina d'Orbigny, 1846, in Sagra, Hist. nat. Cuba, Moll., 2: 291
Vertambitus Iredale, 1930, Rec. Australian Mus., 17: 388
Verticardia (err. pro *-cordia* Gray, 1840) Paetel, 1875, Fam. Gatt. Moll., 225
Verticordia Gray, 1840, Syn. Cont. Brit. Mus., (ed. 42): 150 [n.n.]; 1842, (ed. 44): 80; S. Wood, 1844, in J. de C. Sowerby, Min. Conch., 7 (112): 67
Vertisphaera Iredale, 1930, Rec. Australian Mus., 17: 388

Family **CUSPIDARIIDAE** Dall, 1886

- Aulacophora* Jeffreys, 1882, Proc. zool. Soc. London, (1881): 940 [non Chevrolat, 1842, in d'Orbigny (Coleopt.)]
Austroneaera Powell, 1937, Discovery Repts., 15: 174
Bendonacera (err. pro *Pseudoneaera* Sturany, 1901) Cossmann, 1904, Rev. crit. Paléozool., 8: 39
†**Boriesia** Doncieux, 1911, Ann. Univ. Lyon, 30 (Cat. Foss. Numm.): 138
†**Bowdenia** Dall, 1903, Trans. Wagner Inst. Philad., 3 (6): 1504
Cardiomya Adams, 1864, Ann. Mag. nat. Hist., (3) 13: 208
Cardomyia (err. pro *-diomya* Adams, 1864) Crosse, 1866, Jour. Conchyl., 14: 193
Caspidaria (err. pro *Cus-* Nardo, 1840) Norman, 1888, Mus. Norman., (4-5): 28
Cuspidaria Nardo, 1840, Atti Riun. Sci. ital., 1 (1839): 202; 1840, Ann. Sci. Lomb.-Ven., 10: 50; 1840, Rev. Zool., 3: 30

- Goniophora* Jeffreys, 1883, Proc. zool. Soc. London, (1882): 687 [n.n. pro *Tropidophora* Jeffreys, 1822] [non *Goniophora* Phillips, 1848 (Modiomorphidae); see *Tropidomya* Dall & Smith, 1886]
- Halonympha** Dall & Smith, 1886, Bull. Mus. comp. Zool. Harvard, 12: 301
- †**Kurodomya** Okutani & Sakurai, 1964, Bull. Nat. Sci. Mus. [Japan], 7 (1): 25
- Luzonia** Dall & Smith, 1889, Proc. U.S. nat. Mus., 12: 282
- Myonera** Dall & Smith, 1886, Bull. Mus. comp. Zool. Harvard, 12: 302
- Nacera* (err. pro *Neaera* Gray, 1839) G. B. Sowerby II, 1842, Conch. Man., (ed. 2): 198
- Naeera* (err. pro *Neaera* Gray in Griffith & Pidgeon, 1834) Tiberi, 1855, Descr. alcuni Nuovi Test., 7
- Neaera* Gray in Griffith & Pidgeon, 1834, Cuvier's Anim. Kingd., 12: pl. 22 (as *Neroea*, index p. 598) [non Robineau-Desvoidy, 1830 (Dipt.)]
- Neara* (err. pro *Neaera* Gray in Griffith & Pidgeon, 1834) Gray, 1839, Rep. Brit. Assoc., 8 (Newcastle, 1838): Trans., 110; 1840, Syn. Cont. Brit. Mus., (ed. 42): 150
- Neraea* (err. pro *Neaera* Gray in Griffith & Pidgeon, 1834) Herrmannsen, 1847, Ind. Gen. Malacoz., 2: 109, 111
- Plectodon** Carpenter, 1864, Rep. Brit. Assoc., 33 (Newcastle, 1863): 611, 638
- Pseudoneaera** Sturany, 1901, Denkschr. Akad. Wiss. Wien, 69 (1): 265
- Rhinoclama** Dall & Smith, 1886, Bull. Mus. comp. Zool. Harvard, 12: 300 [n.n. pro *Rhinomya* Adams, 1864]
- Rhinocloima* (err. pro *-clama* Dall & Smith, 1886) Cossmann, 1900, Rev. crit. Paléozool., 4: 120
- Rhinomya* Adams, 1864, Ann. Mag. nat. Hist., (3) 13: 207 [non Robineau-Desvoidy, 1830 (Dipt.); see *Rhinoclama* Dall & Smith, 1886]
- Rhynomya* (err. pro *Rhin-* Adams, 1864) Crosse, 1866, Jour. Conchyl., 14: 193
- Spathophora* Jeffreys, 1882, Proc. zool. Soc. London, (1881): 943 [non Amyot & Serville, 1843 (Hemipt.)]
- Spatophora* (err. pro *Spath-* Jeffreys, 1882) Weinkauff, 1882, Jhrb. dtsh. malakozool. Ges., 9: 281
- †**Tergulina** Noszky, 1939, Ann. Hist. nat. Mus. Hung., 32 (Min. Geol. & Pal.): 83
- Tropidomya** Dall & Smith, 1886, Bull. Mus. comp. Zool. Harvard, 12: 301 [n.n. pro *Tropidophora* Jeffreys, 1882]
- Tropidophora* Jeffreys, 1882, Proc. zool. Soc. London, (1881): 943 [non Troschel, 1847 (Gastr.); see *Goniophora* Jeffreys, 1883, + *Tropidomya* Dall & Smith, 1886]
- Vulcanomya** Dall, 1886, Bull. Mus. comp. Zool. Harvard, 12: 299

NOT CLASSIFIED

The following monogeneric families are of wholly uncertain ordinal position:

Family **KITSONIIDAE** Eames, 1957

†**Kitsonia** Eames, 1957, Bull. Brit. Mus. (Nat. Hist.), 3 (2): 68

Family **SPIRODOMIDAE** Miller, 1889

†**Spirodomus** Beecher, 1886, Ann. Rep. New York State Mus., 39: 162

The writer's knowledge of the following genera is not sufficient to permit even tentative assignment to any family group in the present classification:

Paleozoic Genera

†**Aegilops** Hall, 1850, Ann. Rep. New York Cab., 3: 171

†**Allocardium** Hall, 1883, Nat. Hist. New York (Pal. 5), Lamell. 1 (1): explan. pl. xxiv, fig. 15

†**Barcoona** Finlay, 1926, Trans. N. Zealand Inst., 57: 526 [n.n. pro *Pachydomella* Etheridge, 1907]

†**Blairella** Miller & Gurley, 1896, Bull. Illinois Mus. nat. Hist., 11: 6

†**Curvulites** Rafinesque, 1831, Enum. obj. Cab., 4

†**Dceruska** Barrande, 1881, Syst. silur. Bohême, Rech. pal., 6: 77 [cf. *Filiola* Barrande, 1881]

†**Disteira** Eichwald, 1843, Beitr. Kenntn. Russ. Reiches, 8, 73

†**Dolabra** McCoy, 1844, in Griffith, Syn. Carb. Ls. Foss. Ireland, 64; 1851, Ann. Mag. nat. Hist., (2) 7: 52

†**Dorsomya** Ryckholt, 1851, Mélanges Paléont., (1): pl. x, fig. 20; 1852, Mém. cour. Acad. Belg., 24: 170

†**Elasmatium** Clarke, 1904, Mem. New York State Mus., 6: 293

†**Enigmopteria** Růžicka & Prantl, 1960, Sborn. Narodn. Mus. Praze, B16 (5): 221

Filiola (pro *Dceruska* Barrande, 1881) Barrande, 1881, Syst. silur. Bohême, Rech. pal., 6: 77

Geinitzia Gemmellaro, 1892, Boll. Soc. Palermo, (1892): 6; 1897, Giorn. Sci. nat. Econ. Palermo, 21: 20, 21 [non Hall & Clarke, 1892 (Brach.)]

Pachidomella (err. pro *Pachy-* Etheridge, 1907) Cossmann, 1911, Rev. crit. Paléozool., 15: 201

Pachydomella Etheridge, 1907, Rec. Australian Mus., 6: 325 [non Ulrich, 1891 (Crust.); see *Barcoona* Finlay, 1926]

†**Pleurodapis** Clarke, 1913, Serv. Geol. Min. Brasil, Monogr. 1: 183

†**Praeostrea** Barrande, 1881, Syst. silur. Bohême, Rech. pal., 6: 147

†**Sarka** Barrande, 1881, Syst. silur. Bohême, Rech. pal., 6: 150 (also as *Scharka*)

Mesozoic Genera

†**Aulacopleurum** Philippi, 1899, Foss. secund. Chile, 1: 94

†**Bicorium** Mayer, 1880, Ber. Senckenb. naturf. Ges., (1879-80): 318 [may represent a cranioid brachiopod]

†**Bleta** de Gregorio, 1930, Ann. Géol. Paléont., livr. 54: 17

- Curvirostra* Herrmannsen, 1847, Ind. gen. Malacoz., 1: 335 [n.n.] ["? = *Lyriodon* Bronn," fide Herrmannsen]
†*Gingillium* de Gregorio, 1930, Ann. Géol. Paléont., livr. 53: 27
†*Maackia* Mendes, 1954, Bol. São Paulo Univ. Fac. Filos. Cien. Letr., (Geol.) 10: 100
†*Molukkana* Krumbeck, 1923, Palaeontographica, Suppl., 4 (3), lief. 4: 219
†*Pellatia* "Munier-Chalmas" Garnier, 1867, Essai géol. min. res. Nouvelle-Caledonie, fide Avias, 1953, Sci. de la Terre (Nancy), 1 (1-2): 106
†*Rebusum* de Gregorio, 1930, Ann. Géol. Paléont., livr. 53: 27
†*Rhectomyax* Stewart, 1930, Acad. nat. Sci. Philad., Spec. Publ. 3: 37, 285 *Solenites* (err. pro *Solenn-* Schlotheim, 1813) Schlotheim, 1820, Die Petref., 180
†*Solennites* Schlotheim, 1813, Taschenb. Min., 105
†*Venulithes* Nilsson, 1827, Petrif. Suec., 17

Tertiary and Recent Genera

- †*Arnoldia* Mayer, 1887, Beitr. geol. Karte Schweiz., 24 (2): 27
Binghami Brown, 1827, Ill. Conch. G. B. & I., explan. pl. xxxi, fig. 17, 18
Bitubulites Blumenbach, 1803, Spec. Arch. tellur., 23
Euclusaea Leach, 1852, Syn. Moll. Gt. Brit., 360
†*Hubertschenkia* Takeda, 1953, Geol. Sec. Hokkaido Assoc. Coal Min. Technologists; Stud. Coal Geol., 3: 85
Myastropha Gray, 1824, Zool. Jour., 1 (2): 219
Planktomya Simroth, 1896, Ergeb. Plankton-Exped., 2: 28
†*Pterorhytis* Conrad, 1873, App. A, p. 21, in Kerr, Rep. geol. Surv. N. Carolina, 1 [separate, 1873; vol., 1875] [non Conrad, 1868, an err. pro *-rytis* Conrad, 1862, (Gastr.)]
Rohini Semper, 1862, Jour. Conchyl., 10: 144 [descr. as "section" of *Woodia* Desh. (Astartidae); but, fide Chavan in litt., does not belong in this family]
†*Triplicosta* Cooper, 1896, Proc. Calif. Acad. Sci., (2) 6: 333 [the type figure bears a strong resemblance to that subsequently described by M. A. Hanna, 1927, as *Cardita sandiegoensis*]
†*Zoreia* Brusina, 1907, Rad Jugoslav. Akad., 171: 85

Bivalvia ?

- †*Pelecypodichnus* Seilacher, 1953, N. Jhrb. Min. Geol. Paläont., 98 (1): 105 [Name applied to a trail-like marking found in Central Europe, interpreted as having been made by a bivalve crawling on the Jurassic sea-bottom]

The following four names were proposed for species originally interpreted as being only subgenerically separated from the brachiopod genus *Lyttonia*. Later in the same work they were stated to be lamelli-branchiate Mollusca. The original descriptions and illustrations are not adequate to permit final assignment at this time.

- †*Imperia* de Gregorio, 1930, Ann. Géol. Paléont., livr. 52: 31
Irma de Gregorio, Ann. Géol. Paléont., livr. 52: 32 [non Grube, 1878 (Polych.)]
Prisca de Gregorio, 1930, Ann. Géol. Paléont., livr. 52: 31 [non Fritsch, 1900 (Insecta)]
†*Stita* de Gregorio, 1930, Ann. Géol. Paléont., livr. 52: 32

Formesulus (err. pro *Formos-* Zhizhchenko, 1934) Neave, 1940, Nomen. Zool., 1: 736

†**Formosulus** Zhizhchenko, 1934, Trans. Oil-Geol. Inst. Leningrad, (A) 38: 44, 86 [originally described as a Miocene hiatellid bivalve, this form is now regarded as probably a cirripede plate, fide Prof. R. L. Merklin, in litt.]

Nomina Nuda

The following are nude names without information as to possible systematic position:

- Acardia* Schinz, 1822, in Cuvier, *Thierreich*, 2: 708 [n.n.]
Anodea (Megerle MS) Scudder, 1882, *Nomencl. Zool.*, (Suppl.), 23 [n.n.] [U.S. natl. Mus. Bull. 19]
Aviculina Dubois de Montpéroux, 1837, *Bull. Soc. géol. France*, 8: tab. 385 [n.n.]; 1843, *Reise Caucasus*, 6: 350 [n.n.]
Congeriomys Andrussov, 1907, *Trav. Soc. Nat. St. Pétersb.*, Sec. Géol. Min., 25: 392 [n.n.]
Discites Schlottheim, 1813, *Taschenb. Min.*, 103 [n.n.]
Draeryomia Gressly, 1838, *N. D. Allg. Schweiz. Ges.*, 2: 85 [n.n.]; 1838, *Obs. géol. Jura Soleurois*, 85 [n.n.]
Ferricolaria (Megerle MS) Scudder, 1882, *Nomencl. Zool.*, (Suppl.), 138 [n.n.] [U.S. natl. Mus. Bull. 19]
Gaffraria (Megerle MS) Scudder, 1882, *Nomencl. Zool.*, (Suppl.), 140 [n.n.] [U.S. natl. Mus. Bull. 19]
Javorskiana Ragozin, 1962, *Doklady, Akad. Nauk SSSR*, 142 (6): 1374 [n.n.]
Kasancoviella Ragozin, 1962, *Doklady, Akad. Nauk SSSR*, 142 (6): 1374 [n.n.]
Kemerovskia Ragozin, 1962, *Doklady, Akad. Nauk SSSR*, 142 (6): 1374 [n.n.]
Kusbassoconcha Ragozin, 1962, *Doklady, Akad. Nauk SSSR*, 142 (6): 1374 [n.n.]
Lithocarda Rafinesque, 1815, *Analyse Nat.*, 147 [n.n.]
Lithocardium Desmarest, 1823, *Dict. Sci. nat.*, 27: 66 [n.n.]
Marginea Renier, 1807, *Tav. Class. Anim.*, tab. vii [n.n.] [invalid ICZN 427]
Marginelligenus Renier, 1807, *Tav. Class. Anim.*, tab. vii [n.n.] [invalid ICZN 427]
Mentula Paetel, 1875, *Fam. Gatt. Moll.*, 124 [n.n.]
Pachosteon Rafinesque, 1818, *Amer. mon. Mag., Crit. Rev.*, 4: 107 [n.n.]
Phacoides Agassiz, 1845, *Nomen. Syst. gen. Moll.*, 67 [n.n.]
Prionia Dubois de Montpéroux, 1843, *Voy. Caucas.*, 6: 350
Prognella Rafinesque, 1815, *Analyse Nat.*, 147 [n.n.]
Pronuba (Megerle Ms) Scudder, 1882, *Nomencl. Zool.*, (Suppl.), 279 [n.n.] [U.S. Natl. Mus. Bull. 19]
Pseudocorbula Azarov, 1958, *Izv. Akad. Nauk SSSR, (Geol.)* 58 (1): 75 [n.n.] [non Philippi, 1898 (*Myophoricardiidae*)]
Semicardium Paetel, 1875, *Fam. Gatt. Moll.*, 188 [n.n.]
Stenodon Rafinesque, 1818, *Amer. mon. Mag., Crit. Rev.*, 4: 107 [n.n.]

Otherwise Invalid Names Reprinted in Nomenclators

The following names, for the most part credited by Neave in the *Nomenclator Zoologicus* to Herrmannsen and his *Indicis Generum Malacozoorum Primordia* (1846-1852), prove on investigation to be either

listed by the authors to whom they are assigned by Neave as from some pre-Linnaean source, or from a post-Linnaean, but non-binomial, work. There is no indication given in the sources credited by Neave that these names were formally proposed or intentionally validated by the authors concerned.

- Argyroconchites* (ex Aldrovandi, 1648) Herrmannsen, 1852, Ind. Gen. Malacoz., Suppl., 12
- Auriculites* "Auctt." Herrmannsen, 1846, Ind. Gen. Malacoz., 1: 95 ["= *Gryphaea* Lamk."]
- Bucardium* (ex D'Argenville, 1757) Herrmannsen, 1846, Ind. Gen. Malacoz., 1: 124
- Capisterium* (ex Meuschen, 1787 [non-binomial]) Herrmannsen, 1852, Ind. Gen. Malacoz., Suppl., 23 ["= *Mactra* et *Hecuba*"]
- Cardiolithus* ("Auctt., teste Klein, 1740") Herrmannsen, 1846, Ind. Gen. Malacoz., 1: 179 ["= *Bucardites*"]
- Ceramites* ("Auctt. teste Mercati, 1717") Herrmannsen, 1846, Ind. Gen. Malacoz., 1: 206 ["= *Ostrea* spec. foss."]
- Chamaeformis* (ex Meuschen, 1787 [non-binomial]) Herrmannsen, 1852, Ind. Gen. Malacoz., Suppl., 28 ["= *Cytherea* sp., *Lucina* sp., *Artemis*"]
- Chamaepholas* (ex Lister, 1686) Herrmannsen, 1846, Ind. Gen. Malacoz., 1: 219 ["= *Saxicava* Fl. de Bell. et *Mya* Lamarck"]
- Chamepholas* (ex Lister, 1686) Herrmannsen, 1846, Ind. Gen. Malacoz., 1: 220
- Conchula* (emend. pro *Concula* Tournefort, 1742) Herrmannsen, 1847, Ind. Gen. Malacoz., 1: 291 ["= *Donax* et *Cardita*"]
- Cratium* (ex D'Argenville, 1757) Blainville, 1818, Dict. Sci. nat., 11: 372 [used by D'Argenv. for *Ostrea frons*]
- Criorcites* (ex Lhwyd, 1698) Herrmannsen, 1847, Ind. Gen. Malacoz., 1: 325 (also as *Criorchites*) ["? *Panopaea* Mën."]
- Ctenites* (ex Kentmann, 1565) Herrmannsen, 1847, Ind. Gen. Malacoz., 1: 330 [for fossil "Pectines, Cardia, Tridacnas, Terebratulas"]
- Haeratulula* (ex Lhwyd, 1698) Herrmannsen, 1847, Ind. Gen. Malacoz., 1: 495 (also as *Haeretula* and *Heretula*) ["Divisio Ostracitarum"]
- Hippocephaloides* (ex Plott, 1676) Herrmannsen, 1852, Ind. Gen. Malacoz., Suppl., 64
- Hippocentrites* (ex Aldrovandi, 1599) Herrmannsen, 1847, Ind. Gen. Malacoz., 1: 535 ["= *Pecten* sp. Auctt."]
- Hysteroconcha* (ex Lang, 1722) Herrmannsen, 1847, Ind. Gen. Malacoz., 1: 549 ["= *Cytherea* (spec.) Lamk."]
- Ligniperda* (ex Sell, 1733) Herrmannsen, 1847, Ind. Gen. Malacoz., 1: 587 ["= *Teredo* Sell"]
- Limnostracites* [pre-Linnaean] Herrmannsen, 1847, Ind. Gen. Malacoz., 1: 606
- Limnostrata* (err. pro *-trita* Herrmannsen, 1847) Paetel, 1875, Fam. Gatt. Moll., 112
- Limnostrita* (ex Scheuchzer, 1716) Herrmannsen, 1847, Ind. Gen. Malacoz., 1: 607 ["= *Plicatula* Lamk."]
- Listronites* (ex Lhwyd, 1698) Herrmannsen, 1847, Ind. Gen. Malacoz., 1: 610 ["= *Ostracites* Auctt."]
- Lithostreon* ("Auctt., Le Brun, teste Klein in Scheuchzer, 1716") Herrmannsen, 1847, Ind. Gen. Malacoz., 1: 614 ["= *Ostracites* Auctt."]
- Macrophyllum* (err. pro *Macerophyllum* Mueschen, 1787 [non-binomial]) Paetel, 1875, Fam. Gatt. Moll., 119
- Mitella* (ex Hebenstreit, 1728) Herrmannsen, 1847, Ind. Gen. Malacoz., 2: 42 ["Genus Bivalvium"]

- Myites* (ex Agricola, + ex D'Argenville) Herrmannsen, 1847, Ind. Gen. Malacoz., 2: 78 ["= *Mytilus* Rond."]
- Mytilites* (invalid emend. pro *Mytilites* Gesner, 1758 [non-binomial]) Agassiz, 1846, Nomen. Zool. Index Univ., 244
- Osteocollus* (ex Mercati, 1717) Herrmannsen, 1847, Ind. Gen. Malacoz., 2: 168 ["= *Hippurites* Lamck."]
- Ostracita* "La Peyr." Griffith & Pidgeon, 1834, in Cuvier's Anim. Kingd., 12: 92 [apparent err. pro *-cites* Lapeirouse, 1781, a non-binomial work]
- Ostracomorphites* [pre-Linnaean] Desmarest, 1826, Dict. Sci. nat. (ed. 2), 37: 25
- Ostreites* [non-binomial] Herrmannsen, 1847, Ind. Gen. Malacoz., 2: 177
- Ostreochamites* (ex Walch, 1768 [non-binomial]) Herrmannsen, 1847, Ind. Gen. Malacoz., 2: 177
- Ostreoplectinites* (ex Walch, 1768 [non-binomial]) Herrmannsen, 1847, Ind. Gen. Malacoz., 2: 177
- Ostreopinnites* (ex Walch, 1768 [non-binomial]) Herrmannsen, 1847, Ind. Gen. Malacoz., 2: 177
- Ostrites* (ex Grew, 1681) Herrmannsen, 1852, Ind. Gen. Malacoz., Suppl., 99
- Petasunculus* (ex Petiver, 1713) Herrmannsen, 1847, Ind. Gen. Malacoz., 2: 240 ["= *Tellina* spec."]
- Plagistomus* (ex "Luid.") Paetel, 1875, Fam. Gatt. Moll., 164
- Polygingigma* (err. pro *-glyma* Herrmannsen, 1847) Paetel, 1875, Fam. Gatt. Moll., 169
- Polygingylma* (ex Luidius, 1699) Herrmannsen, 1847, Ind. Gen. Malacoz., 2: 317 ["= *Gervillia* Defr."]
- Quadratula* ("Auctt. teste Desmarest") Herrmannsen, 1848, Ind. Gen. Malacoz., 2: 383
- Quadrella* (ex Luidius, 1699) Herrmannsen, 1848, Ind. Gen. Malacoz., 2: 384 [" ? = *Pinna* Arist."]
- Rastellum* Schröter, 1782, Lithol. Real- u. Verballexikon, 5: 74, 382, 390 [non-binomial work]
- Riparia* (ex Meuschen, 1787 [non-binomial]) Herrmannsen, 1852, Ind. Gen. Malacoz., Suppl., 119 ["= *Anodonta*, *Avicula*, *Malleus*, *Melina*, *Meleagrina*"]
- Rugatula* (ex Luidius, 1699) Herrmannsen, 1848, Ind. Gen. Malacoz., 2: 409 (also as *Rugosula*) ["= *Curvirostra* Luid." which "? = *Lyriodon* Bronn"]
- Spondylolithus* (err. pro *Spond-* Herrmannsen, 1849) Paetel, 1875, Fam. Gatt. Moll., 196
- Spondylites* (ex Aldrovandi, 1648) Herrmannsen, 1849, Ind. Gen. Malacoz., 2: 497 (also as *Spondyloites*)
- Spondylolithus* ("Auctt., cf. Waller" [pre-Linnaean]) Herrmannsen, 1849, Ind. Gen. Malacoz., 2: 497
- Stelechites* (ex Mercati, 1717) Herrmannsen, 1849, Ind. Gen. Malacoz., 2: 501 ["= *Hippurites* Lamarck"]
- Strigosula* (ex Luidius, 1699) Herrmannsen, 1849, Ind. Gen. Malacoz., 2: 508 ["= *Rastellum* List."]
- Tamarindiformis* (emend pro *-formes* Meuschen, 1787 [non-binomial]) Herrmannsen, 1849, Ind. Gen. Malacoz., 2: 528 ["= *Lithodomus*, *Modiola* spec."]

Genera no longer assigned to the Bivalvia

The discovery, a few years ago, of the occurrence of bivalved Gastropoda has resulted in transferring to that class the following which had in the past been referred to the Bivalvia.

Family **JULIIDAE**

- †**Anomalomya** Cossmann, 1887, Ann. Soc. malac. Belg., 22: 169
Berthelinia Crosse, 1875, Jour. Conchyl., 23: 79
Edenttellina Gatliff & Gabriel, 1911, Proc. roy. Soc. Victoria, (N.S.) 24: 190
Julia Gould, 1862, Proc. Boston Soc. nat. Hist., 8: 283
Ludovicia Cossmann, 1887, Ann. Soc. malac. Belg., 22: 45 [non Marschall, 1873]
Prasina Deshayes, 1863, in Maillard, Not. Réunion, (ed. 2), 2 (E): 25
Prasinia (err. pro -na Deshayes, 1863) Cossmann, 1887, Ann. Soc. malac. Belg., 22: 170

- †**Fordilla** Barrande, 1881, Syst. silur. Boheme, Rech. Pal., 6: explan. pl. 361 [initially considered as probably representing the earliest known genus of Bivalvia, this form is now generally interpreted as a hyolithid operculum.]
 †**Modioloides** Walcott, 1889, Amer. Jour. Sci., (3) 38: 29 [based on Cambrian fossils now generally interpreted as representing some form of bivalved Arthropoda.]

The following names are of suprageneric import but were listed as genera in the Neave *Nomenclator Zoologicus*:

- Cycladina* Berthold, 1827, in Latreille, Nat. Fam. Thierr., 209 [used by Latreille essentially on the "family-group" level]
Homeodonta Cossmann, 1901, Rev. crit. Paléozool., 5: 58 [this was proposed by Cossmann as a n.n. pro *Isodonta* Dall, 1895, non Buvignier, 1851. Dall used the name as that of a suborder, not as a genus, hence it was not preoccupied by Buvignier, and Cossmann's name has no generic standing.]

APPENDIX

Descriptions of the following generic entities were located subsequent to the submission of the manuscript to the printer:

Family **CTENODONTIDAE** (p. 125)

†**Ektadia** H. Soot-Ryen, 1964, Arkiv f. Min. och Geol., 3 (28): 501

†**Gotodonta** H. Soot-Ryen, 1964, Arkiv f. Min. och Geol., 3 (28): 502

†**Similodonta** H. Soot-Ryen, 1964, Arkiv f. Min. och Geol., 3 (28): 498

Family **NUCULANIDAE** (p. 128)

Costanucula (err. pro *-muculana* Habe, 1951) Edwards & Hopwood, 1966, Nomen. Zool., 6: 65

Family **ARCIDAE** (Arcinae) (p. 142)

†**Rostarca** Glibert & Van de Poel, 1965, Mém. Inst. roy. Sci. nat. Belg., 77: 43

Family **ARCIDAE** (Anadarinae) (p. 145)

†**Hataiarca** Noda, 1966, Sci. Rep. Tohoku Univ., (2, Geol.) 38 (1): 114

†**Kikaiarca** Noda, 1966, Sci. Rep. Tohoku Univ., (2, Geol.) 38 (1): 127

†**Tosarca** Noda, 1965, Trans. Proc. Palaeont. Soc. Japan, (N.S.) no. 59: 104

Family **MYTILIDAE** (p. 151)

†**Skarlatella** Glibert & Van de Poel, 1965, Mém. Inst. roy. Sci. nat. Belg., 78: 81

Family **AMBONYCHIIDAE** (p. 158)

†**Maryonychia** Pojeta, 1966, Palaeontogr. Amer., 5: 185

Family **PECTINIDAE** (Pectininae) (p. 176)

Aequineithea Hayami, 1965, Mem. Fac. Sci., Kyushu Univ., (D, Geol.) 15 (2): 292 [= *Neithea* Drouet, 1825]

†**Neithella** Hayami, 1965, Mem. Fac. Sci., Kyushu Univ., (D, Geol.) 15 (2): 291

Family **OSTREIDAE** (p. 192)

Anomiostrea Habe & Kosuge, 1966, *Shells of World in Colour*, 2: 144 [invalid, no diagnosis or type desig.]; 1966, *Venus*, 24 (4): 323, 338

?, Superfamily **UNIONACEA** (p. 204)

†**Iolamprotula** "Gu", fide Martinson, 1964, *Colloque du Jurassique*, Luxembourg, 1962: p. 160 [Mentioned as Middle Jurassic freshwater molluscan genus of Asia, without further reference.]

Family **MARGARITIFERIDAE** (p. 220)

†**Kwanmonia** Ota, 1963, *Geol. Rep. Hiroshima Univ.*, 12: 504

Family **TRIGONIOIDIDAE** (p. 230)

†**Wakinoa** Ota, 1963, *Geol. Rep. Hiroshima Univ.*, 12: 504

Family **NEOLEPTONIDAE** (p. 255)

Waldo Nicol, 1966, *Bull. Amer. Paleont.*, 51: 59 (no. 231: 59)

Family **KALENTERIDAE** (p. 258)

†**Curionia** Ronchetti & Allasinaz, 1965, *Riv. Ital. Paleont.*, 71 (2): 366

Yunnanophorus Yin Hong-fu, 1962, *Acta Geol. Sinica*, 42 (2): 182, 184 (as *Yunnophora* in tab. fac. p. 176) [if this is orig. proposal the name is not valid, there being no diagnosis or type desig.]

Family **ASTARTIDAE** (Astartinae) (p. 260)

†**Nargunella** Talent, 1963, *Mem. Geol. Surv. Victoria*, 24: 96

†**Yabea** Hayami, 1965, *Mem. Fac. Sci., Kyushu Univ.*, (D, Geol.) 17 (2): 92

Family **ASTARTIDAE** (Eriphylinae) (p. 261)

†**Miyakoella** Hayami, 1965, *Mem. Fac. Sci., Kyushu Univ.*, (D, Geol.) 17 (2): 100

Family **CARDIIDAE** (Cardiinae) (p. 264)

†**Globocardium** Hayami, 1965, *Mem. Fac. Sci. Kyushu Univ.*, (D, Geol.) 17 (2): 116

Family **TRAPEZIIDAE** (p. 296)

†**Aphaea** Dailey & Popenoe, 1966, Univ. Calif. Publ. Geol. Sci., 65: 9

?, Family **GLOSSIDAE** (p. 298)

†**Isocardinioides** Fan, 1963, Acta Paleont. Sinica, 11: 523

Family **KELLIPELLIDAE** (p. 300)

†**Savanella** Zhgenti, 1961, Soob. Akad. Nauk Gruz. SSSR, 27: 45

?, Family **CORBICULIDAE** (p. 300)

†**Arguniella** "Ch. Kolesnikow", fide Martinson, 1964, Colloque du Juras-sique, Luxemburg, 1962: 160, 161 [mentioned as a characteristic Upper Jurassic freshwater molluscan genus of Asia, but without further reference]

Arguniella (? err. pro *Argun-* Kolesnikow) Yakushina, 1965, Referat. Zhurn., Geol., 1965 (3), Paleozool.: 49 [assignment to Corbiculidae is based on this entry.]

Family **VENERIDAE** (Pitarinae) (p. 309)

†**Loxo** Dailey & Popenoe, 1966, Univ. Calif. Publ. Geol. Sci., 65: 15

Family **VENERIDAE** (Sunettinae) (p. 307)

†**Nagaoella** Hayami, 1965, Mem. Fac. Sci., Kyushu Univ., (D, Geol.) 17 (2): 145

Family **PHOLADOMYIDAE** (p. 332)

Palacoscomya (err. pro *Palacocosmomya* Fletcher, 1946) Bunney, Curds & Soper, 1966, Zool. Rec., 100 (1963) Moll.: 172

Systematic Position Uncertain

†**Kasancoviella** Ragozin, 1964, Vopr. geol. Krasnoyarskogo Kraya., M. Mosk. In-ta., (1965): 120 [listed, p. 346 as n.n. after Ragozin, 1962]

REVISIONS IN ASSIGNMENTS

The study by Pojeta of the North American Ambonychiidae (1966, *Palaeontogr. Amer.*, vol. 5) indicates that the genus *Joachymia* Růžicka, 1949, and possibly also *Dvorecia* Růžicka (both on p. 159) are more properly to be referred to the family Pterineidae (p. 173); and the genera *Modiella* Hall, 1885, *Mytilops* Hall, 1870, (both on p. 159) and *Pyanomya* Miller, 1881 together with the erroneous spelling, *Pianomya* (both on p. 160) should be referred to the Modiomorphidae (p. 198).

Family **BERNARDINIDAE** Keen, 1963

The writer overlooked Miss Keen's creation of this family for the genera *Bernardina* Dall, 1910 (p. 262) and *Halodakra* Olsson, 1961 (p. 318). It should be assigned to the superfamily Arcticacea (p. 293).

The generic names *Chavanella* Jaworski, 1938 and *Eomiodon* Chavan., 1936, synonyms of *Miodomeris* Chavan, 1938, should be transferred from the Carditidae (p. 256) to the Neomiodontidae (p. 295).

INDEX

Page reference in roman refers to boldface valid names in text. Page reference in italic refers to invalid names.

A

Abarbatia	142	Actinopecten	181	Aetostreon	192
Abathoceramus	168	Actinophorus	166	Aficarca	148
Abbreviatiana	216	Actinoptera	175	Africardia	233
Abichia	268	Actinopterella	173	Africofragum	264
Abiella	135	Actinopteria	175	Africogryphaea	192
Abisa	172, 172	Actinopterinia	174	Afrocardium	264
Abjorsenia	250	Actinostrea	192	Afronaia	201
Ablacomya	184	Actinostreon	192	Afroparreysia	202
Abra	290, 291	Actinotrigonia	227	Afropisidium	302
Ablanda	291	Actionaias	217	Agapella	295
Abrina	291	Actostreon	192	Agaria	255
Abruptolopha	192	Actryonia	192	Agelasina	293
Acalliana	216	Acuminata	198	Agerostrea	192
Acanthocardia	264, 265, 266, 267	Acuticosta	201	Agina	324, 326
Acanthocardium	264	Acutostrea	192	Aglia	217
Acanthopecten	176	Acyrena	300	Agnocardia	265
Acanthotrigonia	227	Adachna	271	Agnomyax	283
Acantocardia	264	Adacna	271	Agonisca	227
Acaphis	287	Adacnarca	150	Agria	237
Acar	142	Adacne	271	Agriodesma	337
Acardia	239, 346	Adamiana	216	Agriopleura	237
Acardo	235, 264	Adamussium	182	Agriopoma	309
Aathocardia	264	Adasius	289	Aguilerella	165
Acesta	190	Adipicola	151, 155	Aguileria	165
Acharax	132	Adontophora	225	Ahtiocncha	175
Achasmea	252	Adontorhina	245	Aigyromya	332
Acila	127	Adrana	128	Akebiconcha	293
Acinophorus	166	Adranaria	125	Alactodea	278
Aclistothyra	248	Adranella	128	Alasmadonta	211
Acolus	313, 314	Adroina	128	Alasmedonta	212
Acorylus	282	Adspergillum	340	Alasmesodonta	212
Acostaea	221	Adula	151	Alasmidonta	212, 214
Acostea	221	Adulomya	132	Alasminota	212
Acreuciroa	341	Aediculus	135	Alasmodonta	212
Acritopaphia	313	Aegericiana	209	Alasmodonta	212
Acroceramus	168	Aegilops	344	Alasmodonta	212
Acromytilus	151	Aeglia	217	Alathyria	224
Acropagia	282	Aeidimytilus	151	Albimanus	336
Acrosterigma	264	Aelga	335	Albisa	172
Actidodonta	225	Aene	285	Alcetryonia	192
Actinidonta	225	Aenigma	189	Alectrionia	192
Actinobalus	255	Aenigmoconcha	201	Alectronia	192
Actinobolus	255	Aenona	283	Alectryonella	192
Actinobulus	255	Aeona	283	Alectryonia	192
Actinoceramus	168	Aeora	307	Alectryossia	192
Actinochlamys	178	Aequineithea	350	Alectryouia	192
Actinodesma	173, 175	Aequipecten	178	Alectryonia	193
Actinodonta	225	Aequipectus	178	Alicia	338, 339
Actinodontophora	226	Aequivalvis	178	Aligena	254
Actinomya	198, 199, 333	Aequiyoldia	128	Alismadon	212
Actinonaias	217	Aeqviyoldia	128	Allerisma	135
		Aeretica	283	Allocardium	344
		Aetheria	220	Allodesma	199

Alloerisma	135	Amphidonte	193	Angustostrea	193
Allogramma	337	Amphijanira	176	Aniscardia	293, 293
Alloides	320	Amphilepida	252	Anisocorbula	320
Alloidis	320	Amphinaias	202	Anisodonta	254
Alloerisma	135	Amphiodonta	193	Anisoperna	166
Allomactra	273, 274	Amphipsammus	287	Anisorhynchus	320
Allonychia	158	Amphitaea	311	Anisorhyncus	320
Allopagus	300	Amphithaea	311	Anisothyris	320
Allorisma	135, 137	Amphitonde	193	Annachlamys	178
Allorismiella	137	Amphitriscoelus	234	Annatina	336
Alnifia	174	Ampithaea	311	Anningella	160
Aloides	320	Ampliata	240	Anningia	160
Aloidis	320	Amusiopecten	181	Annuliconcha	176
Alpecanusiana	209	Amusium	181, 182	Anodea	346
Alucinoma	240	Amussiopecten	181	Anodiopsis	199
Alula	136	Amussium	181	Anodon	212
Alveinus	300	Amyantis	309	Anodonta	212, 212
Amathusia	272, 324	Amygdala	313, 315		213, 214, 216
Amatusia	272	Amygdaloniaias	218	Anodonte	212
Amblamodon	212	Amygdalum	151	Anodontes	212, 221
Amblasmodon	212	Anadara	145, 145, 146	Anodonthophora	225
Amblema	202	Anadarca	145	Anodontia	240, 242
Amblemoidea	202	Anadaria	145	Anodontigenus	212
Ambonicardia	293	Anadura	145	Anodontina	212
Ambonichia	158	Anadonta	212	Anodontites	221, 221
Ambonychia	158, 159	Anadontina	212	Anodontoides	212
Ambonychinia	158	Anafina	336	Anodontophora	225
Ambonychiopsis	159	Anaitis	315	Anodontopleura	234
Ambuscintilla	252	Anapa	248, 278	Anodontopsis	199, 212
Ameghinomya	305	Anapella	278	Anodontostrea	193
Amekiglans	255	Anaplomya	334	Anodota	212
Americana	300	Anapteris	320	Anodotites	221
Americardia	265	Anatimya	336	Anofia	307
Americuna	255	Anatina	273, 274, 336	Anomala	300, 301
Ameroda	302	Anatinella	278	Anomalocardia	315
Amerycina	248	Anatiniana	216	Anomalocarda	145
Amesoda	302	Anatinigenus	336	Anomalocardia	145, 315, 316
Amesodesma	278	Anatipoecten	178	Anomalocoelia	159
Amesodon	302	Anaucella	183	Anomalodiscus	315
Amia	188	Ancella	183	Anomalodonta	159
Amiantis	309	Anchomasa	326	Anomalokellia	248
Amigdalum	151	Anchomosa	327	Anomalokellya	248
Amisoda	302	Anchosoma	327	Anomalolima	190
Amita	162, 163	Ancilla	134	Anomalolina	190
Amnicana	305	Ancliffia	260	Anomalomya	349
Amnicusiana	210	Anderkenia	174	Anomalopleura	332
Amnigenia	200	Andrussella	273	Anomaloplueroidea	332
Amoebea	178	Anelasmodon	212	Anomia	163, 189, 189
Amonotis	184	Anelasmodontia	212	Anomianella	189
Amotapus	320	Anfilla	240	Anomigenus	189
Amphiarus	295	Angarodon	258	Anomiostrea	351
Amphicardium	265	Angellum	139	Anomalocardia	145
Amphichaena	287	Angelus	283	Anomalolima	190
Amphichama	231	Angina	324	Anomoptychus	235
Amphicoelia	159	Anguipecten	178	Anomya	189
Amphidesma	292, 334	Angulus	283	Anodontites	221
Amphidona	287	Angustella	165	Anodontopsis	199
Amphidonta	193	Angusticardo	254		

- Anonica 163
 Anopaea 168
 Anopisthodon 229
 Anoplomya 334
 Anoplophora 225
 Anoplophoria 225
 Anoptera 159
 Antediplodon 224
 Antetrichomya 151
 Anthonia 262
 Anthonya 262
 Anthonyia 262
 Anthracomya 160, 161
 Anthraconaia 160, 161
 Anthraconauta 160
 Anthraconeilo 125
 Anthraconeilopsis 125
 Anthracoptera 160
 Anthracosia 200
 Anthracosphaerium 200
 Anticorbula 337
 Antigona 305, 306
 Antigone 305
 Antiguamya 319
 Antijanira 176
 Antilla 240
 Antillocaprina 235
 Antinioche 315
 Antipecten 178
 Antipleura 134
 Antiquicyprina 293
 Antiquilima 190
 Anulipecten 176
 Anulostrea 193
 Anunio 202
 Anuscula 239
 Aparthyria 224
 Aperiploma 336
 Aphaea 352
 Aphanaiia 160
 Aphania 160
 Aphrodina 307
 Aphrodita 265
 Aphrodite 265
 Aphrodithe 265
 Aphrodora 309, 310
 Apiocardia 265
 Apiotrignonia 227
 Aplodon 221, 223
 Apocardia 293
 Apolymetis 283, 285
 Aporema 332
 Appius 212
 Apricardia 233
 Apscheronia 271
 Aptolinter 139
 Apulites 237
 Aquaria 340
 Araeopleura 233, 234
 Aralocardia 298
 Arca 142, 143, 144
 Arcacites 142
 Arcaria 142
 Arcavicula 163
 Archa 142
 Archaeocardium 272
 Archaeodon 141
 Archanodon 200
 Archicardium 265
 Archigenus 142
 Archiparveysia 202
 Archivesica 299
 Arcicardium 270
 Arcidens 212
 Arcidopsis 202
 Arcinella 231, 232, 255, 324
 Arcinellina 324
 Arclites 142
 Arcomopsis 136
 Arcomya 332
 Arcomyopsis 136
 Arcomytilus 151
 Arconaia 212
 Arconalia 212
 Arcopagella 283
 Arcopagia 283
 Arcopaginula 283
 Arcopagiopsis 283
 Arcopella 283
 Arcoperna 151
 Arcopogia 283
 Arcopsis 142
 Arcoptera 140, 142
 Arcostrea 193
 Arctica 293, 293
 Arctinula 182
 Arctoa 311
 Arctoe 311
 Arctoë 311
 Arctonychia 159
 Arctoprattulum 265
 Arctostraea 193
 Arctostrea 193
 Arctotis 185
 Arcturella 255
 Arcturellina 255
 Arcturus 255
 Arcuatula 151, 151, 153, 163
 Arcula 142
 Arcullaea 142
 Arculus 255
 Ardeamya 283
 Arealiana 216
 Arenaria 291
 Arene 244
 Arenomya 319
 Areocuculla 140
 Areopagia 283
 Argina 145
 Arginarca 145
 Arginella 146
 Arginopsis 146
 Argoderma 188
 Argopecten 178
 Arguniella 352
 Argus 188
 Argyroconchites 347
 Argyrodonax 278
 Argyromya 332
 Aricula 163
 Arietina 233
 Arisaigia 125
 Aristella 175
 Aristerella 175
 Aristoceramus 168
 Arkansia 212
 Arkitella 201
 Armequipecten 178
 Armida 293
 Armimiltha 240
 Arnaudia 235
 Arnoldia 345
 Arnoldina 212
 Arnouldiana 216
 Aroa 142
 Arotonaias 218
 Arpadicardium 268
 Arquiniella 352
 Arrosiana 216
 Artarte 260
 Artemes 311
 Artemiderma 311
 Artemidoderma 311
 Artemis 311
 Artena 305, 306
 Arthenia 305
 Arthemiderma 311
 Arthemidoderma 311
 Arthemis 311
 Arthritica 248
 Arthropteron 221
 Artica 293
 Artimus 311
 Artonaias 218
 Artusius 279
 Arvella 151
 Arytaena 340
 Arytaene 340
 Arytene 340, 340
 Arythaena 340
 Asa 311, 317

Asaphinella	283	Aulacophora	342	Axinia	148
Asaphinoides	287	Aulacopleurum	344	Axinoderma	148
Asaphis	287, 287	Aulaeomya	152	Axinodon	245
Asbjornsenia	250	Aulocomya	184	Axinopsida	245
Asbjornsenia	250	Aulus	287	Axinopsis	226, 227, 245
Asbjornsenia	250	Aupouria	149	Axinulus	245
Ascinus	245	Aureitapes	313	Axinus	245
Ascitellina	283	Auriculites	347	Azar	322
Ashcroftia	141	Auriscalpium	336	Azara	322
Ashtaroha	260	Aurora	202, 203	Azarella	255
Ashtarotha	260	Australima	190	Azaria	255
Asiatotrigonia	227	Australpera	302	Azor	289, 290
Asinodonta	254	Austriella	240	Azorinus	290
Asmida	293	Austrodosinia	311		
Asoella	176	Austrolima	190		
Aspalima	149	Austromacoma	283		
Aspatharia	221	Austromactra	273		
Asperarca	142	Austromytilus	152		
Aspergilligenus	340	Austroneaera	342		
Aspergillum	340	Austronucula	127		
Aspergillum	340	Austroplatyodon	319		
Aspergillus	340	Austropteria	163		
Asphataria	221	Austrosarepta	149		
Aspidopholas	327	Austroscentilla	248		
Assa	317	Austroteredo	330		
Asselberghsia	175	Austrotindaria	131		
Astarte	260, 260	Austrotrigonia	227		
Astartea	260	Austroturquetia	250		
Astartella	260, 260	Austrovenus	315		
Astartellopsis	259	Autonoe	248		
Astartemya	261	Autonoe	248		
Astartila	322	Avardaria	268		
Astartopis	260	Avia	193		
Astartopsis	260	Avicardium	271		
Astatoceramus	168	Avicula	163		
Astenothaerus	338	Avicularia	163		
Asthenodonta	200	Avicularium	272, 273		
Astenothaerus	338	Aviculina	346		
Asticusiana	210	Aviculipecten	176		
Astortopis	260	Aviculipinna	157		
Atactodea	278, 278	Aviculolima	190		
Atactodea	278	Aviculomonotis	187		
Atalanta	293	Aviculomya	132		
Atamarcia	313	Aviculomylalina	160		
Ateriana	210	Aviculopecten	176		
Athletoceramus	168	Aviculoperna	163, 163		
Athlopecten	178	Aviculopinna	157		
Atomodesma	161	Aviculovulva	172		
Atopodonta	309	Avicupopecten	176		
Atreta	186	Avimactra	273		
Atrina	157	Avoniana	216		
Aucella	183	Awadia	265		
Aucellina	183	Aximea	148		
Augea	201	Aximedia	202		
Augustaia	174	Axinaetis	148		
Aulacoceramus	168	Axinaea	148, 148, 149		
Aulacomya	152, 184	Axinaeoderma	148		
Aulacomyella	184, 184	Axinea	148		

- | | | | | | |
|-----------------------|----------|-----------------------|----------|---------------------|---------------|
| Barytellina | 283 | Bicorium | 344 | Boussacia | 149, 150 |
| Bassina | 315 | Bicornia | 330 | Bowdenia | 342 |
| Bassinaria | 305 | Bicornuocopina | 233 | Brachidontes | 152 |
| Basterotia | 254 | Bicrenula | 125 | Brachidontes | 152 |
| Basterotella | 250 | Bidentina | 295, 296 | Brachiodacna | 270 |
| Batavusiana | 210 | Bihippurites | 236 | Brachyanodon | 213 |
| Bathmoceramus | 168 | Bilobaria | 250 | Brachyodonta | 152, 202 |
| Bathyamussium | 182 | Bilobata | 198 | Brachydontes | 152 |
| Bathyarca | 142 | Bilobites | 138 | Brachymeris | 244 |
| Bathycardita | 255 | Bineurus | 202 | Brachyodon | 152 |
| Bathycorbis | 246 | Binghami | 345 | Brachyodontes | 152 |
| Bathyspinula | 128 | Bingicardium | 265 | Bractechlamys | 178 |
| Bathytellina | 283 | Biocorbula | 320 | Bradicardia | 293 |
| Bathytormus | 262 | Biopholeus | 324 | Branchydontes | 152 |
| Batiarca | 142 | Biopholius | 324 | Brazzaea | 202 |
| Batissa | 300 | Biradiolites | 237 | Brazzea | 202 |
| Batista | 300 | Birostrina | 168 | Brebissoniana | 210 |
| Batolites | 236 | Birostrites | 237 | Brechites | 340 |
| Batolithes | 236 | Birostrum | 239 | Breviarca | 147 |
| Batolithus | 236 | Bissoarca | 142 | Brevicardium | 265 |
| Batyarca | 142 | Bissonychia | 159 | Brevimalleus | 172, 172 |
| Bautisa | 300 | Bithophagus | 152 | Brevinucula | 127 |
| Bayleia | 233 | Bittnerella | 140 | Briandiana | 216 |
| Bayleoidea | 233 | Bittneria | 163 | Briophila | 150 |
| Beaumontia | 172 | Bitubulites | 345 | Broeckia | 135 |
| Beccariana | 216 | Blagroveia | 277 | Brotiana | 216 |
| Beguania | 245 | Blainvillea | 313 | Bruetia | 244 |
| Beguina | 255 | Blainvillia | 313 | Bruniastarte | 261 |
| Belchlamys | 178 | Blairella | 344 | Bruntrutia | 293 |
| Bellostrea | 193 | Blanckenhornia | 178 | Bruzzaea | 202 |
| Bellucina | 240 | Blanfordina | 184 | Bryopa | 340 |
| Beloceramus | 168 | Bleta | 344 | Bryophila | 150 |
| Bendeglans | 255 | Bodmania | 139 | Bucarda | 298 |
| Bendemacoma | 283 | Boehmiceramus | 168 | Bucardia | 298, 332 |
| Bendonaera | 342 | Boeuvia | 240 | Bucardiomya | 332 |
| Bentharcia | 142 | Boiomytilus | 159 | Bucardita | 298 |
| Benthocardiella | 259 | Bomia | 248 | Bucardites | 298 |
| Bentholyonsia | 337 | Bonartemis | 311 | Bucardium | 265, 298, 347 |
| Benthoquetia | 250 | Bontaea | 336 | Buccardites | 298 |
| Bequania | 245 | Bontia | 336 | Buccardium | 298 |
| Bereiamya | 332 | Boriesia | 342 | Buccodus | 340 |
| Berenguiereana | 210 | Borissia | 128 | Buchia | 183 |
| Berenguieriana | 210 | Bornia | 248 | Buchiola | 133 |
| Berenguieriane | 210 | Borniae | 248 | Buchotrigonia | 227 |
| Bernardina | 262, 353 | Borniola | 249 | Budmania | 268 |
| Bernayia | 247 | Borniopsis | 249 | Bullata | 202, 207 |
| Berpolis | 221 | Bosempra | 283 | Bullella | 213 |
| Berthelinia | 349 | Bositra | 186 | Bulloideus | 224 |
| Besairiei | 168 | Bosphoricardium | 268 | Bulnaria | 244 |
| Besairieia | 168 | Bothrocorbula | 320 | Bunodus | 340 |
| Beushausenella | 175 | Botula | 152 | Burekhardtia | 166 |
| Beushausenia | 140, 174 | Botulina | 152 | Bureiamya | 332 |
| Biapholius | 324 | Botulopa | 152 | Burmesia | 334 |
| Biapholus | 324 | Botulopsis | 152 | Burriera | 162 |
| Biauris | 193 | Boucekia | 134 | Burtonia | 221, 223 |
| Biaurus | 193 | Bouleigmus | 172 | Bushia | 338 |
| Bicorbula | 320 | Bourdodia | 240 | Butor | 336 |
| Bicoreula | 320 | Bournonia | 237 | Butorella | 336 |

Bysoanodonta	302	Callizonata	309, 311	Carbonicola	200
Byssomia	324	Calloacar	143	Cardea	265
Byssanodonta	302	Calloarca	143	Cardia	265
Byssarca	143, 143	Callocallista	309	Cardiarius	265
Byssobornia	249	Callocardia	309, 309	Cardiella	133
Byssocardium	272	Callodonta	198	Cardigenus	265
Byssodesma	198	Callogonia	299	Cardilia	279
Byssodonta	302	Callolima	190	Cardilla	279
Byssomera	255	Callomyia	248	Cardilona	279
Byssomia	325	Callonaia	221	Cardima	265
Byssomya	324, 325, 325	Callucina	240	Cardinea	263
Byssonia	325	Callucinella	240	Cardinia	260, 264, 264
Byssonychia	159	Callucinopsis	240	Cardinioides	264
Byssopteria	159	Calobates	330	Cardiniomorpha	264
Bythiamena	260	Caloosarca	145	Cardiniopsis	260, 264
C		Calopodium	335	Cardinium	265
Cabralia	293	Calorhadia	128	Cardiocardita	255
Cacaphona	277	Caloromya	152	Cardiodonta	293
Cacaphonia	277	Calpitaria	309	Cardiola	133
Cadella	283	Calva	309	Cardiolaria	133
Cadomia	125	Calvitium	254	Cardiolithus	347
Cadmusia	327	Calyculina	302	Cardiolopsis	133
Caecell	278	Calyptogena	300	Cardiolucina	240
Caecella	278	Calyptopholas	327	Cardiomorpha	135
Caelogonia	296	Cama	231	Cardiomya	342
Caenonaia	202	Cameleolopha	193	Cardiopsis	162, 309
Caestocorbula	320	Cameola	231	Cardissa	265
Cafferia	202	Cameronia	221	Cardita	255, 256, 257
Caillaudiana	220	Cametrachaea	272	Carditamera	255
Caladacna	270	Camostrea	232	Carditameron	255
Calcara	336	Campiloceratites	239	Carditella	255
Calcaraea	337	Campptoceramus	168	Carditelle	255
Calceola	213	Campptochlamys	182	Carditellona	255
Caliculina	302	Campptonectes	182	Carditellopsis	256
Calista	309	Camuriana	216	Cardites	256, 256
Calistoderma	309	Canabina	143	Carditigenus	256
Callanaitis	315, 316, 317	Caneyella	184	Carditomantea	256
Calliarca	143	Cannabina	143	Carditopsis	259
Callicardia	265	Canthyria	202	Cardium	265, 268, 272
Callicistronia	312	Capillimya	336	Carduim	265
Callioscapa	221	Capisteria	281	Carduit	265
Calliscapla	221	Capisterium	347	Cardum	265
Callista	309, 309	Capistrocardia	325	Cardyomia	342
Calliste	309	Caprina	234, 234	Cariatis	309
Callistina	307	Caprinella	238	Carinastarte	260
Callistoceramus	168	Caprinula	234	Carinella	234, 273
Callistoderma	309	Caprinuloidea	234	Caritodens	174
Callistotapes	313	Caprotina	234	Carneola	302
Callistriche	152	Capsa	283, 283	Carnidia	268
Callistrichoderma	152	Capsa	287, 288, 317	Carolia	189
Callithaca	315	Capsaeformis	218	Carpenteria	189
Callitriche	152, 152	Capsaria	283	Cartissa	265
Callitrichoderma	152	Capsella	281, 287	Carum	287
Callitrichus	152	Capsigenus	283	Carunculina	218
Callitricoderma	152	Capsula	287	Carvalhoiana	216
Callitrigonia	227	Cara	145	Caryates	309
Callizona	309, 310, 311	Carbonarea	140	Caryathis	309
				Caryatis	309

Carydium	200	Chaceia	327	Chironia	249
Caryocorbula	320	Chaena	323	Chlamis	179
Casertiana	305	Chaenocardia	200	Chlamydeella	182
Caspa	283	Chaenocardiola	162	Chlamydina	179, 180
Caspicardium	271	Chaenodomus	198	Chlamydoconcha	253
Caspidaria	342	Chaenomya	137	Chlamys	179, 180
Cassanella	166	Chaenopaea	325	Chloromya	152
Cassianella	166	Chaenopea	325	Choena	323
Castalia	224	Chalamys	179	Choenomya	137
Castaliella	224	Chalmasia	172	Chondrodonta	157
Castalina	224	Chalmassia	172	Choniocardia	256
Castalioides	224	Chalmys	179	Chonocardium	138
Casterella	135	Chama	231, 232, 232, 240, 272, 319	Choristodon	317
Casteria	166	Chamaeformis	347	Choromytilus	152
Cataceramus	168	Chamaepholas	347	Christadens	202
Catella	140	Chamaetrachea	272	Chrysopseudodon	202
Catelsia	313	Chamahippopus	232	Cibota	143
Catilloides	271	Chambardia	222	Cibotica	152
Catillopecten	181	Chambardiana	220	Cicatella	250
Catillus	168	Chamberlainia	202	Cicatella	250
Catinula	193	Chamelaea	315	Cicatre	293
Catinulus	193	Chamelea	315, 316	Ciclopecten	179
Caudiculatus	202	Chamepholas	347	Cimitaria	137
Cavatidens	240	Chamepholas	347	Cinclidoceramus	168
Cavilinga	240	Chamepholas	272	Cinctodonta	338
Cavilucina	240	Chamigenus	232	Cinetodonta	338
Celtoides	258	Chamostraea	335	Cipleylella	232
Centralhyria	224	Chamostrea	335	Cipliacella	232
Centrocardita	256	Chamys	179	Ciplyella	232
Cephaloceramus	168	Chaperia	234	Ciprina	293
Ceramites	347	Chartadaena	270	Circe	306
Cerana	311	Chartoconcha	271	Circenita	306
Cerastes	265	Chattonia	262	Circinita	306
Cerastoderma	265, 265, 266	Chavanella	256, 257, 353	Circlimopa	149
Ceratisolen	279	Chelidoneura	222	Circographaea	193
Ceratobornia	249	Chelidoneopsis	222	Circogryhaea	193
Ceratoceramus	168	Chelidonura	222	Circogryphaea	193
Ceratoderma	265	Chenoconcha	131	Circomphallus	305
Ceratodesma	265	Chenopea	325	Circomphalus	305
Ceratomya	334	Chesterium	128	Circumpholos	311
Ceratomyopsis	334	Chevronais	224	Circulum	265
Ceratostrea	193	Chiapasella	238	Circumomphalus	305
Ceratostreon	193	Chiapasella	238	Circumphalus	305
Cerceis	272	Chiapasia	238	Cirena	300
Cercomya	336	Chiapassella	238	Cirene	300
Cercomyopsis	135, 137	Chimaera	157	Cista	213, 306
Cerenella	152	Chimaeroderma	157	Citharoceramus	168
Ceromya	334	Chimela	309	Citherea	305
Ceromyella	334	Chimera	157	Cladoceramus	168
Ceromyopsis	135, 334	Chine	315	Claibornicardia	256
Ceronia	278	Chion	281	Claibornites	240
Ceroniola	280	Chiona	315	Clamys	179
Ceropsis	258	Chione	213, 309, 315	Claraia	187
Cerullia	254	Chionella	309, 310	Clarkia	322
Cetoconcha	341	Chioneryx	315	Clathrodon	274
Cetomya	341	Chionista	315	Clathroconcha	256
Cetothrax	338	Chionopsis	316	Clathrodon	274
		Chiromia	249	Clathrolima	187

Clathrotellina	283	Codokia	241	Coprotina	234
Claudiconcha	317	Coealliophaga	296	Coquandia	319
Clausaria	330	Coecella	278	Cor	266
Clausina	245, 305	Coelastarte	260	Coralichlamys	179
Clausinella	316	Coelatura	202	Corallidomus	198
Clausinella	316, 317	Coelocyprina	293	Coralliochama	234
Clavagella	340	Coelodon	335	Coralliophaga	296, 296
Clavicosta	184	Coelogonia	296	Corallospondylus	188
Clavigella	340	Coelomactra	274	Coramya	325
Clavipholas	327	Coelopsis	262	Corba	247
Clavitrignia	227	Coeloteredo	330	Corbicella	292
Clavotrignia	227	Coestocorbula	321	Corbicellopsis	281
Cleidiophora	335	Cogeria	296	Corbicula	300, 301
Cleidophorus	125	Cokeria	202	Corbiculella	300
Cleidothaereus	335	Coleoconcha	252	Corbiculina	300
Cleidothaerus	335	Colletopterum	213	Corbiculla	300
Cleidothearus	335	Collignonicardia	293	Corbicellopsis	301
Cleionychia	159	Collithaca	316	Corbis	247
Clementia	313	Collitrichoderma	152	Corbula	287, 321
Clencharia	131	Collobiana	216	Corbulalamella	321
Cleobis	323	Collopterum	213	Corbulamella	321
Cleodoforus	125	Colombia	274	Corbulamya	321
Cleone	213	Colonche	316	Corbulica	301
Clepsydra	340	Colorimactra	274	Corbuligenus	321
Clessinella	302	Colpoceramus	168	Corbulomima	321
Clessinia	303	Colpomya	198	Corbulomina	321
Cletella	303	Columba	222	Corbulomya	321
Clidiophora	335	Columbia	222, 274	Corburella	281
Clidiphora	335	Colveraia	238	Corculum	265, 266, 266
Clidophorus	125	Comitileda	128	Cordiceramus	168
Clidophorus	125	Complanaria	213	Cordiola	133
Clidothaerus	335	Complanatiana	216	Cordiopsis	309
Climacoceramus	168	Complicachlamys	179	Cordissa	266
Climacotrigonia	227	Compsomyx	313	Cordiula	246
Clinocardium	266	Comptopallium	179	Cordium	266
Clinopistha	132	Comus	308	Cordula	303
Clionychia	159	Conchentopyx	250	Coriareus	250
Clipopteria	174	Conchocele	245	Corimija	338
Clisocolus	246	Conchodon	230	Corimya	338
Clistoconcha	336	Conchodromus	218	Coripia	259
Cloisonaria	330	Conchodus	230	Corlatura	202
Closonaria	330	Conchula	347	Cornea	303
Clossonaria	330	Concula	347	Corneicyclas	303
Clossonaria	330	Condylocardia	259	Corneicyclas	303
Clotho	244, 325	Condyloceramus	168	Cornelia	179
Clunaculum	290	Condylocuna	259	Cornellites	174
Clyonichia	159	Congera	297	Corneocyclas	303
Cnesterium	128	Congeria	297	Corneola	302
Cnisma	149	Congeriomorpha	159	Cornuacprina	234
Coalcomana	234	Congeriomya	346	Cornucardia	299
Cobrachephalus	175	Conocardiopsis	138	Cornucopia	239
Cochlearites	189	Conocardium	138, 138, 139	Cornuteredo	330
Cochlodesam	337	Conradilla	218	Coromya	338
Cochlodesma	336, 337, 337	Contradens	202	Corrugaria	303
Codaackia	240	Conucardia	299	Cortinia	332
Codakia	240, 240, 241	Convexopeten	179	Corunculina	218
Codalucina	241	Cooperella	318	Corymbichlamys	179
		Cooperellopsis	318	Corymya	338

- | | | | | | |
|-------------------------|--------------------|------------------------|---------------|----------------------|----------|
| Coryalis | 309 | Cratium | 347 | Ctenoides | 190 |
| Cosa | 150 | Cratomya | 332 | Ctenostreon | 190, 190 |
| Cosatova | 150 | Cremnoceramus | 169 | Cubitostrea | 194 |
| Cosmetodon | 140 | Crenatula | 166 | Cuccullaea | 141 |
| Cosmetopsis | 149 | Crenatuligenus | 167 | Cuculaea | 141 |
| Cosmioceramus | 168 | Crenella | 152 | Cuculea | 141 |
| Cosmogoniophora | 198 | Crenellodon | 152 | Cuculeaea | 141 |
| Cosmogoniophorina | 198 | Crenimargo | 248, 260 | Cuculearia | 140 |
| Cosmopseudodon | 202 | Crenipecten | 185 | Cucullela | 126 |
| Cosperella | 318 | Crenocirce | 306 | Cuculina | 141 |
| Cossmannella | 256 | Crenocrassatella | 263 | Cuculites | 141 |
| Costacallista | 309 | Crenodonta | 202 | Cucullaee | 141 |
| Costagyra | 193 | Crenomytilus | 152 | Cucullaea | 141, 141 |
| Costanaia | 202 | Crenostrea | 193 | Cucullaia | 140 |
| Costanucula | 350 | Crenotrapezium | 295 | Cucullaearca | 143 |
| Costanuculana | 128 | Crepispisula | 274 | Cucullaegenus | 141 |
| Costatoleda | 128 | Cretagryphaea | 193 | Cucullana | 141 |
| Costatoria | 226 | Cretocardia | 256 | Cucullarca | 143 |
| Costeina | 193 | Cricoceramus | 169 | Cucullaria | 140 |
| Costellacesta | 190 | Criocardium | 265, 266 | Cucullastis | 141 |
| Costellipitar | 309 | Criorchites | 347 | Cucullea | 141 |
| Costelloleda | 128 | Criorcites | 347 | Cucullela | 126 |
| Costigervillia | 165 | Crista | 306 | Cucullella | 126 |
| Costocyrena | 301 | Cristacites | 193 | Cucullia | 141 |
| Costokidderia | 253 | Cristadens | 202 | Cucullifera | 169 |
| Costulopteria | 174 | Cristaria | 213 | Cucullites | 141 |
| Courquiniana | 210 | Cruciella | 152 | Cuculloea | 141 |
| Cowperesia | 230 | Cruentata | 241 | Cucullona | 141 |
| Coxesia | 160 | Crustuloides | 262 | Cuculopsis | 140 |
| Cranatella | 262 | Cryphaea | 194 | Cucumaria | 202 |
| Crassostrea | 193 | Crypogenia | 218 | Cucumeria | 202 |
| Craspedodon | 299 | Cryptaulia | 234 | Cucumerunio | 220 |
| Craspedon | 299 | Cryptina | 226 | Cucurbitula | 323 |
| Craspedodonta | 222 | Cryptobema | 316 | Cultellus | 280, 290 |
| Crassadacna | 270 | Cryptochasma | 141 | Cultrensis | 280 |
| Crassatella | 262, 263 | Cryptocoelopsis | 262 | Cultriopsis | 165 |
| Crassatelligenus | 263 | Cryptodon | 245, 274, 276 | Culunana | 129 |
| Crassatellina | 263 | Cryptodonta | 319 | Cumberlandia | 220 |
| Crassatellistes | 263 | Cryptogramma | 316 | Cuma | 256 |
| Crassatellites | 263 | Cryptogrammia | 316 | Cumingia | 292, 292 |
| Crassatellopsis | 240 | Cryptomactra | 274 | Cumingia | 292 |
| Crassatillites | 263 | Cryptomya | 319 | Cummingia | 292 |
| Crassatina | 263 | Crypton | 246 | Cumularia | 230 |
| Crassialaria | 174 | Cryptonema | 316, 316 | Cuna | 256 |
| Crassiana | 210 | Cryptonemella | 316 | Cunaecorbula | 321 |
| Crassiconcha | 334 | Cryptopecten | 179 | Cunanax | 256 |
| Crassina | 260 | Crytodonta | 139 | Cuneamya | 135 |
| Crassinella | 260, 261, 263, 263 | Ctena | 241 | Cunearca | 145 |
| Crassitesta | 213 | Ctenamusium | 182 | Cuneigervillia | 165, 166 |
| Crassithracia | 338 | Ctendonta | 125 | Cuneoarca | 145 |
| Crassitina | 263 | Cteniopleurium | 185 | Cuneocobula | 321 |
| Crassivenus | 316 | Ctenites | 347 | Cuneocorbula | 321 |
| Crassostrea | 193, 194 | Ctenocardia | 266 | Cuneolus | 152 |
| Crassotrea | 193 | Ctenoconcha | 131 | Cuneomya | 135 |
| Crassula | 274 | Ctenodesma | 202 | Cuneopsidea | 202, 204 |
| Crassunio | 202 | Ctenodesmus | 202 | Cuneopsis | 202 |
| Cratis | 150 | Ctenodonta | 125 | Cunerus | 281 |
| | | Ctenodontella | 125 | Cuneus | 281, 307 |

Cunicula 202
 Cuphus 330
 Curionia 351
 Curricula 203
 Curtonotus 226
 Curvemysella 250
 Curvirimula 160
 Curvirostra 345
 Curvirostrum 140
 Curvostrea 194
 Curvula 157
 Curvulites 344
 Cuspicorbula 321
 Cuspidaria 342
 Cutellus 290
 Cyamiocardium 254
 Cyamiomactra 254
 Cyamionema 254
 Cyamium 254
 Cyaneitapes 313
 Cyanium 254
 Cyanocyclas 301
 Cyanum 254
 Cyastoderma 338
 Cyathodonta 338
 Cycladea 303
 Cycladella 251
 Cycladicama 244
 Cycladigenus 303
 Cycladina .. 251, 303, 349
 Cycladites 303
 Cycladius 251
 Cycladoconcha 251
 Cyclas 241, 293, 303
 Cyclina 312, 312
 Cyclinella 312
 Cyclinorbis 312
 Cyclocalyx 303
 Cyclocardia 256
 Cycloceramus 169
 Cyclochlamys 182
 Cycloconcha 199
 Cycloglans 256
 Cyclomactra 274
 Cyclomya 224
 Cyclonaias 203
 Cyclopecten 182
 Cyclopellatia 247
 Cyclorisma 313, 313
 Cyclorismina 313
 Cyclos 303
 Cyclostreon 186
 Cyclosunetta 307
 Cyclotellina 283
 Cyclothyrus 313
 Cyclus 303
 Cytina 312
 Cydippe 283

Cydippina 283
 Cyglas 303
 Cygnaeana 216
 Cyndrica 203, 206
 Cyndrus 203
 Cymatioa 248
 Cymatoceramus 169
 Cymatocyclas 303
 Cymatoica 283
 Cymatonota 198
 Cymbophora 274
 Cymbulostrea 194
 Cymella 341
 Cyntodonta 139
 Cyphoxis 143
 Cyphoxus 143
 Cyphoxys 143
 Cyphus 330
 Cyplyella 232
 Cypremeria 313
 Cypricadites 139
 Cypricardella 260
 Cypricardia 296
 Cypricardina 258
 Cypricardinia 258
 Cypricardites 139
 Cypricea 274
 Cypricerdites 139
 Cypricia 274
 Cyprimera 313
 Cyprimeria 313
 Cyprina 293
 Cyprinella 301
 Cypriniadea 293
 Cyprinopsis 293
 Cyprogenia 218
 Cyrachaea 241
 Cyrena 301
 Cyrenastrum 303
 Cyrene 301
 Cyrenella 245
 Cyrenobatissa 301
 Cyrenocapsa 301
 Cyreno-Cyclas 301
 Cyrenocyclas 301
 Cyrenodonax 301
 Cyrenodonta 245
 Cyrenoida 245
 Cyrenoidea 245
 Cyrenoides 245
 Cyrenolimopsis 149
 Cyrenopsis 295
 Cyrilla 151
 Cyrillista 151
 Cyrillona 151
 Cyrnea 301
 Cyrtoceramus 169
 Cyrtodaria 325, 325

Cyrtodera 325
 Cyrtodonarca 175
 Cyrtodonta 139
 Cyrtodontarca 175
 Cyrtodontopsis 159
 Cyrtodontula 139
 Cyrtodoria 325
 Cyrtonaias 218
 Cyrtonais 218
 Cyrtonotus 226
 Cyrtopinna 157
 Cyrtopleura 327
 Cyrtorostra 184
 Cyrtosolen 290
 Cyrtusiana 210
 Cysheara 308
 Cystia 190
 Cystigenus 190
 Cyteraea 308
 Cythaerea 305
 Cythera 308
 Cytheraea 308
 Cythera 305, 306, 308
 Cythereites 308
 Cytheria 308
 Cytherigenus 308
 Cytherina 308
 Cytheriopsis 308, 308
 Cytherocardia 298
 Cytherodon 126
 Cythoea 308
 Cytodaria 325

D

Dacosta 340
 Dacridium 152
 Dacromya 129
 Dacrydium 153
 Dacryomya 129, 129
 Dactylina 327
 Dactyloceramus 169
 Dactylus 153
 Daharina 258
 Dalacia 153
 Daliella 203
 Dalila 134
 Dalliconcha 165
 Dalliella 203, 208
 Dallistotapes 313
 Dallocardia 266
 Dallucina 241
 Damalis 221
 Damaris 221
 Danalis 221
 Danax 281
 Daonella 184
 Daphnaea 143

- | | | | | | |
|-----------------------|----------|-----------------------|----------|-----------------------|----------|
| Daphnaeoderma | 143 | Deshagesii | 127 | Dioeciostroaea | 194 |
| Daphne | 143 | Deshayesii | 127 | Dioeciostrea | 194 |
| Daphneoderma | 143 | Destacar | 143 | Dione | 309 |
| Daphnoderma 143, | 143 | Deuteromya | 183 | Dionositis | 213 |
| Darcinia | 274 | Deviobankia | 330 | Diotis | 184 |
| Darina | 277 | Devonia | 251 | Dipilidia | 233 |
| Darteplacatula | 186 | Dexiobia | 134 | Dipillidia | 233 |
| Datta | 166 | Dexobia | 134 | Diplasma | 222 |
| Davaricella | 241 | Diabolica | 151 | Dipleurites | 184 |
| Davidaschvilia | 300 | Diachora | 188 | Dipleurodonta | 198 |
| Davidia | 133 | Diamisotis | 213 | Diplodonta | 244 |
| Davila | 278 | Dianchora | 188 | Diplodon | 224 |
| Davilla | 278 | Dianisotis | 213 | Diplodonata | 244 |
| Davisia | 255 | Diaphoromactra | 274 | Diplodonta | 244 |
| Dceruska | 344 | Diaphragmella | 175 | Diplodontina | 249 |
| Decadopecten | 179 | Diatretus | 238 | Diplodontites | 222 |
| Decarambis | 213 | Diaurora | 203 | Diplondota | 244 |
| Decatopecten | 179, | Diberus | 153 | Diploplax | 327 |
| | 179, 180 | Diceras | 232 | Diplopseudodon | 203 |
| Deceptrix | 126 | Dicerata | 232 | Diplofanchiza | 186 |
| Dechaseauxia | 237 | Diceratia | 298 | Diplothyra | 327 |
| Dechenia | 135, 136 | Diceratigenus | 233 | Dipsada | 213 |
| Decipula | 251 | Diceratis | 298 | Dipsas | 213 |
| Decurambis | 213 | Diceratocardium | 299 | Dipsax | 213 |
| Degrangia | 325 | Dicerocardium | 299 | Dipterophora | 175 |
| Deikea | 274 | Dichora | 264 | Discites | 346 |
| Delectopecten | 182 | Dicranodesma | 251 | Discoceramus | 169 |
| Delia | 281 | Dicranodonta | 141 | Discomiltha | 241 |
| Delphinonaias | 218 | Dictyoceramus | 169 | Discomya | 203 |
| Delphinonais | 218 | Dictys | 160 | Disconaias | 218 |
| Deltachion | 281 | Dicyathifer | 330 | Discors | 266 |
| Deltamya | 332 | Didacna | 270 | Disnomia | 218 |
| Deltaodon | 150 | Didacnoides | 271 | Disparilia | 260 |
| Deltoideum | 194 | Didacnomya | 270 | Distefanella | 237, 238 |
| Dellopecten | 176 | Didimacar | 147 | Disteira | 344 |
| Demantia | 159 | Didonta | 325 | Distugonia | 319 |
| Deminucula | 127 | Didymotis | 187 | Dithalamia | 297 |
| Dendopecten | 179 | Dietrichia | 294 | Dithalmia | 297 |
| Dendostroaea | 194 | Digitaria | 260, 261 | Ditichia | 126 |
| Dendostrea | 194 | Digitariopsis | 260 | Ditypodon | 301 |
| Dendrostraea | 194 | Diglodonta | 244 | Divalinga | 241 |
| Dendrostrea | 194 | Digonimyia | 198 | Divalucina | 241 |
| Dentaspatharia | 222 | Digressodacna | 270 | Divaricalla | 241 |
| Dentelucina | 241 | Dihora | 264 | Divaricardium | 266 |
| Denticosa | 150 | Dilatata | 198 | Divaricella | 241 |
| Dentilucina | 241 | Dilecta | 162 | Divaricolima | 190 |
| Dentina | 321 | Dilora | 241 | Divarikellia | 249 |
| Dentimodiolus | 153 | Diluvarca | 146 | Divarikellya | 249 |
| Dentipecten | 179 | Dimeroceramus | 169 | Divarilima | 190 |
| Dentonia | 301 | Dimya | 183 | Divariscintilla | 252 |
| Dentoperna | 167 | Dimyarina | 183 | Divergidens | 256 |
| Deperetia | 179 | Dimyodon | 184 | Diversicostata | 269 |
| Depressiana | 216 | Dimyopsis | 186 | Djeffarella | 294 |
| Dermatomaya | 341 | Dinocardium | 266 | Dolabra | 344 |
| Dermatomya | 341 | Dinodaena | 272 | Dolichopteron | 175 |
| Desertella | 220 | Diodonta | 283, 325 | Doliolabis | 153 |
| Desfontainiana | 210 | Diodontopteria | 171 | Dolfusia | 311 |
| Deshagesia | 127 | Diodus | 301 | Domax | 281 |

Donaciarius	281	Dromus	218	Elasmogena	213
Donaciacardium	281	Dualina	134	Elasmogona	213
Donacigenus	281	Dubertretia	238	Elathia	241
Donacilla	278, 283	Ducipula	251	Electromactra	274
Donacina	281, 281	Dufoichaena	323	Electrina	163
Donaciocardium	281	Dunbarella	187	Electroma	163
Donacites	281	Durania	237	Electromactra	274
Donacopsis	301	Durga	230	Elegantarca	140
Donax	281	Duplipecten	179	Elegantinia	226
Dorbignia	236	Dux	138	Elegantula	292
d'Orbigny	236	Dvorecia	159, 353	Eleidophorus	120
d'Orbignyia	236	Dymia	184	Eleutherospondylos	188
Dorisca	306	Dymya	183	Eligmus	172
Dorsina	305	Dypsas	213	Elimata	190
Dorsomya	344	Dysmea	287	Elizia	287
Dorvillea	291	Dysnomia	218	Elligemus	172
Dosina	305	Dysnomya	218	Ellipsaria	218
Dosinella	311	Dysodonta	126	Ellipsopsiana	216
Dosinia	311	Dysonomia	218	Ellipsopsisiana	210
Dosinica	311	Dystactella	132	Elliptio	203
Dosinidia	311	Dythalamia	297	Elliptis	203
Dosinimeria	307	Dythalmia	297	Ellipto	203
Dosiniopse	307			Elliptoidens	203
Dosiniopsella	307			Elliptoideus	203
Dosiniopsis	307			Elliptotellina	283
Dosinisca	311			Elongaria	203
Dosinobia	311			Elongatiana	216
Dosinopsis	307			Elongatulusiana	210
Dosinorbis	311			Elpidollina	283
Dosinula	305			Eltopera	188
Dossinia	312			Elymella	135
Dozia	262			Embiana	216
Doziella	175			Embla	341
Dozierella	175			Emblema	203
Dozyia	262			Empleconia	149
Dracryomia	346			Enanticeramus	169
Dreisena	297			Enantiostreon	189
Dreissena	297			Enargetes	239
Dreissencia	297			Endmondia	135
Dreissenia	297			Endocostea	169
Dreissenomya	297			Endodesma	137
Dreissensa	297			Endomargarus	337
Dreissensia	297			Endopleura	291
Dreissensiomya	297			Englesia	303
Dreissina	297			Enigmonia	189
Dreistena	297			Enigmopteria	344
Drepanoceramus	169			Enkebergia	159
Dresseina	297			Ennucula	127
Dressena	297			Encephalus	297
Dreysseina	297			Ensarella	279
Dreysena	297			Ensia	334
Dreysenomya	297			Ensiculus	280
Dreysensia	297			Ensidents	203
Dreysentia	297			Ensigeruilleia	165
Driessena	297			Ensio	260
Driessenia	297			Ensio	279
Driessensia	297			Entellops	254
Dromas	218			Enteropleura	184

Entigona	305	Epilucina	241	Eumeretrix	308
Entodesma	337	Epioblasma	218	Eumicrotis	187
Entolium	185	Epitrisis	143	Eumodiolus	153
Entoliopsis	181	Eptoleda	129	Eumontrouziera	291
Entomonotis	184	Equichlamys	179	Eumorphotis	176
Entovalva	251	Eredona	322	Eumulleria	222
Entovolva	251	Ergenica	319	Eumytilus	153
Eoastarte	260	Ericina	248	Eunucula	127
Eocallista	301	Ericoceramus	169	Euostrea	194
Eocrassina	300	Eridonychia	159	Eupecten	177
Eocyclus	312	Erigidocardium	266	Eupera	303
Eodiceras	233	Eriphyla	262, 263	Euphenax	172
Eodiplodon	224	Eriphylopsis	262	Euphira	222
Eodivaricella	241	Erratisolen	279	Euphrata	213
Eodon	260, 261	Erodina	322	Euphyroceramus	169
Eodonax	282	Erodona	322, 322	Eupisidium	303
Eoinoceramus	169	Ervilia	278	Eupoleme	250
Eolymnium	203	Ervillia	278	Euptera	163
Eomactra	274	Erycina	248, 248	Euradiolites	237
Eomegalodon	230	Erycinella	259	Euralacia	316
Eomegalodus	230	Erycinigenus	248	Eurhomalea	313, 315
Eomeretrix	308	Erycinopsis	248	Eurinea	203
Eomiltha	241	Eryx	248	Euryanodon	222
Eomiodon	256, 295, 353	Escalima	190	Euryceramus	169
Eonaias	203	Eselaevitrigonia	227	Eurychasma	332
Eonavicula	143	Esmerarca	146	Eurydesma	162
Eontia	146	Estarte	260	Euryma	203
Eopecten	189	Estellacar	147	Eurymia	198
Eophysema	241	Etea	263	Eurymya	198
Eopinctada	163	Ethaeria	220	Eurymyella	198
Eopleurophorus	258	Etherea	220	Eurynaia	203
Eoprosodacna	269	Etheria	220	Eurynea	203
Eopseuma	232	Etheriigenus	220	Eurynia	203
Eopteria	134	Etheripecten	176	Eurytellina	283
Eoradiolites	237	Ethmocardium	266	Eusalacia	316, 317
Eoradiotes	237	Ethra	234	Eusebia	141
Eoschizodus	226	Euanodonta	213	Eustylon	277
Eosolen	279	Eubiradiolites	237	Eutapes	313
Eostrea	194	Eucallista	309	Eutellina	283
Eoteredo	330	Eucardium	266	Euterentia	313
Eotrapezinum	296	Eucharis	254	Euthydesma	135
Eotrapezium	296	Euchasma	134	Eutivela	308
Eotrigonia	227	Euchondria	185	Eutydesma	135
Eoursivivas	321	Euciroa	341	Eutylus	327, 328
Ephigenia	282	Euclusaea	345	Euvola	177
Ephippium	186, 186	Eucorbicula	301	Euxinocardium	269
Ephippodonta	252	Eucoria	341	Evillia	278
Ephippodontina	252	Eucrassatella	263	Exacholea	129
Ephippodontoana	252	Eufira	222	Exagyra	194
Epiceramus	169	Eufistulana	323	Excellichlamys	177
Epicodakia	241	Eugaimardia	253	Exegyra	194
Epicyprina	294	Eugenoceramus	169	Eximiothracia	338
Epideisis	140	Euglesa	303	Exitopinna	157
Epidiceras	233	Euglesia	303	Exocardium	266
Epihippopodium	198	Eulopia	241	Exocholea	129
Epilepton	255	Euloxa	296	Exochorhynchus	135
Epilobasma	218	Eumarcia	313	Exodiberus	153
Epiloblasma	218	Eumegalodon	230	Exogera	194

Exogira	194	Flexicorbula	321	Fusconia	203
Exogyra	194	Flexipecten	179	Fusculusiana	210
Exoleta	312	Flexiplis	203		
Exosiperna	153	Flexiptis	203	G	
Exotica	284	Flexopecten	179	Gabillotia	213
Exoyra	194	Flodacna	272	Gabinaria	147
Exputens	172	Floracna	272	Gaffraria	346
Eydyusiana	210	Florimetis	284	Gafrarium	306
Ezonuculana	129	Florisarka	287	Gaideropä	188
		Fluctiger	306	Gaimarda	253
F		Fluctogyra	194	Gaimardia	253
Fabagella	321	Fluctuger	306	Galactella	147, 147
Fabella	254	Flumina	303	Galataea	282
Faberlina	284	Fluminina	303	Galatea	282
Fabulina	284, 287	Flumininea	303	Galateia	282
Falcimytillus	153	Fluminium	303	Galateigenus	282
Fallartemis	312	Fluviolanatus	337	Galateola	282
Falsusiana	210	Foegia	340	Galathaea	282
Fasciculoconcha	176	Fogiella	334	Galathea	282
Fascinewellipecten	176	Follmamella	174	Galaxura	337
Fastimysia	252	Follmannella	174	Galeoma	252
Fatina	194	Follmannia	159	Galeomma	252
Felania	244	Fontinalina	303	Galeommella	252
Felaniella	244	Foramelina	175	Galeomma	252
Felariella	244	Fordilla	349	Galeomnia	252
Felicia	149	Formesulus	346	Galileia	304
Felipes	179	Formosulus	346	Galileja	304
Fenestella	189	Fortipecten	177	Gallandiana	216
Fenestrella	189	Fortlandia	129	Gallicusiana	210
Fenestricardita	256	Fossacallista	310	Gammaton	141
Ferganea	194	Fossarina	303	Gammysia	135
Ferganoconcha	200	Fossicula	222	Gardnerella	241
Ferrazia	230	Fossula	222	Gari	287, 287
Ferreta	246	Fossilarca	143, 144	Garum	287, 287
Ferricolaria	346	Foveadens	335	Gashochaena	323
Ficusocorbula	321	Fragilia	284	Gasterochaena	323
Filatovaella	260	Fragrum	266	Gastraena	284
Filiola	344	Fragum	266	Gastrana	284
Filius	133	Freia	262	Gastrana	284
Filosina	301	Freiastarte	262	Gastranella	317
Fimbria	247, 247	Freila	241	Gastranopsis	284
Fimbriella	246	Frenamya	335	Gastrochaena	323, 323
Finlaria	282	Frenguelliella	227	Gastrochaenia	323
Finlaya	310	Frieronsonia	218	Gastrochaenites	323
Finlayella	284	Frigichione	312	Gastrochaenocium	323
Fischeria	282	Frigidocardium	266	Gastrochaenolites	324
Fisheria	282	Frisis	143	Gastrochaenopsis	323
Fissilunula	298	Fronsella	250	Gastrochana	324
Fistula	279	Fuchsella	135	Gastrochena	324
Fistulana	323	Fugleria	143	Gastrochina	324
Fistulanigenus	323	Fulcella	254	Gastrochoena	324, 324
Fistularia	323	Fulgida	153	Gastrochorna	324
Flabellipecten	177	Fulpia	301	Gastrodiana	216
Flabellomya	332	Fulvia	266, 266	Gastrogaena	324
Flavamussium	182	Fundella	172	Gastrogena	324
Flaventia	313	Furcella	330	Gataron	272
Flavomala	287	Fusconia	203	Geinitzia	344
Flemingostrea	194	Fusconaja	203	Gelocardia	256

- Geloina 301
 Gelonia 301
 Geltena 274
 Gemellima 190
 Gemma 312, 313
 Gemmellaria 235
 Gemmellaria 235
 Gemmellarodus 230
 Genaxinus 246
 Geratrignonia 227
 Gerlus 189
 Germanoceramus 169
 Gervilia 165
 Gervilla 165
 Gervillaria 165
 Gervillea 165
 Gervilleia 165
 Gervilleioperna 165
 Gervilleia 165
 Gervillella 165
 Gervillia 165, 166
 Gervilliopsis 165
 Gestroiana 216
 Geukensia 151, 153
 Gevillia 165
 Ghyphaea 194
 Gibboconcha 295
 Gibbolucina 241
 Gibbomodiola 153
 Gibbonucula 127
 Gibbopleura 134
 Gibbosula 203
 Gigantopecten 177
 Gigantostrea 194
 Gigantostrea 194
 Gignouxiarca 143
 Gilbertharrisella 310
 Gilbertwhitea 140
 Gingillum 345
 Ginorga 264
 Girardotia 327
 Girtyana 129
 Girtypecten 176
 Gitocentrum 327
 Gitoventrum 327
 Glabaris 222
 Glabris 222
 Glabropecten 179
 Glans 256
 Glaucion 190
 Glaucium 190
 Glaucoderma 163
 Glaucomya 318
 Glaucanoma 318
 Glaucanome 318, 318
 Glaucanometta 318
 Glaucanomya 318
 Glaucus 163
- Glebula 218
 Glibertia 259
 Glicymeris 148
 Glissocolus 246
 Globicarina 323
 Globivenus 305
 Globocardium 351
 Globus 232
 Glochidium 213
 Glocomene 244
 Gloconome 244
 Glomus 129, 130
 Gloria 133, 134
 Gloripallium 179
 Glossiderma 298
 Glossites 135
 Glossocardia 296
 Glossoderma 298
 Glossus 298, 298, 299
 Glumebra 330
 Glycemeris 148, 318, 325
 Glyciana 216
 Glycilima 149
 Glycimera 325
 Glycimeria 148
 Glycimerigenus 325
 Glycimeris 325
 Glycydonta 316
 Glycymerella 148
 Glycymeris 148, 148, 318, 325
 Glycymerita 148
 Glycymerula 148
 Glyphaea 194
 Glyptamusium 181
 Glyptarca 133
 Glyptoactis 256
 Glyptocardia 133
 Glyptodesma 175
 Glyptoleda 129
 Gnathodon 274
 Gnathonoceramus 169
 Gnatodon 274
 Gnesioceramus 169
 Gnidiella 316
 Gobraeus 288
 Goldfussia 135
 Gomphina 313
 Gomphinella 314
 Gomphomarcia 314
 Gonamblus 203
 Gonidea 203
 Gonilia 260
 Gonimya 332
 Gonimyrtia 241
 Goniocardium 273
 Gonioceramus 169
- Gonioclasma 327
 Goniocuna 256
 Goniodon 126
 Goniodus 166
 Goniomactra 277
 Goniomeris 332
 Goniomerys 332
 Goniomya 332
 Goniomyaa 333
 Goniophora 198, 199, 343
 Goniophorella 162, 163
 Goniophorina 198
 Goniosoma 294
 Goniphora 198
 Gonodon 247
 Gonodus 247
 Gonoidon 126
 Gonomya 333
 Gonyomya 333
 Goodalia 244
 Goodallia 244, 260, 261
 Goodalliopsis 250
 Goosensia 256
 Goosensia 256
 Gorbula 321
 Gorizdella 194
 Gorizdrella 194
 Gosseletia 159
 Gotodonta 350
 Gouldia 306, 307
 Gouldiopa 306
 Gouodon 247
 Gradilucina 241
 Grammatodon 141
 Grammatodonax 282
 Grammatomya 288
 Grammisia 135
 Grammysia 135
 Grammysioidea 135
 Grammysiopsis 135
 Granaria 143
 Grandaxinaea 148
 Grandiarca 146
 Grandidieria 203, 208
 Grandipecten 177
 Granicorium 314
 Granigeriana 210
 Granoarca 143
 Granocardium 266
 Graphonaias 204
 Grassostrea 195
 Grateloupea 308
 Grateloupia 308
 Grateloupina 308
 Gratelupia 308
 Gratteloupia 308
 Gravidiana 216

Gregariella	153
Gresslya	334
Gressluya	334
Gresslya	334
Gresslyia	334
Griphaea	195
Griphea	195
Grippina	322
Grottriana	260
Grottriana	261
Gruenewaldia	226
Grundensia	252
Gryphaea	195
Gryphaca	195
Gryphaea	195, 347
Gryphaeigenus	195
Gryphaeostrea	195
Gryphea	195
Gryphellina	176
Gryphera	195
Gryphites	195
Gryphoea	195
Gryphoeostrea	195
Gryphorhynchus	166
Gryphostrea	195
Gryphus	232
Guerangeria	226
Guetera	330
Guettera	330
Guianadesma	337
Guizhoupecten	184
Gyanoeyclas	301
Gyrena	301
Gyropleura	233
Gyrostrea	195
Gythemon	294

H

Haasica	222
Haasiella	213
Haasodonta	224
Haastina	247
Habra	291
Hadrodon	204
Haenleinia	169
Haeratulula	317
Haeretula	347
Haernesia	166
Haicana	282
Haidaia	227
Halicardia	341
Halicardissa	341
Haliris	341
Halistrepta	337
Halobia	184
Haloconcha	341
Halodakra	318, 353
Halonanus	147
Hanonympha	343
Hamacuna	256
Hanaia	148
Hopalomia	333
Hapalomya	333
Haploceramus	169
Haplomochlia	288
Haploscapha	169
Haplothaerus	204
Hardaghia	238
Hardgia	238
Harlea	321
Harmandia	224
Harpax	186, 292
Hartwellia	293, 294
Harvella	274
Hastasia	327
Hataiarca	350
Hataiyoldia	129
Hatasia	327
Hatosia	327
Haumea	179
Hawaiarca	143
Heckingiana	210
Hecuba	282
Hedecardium	266
Hedycardium	266
Hefteria	226
Heikea	139
Heligmina	172
Heligmopsis	172
Heligmus	172
Helioceramus	169
Hellia	232
Hemicardia	266, 266
Hemicardium	162, 266
Hemicorbicula	301
Hemicyclodonta	279
Hemicyclonosta	279
Hemicycloster	279
Hemicyclostera	279
Hemicyclostoma	279
Hemidardium	266
Hemidiscors	266
Hemidon	213
Hemidonax	281, 282
Hemidonta	213
Hemientolium	176
Hemilastena	204
Hemilepton	248
Hemimactra	274
Hemimactza	274
Hemimactra	274
Hemimetis	284
Heminajas	225
Hemiodon	213
Hemiodonta	213
Hemipecten	183
Hemiplacuna	189
Hemiplicatula	186
Hemiraelites	233
Hemisolasma	204
Hemistena	214
Hemitapes	314
Hemycyclostera	279
Hensewiana	305
Henslowiana	305
Hercodon	284
Hercynella	134, 134
Here	241
Herella	241
Heretula	347
Heritschia	179
Hermione	316
Heroceramus	169
Herouvalia	284
Hertellina	284
Herzogina	262
Heteranomia	189
Heterdonax	288
Heterocaprina	235
Heterocarda	256
Heterocardia	274
Heteroceramus	169
Heteroclidus	335
Heterodicerias	233
Heterodon	204
Heterodonax	288
Heteroglypta	288, 288
Heteromactra	254, 273, 274
Heteromacoma	284
Heteromya	325
Heteropecten	176
Heteropholas	327
Heteropis	262, 262
Heterostrea	258
Heterotrigonia	227
Heterunio	204
Hettangia	281
Heudeana	204
Hexacorbula	321
Hiata	327
Hiatella	252, 325, 326, 337
Hiatrella	325
Hiatula	319
Hijitrigonia	227
Hilberia	179
Hilgardella	153
Hilgardia	129, 153
Himanthopoda	172
Himantopoda	172
Himella	337
Himeraelites	233
Himotopoda	172

Hina	305	Humphreysia	340	Idothea	247
Hindsia	254	Hunkydora	338	Idotoea	247
Hindsiella	254	Huxleyia	151	Idriniana	216
Hinemoana	316	Hyalokellia	250	Iheringella	222, 223
Hinnita	179	Hyalopecten	182	Iheringia	272
Hinnites	179	Hyatella	325	Ilioichione	316
Hinnus	180	Hybolophus	263	Ilonia	240
Hippagus 153, 300,	341	Hydrodaetes	166	Illesca	241
Hippella	341	Hylotrya	327	Illuviosiana	216
Hippelta	341	Hynnites	180	Ilyiria	204
Hippocardia	138	Hypania	271	Immanitas	239
Hippocephaloides	347	Hypanis	271	Immanites	239
Hippochaeta	167	Hypanthosoma	310	Imparilarca	146
Hippoctenites	347	Hypelasma	233	Imperia	345
Hippomya	138	Hypelesma	233	Inaequiceramus	170
Hippopes	273	Hyperotis	330	Inaequiptecten 176,	180
Hippopigenus	273	Hyperotus	330	Ineacardium	266
Hippopodium	199	Hyphantosana	310	Incanopsis	146
Hippopus 272, 273,	273	Hyphantosoma	310	Incrassatiana	216
Hippuritella	236	Hypnaxis	271	Incurva	198
Hippuritella	236	Hypochaeta	167	Indacar	143
Hippurites	236	Hypogaea	327	Indica	301
Hirudinaria	252	Hypogaederma	327	Indocrassatella	263
Hirundinaria	252	Hypogella	279	Indogrammatodon	141
Hipsaniana	210	Hypotrema	175	Indonaia	204
Hitia	249	Hypoxytoma	185	Indopecten	180
Hochstetteria	150	Hyppagus	153	Indoplacuna	186
Hochstetterina	150	Hyppurites	236	Indopseudodon	204
Hoferia	140	Hyrcania	271	Indotrigonia	227
Höferia	140	Hyrcanomya	271	Inequarista	331
Hoernesia	166	Hyria	224	Inequiptecten	180
Hoernesella	166	Hyriana	224	Iniana	201
Hoffetrigonia	230	Hyridella	224	Inoceramos	170
Hokonua 163,	164	Hyridunio	224	Inoceramus 170,	170
Holandriana	210	Hyriopsis	214	Inoceromya	170
Holdhausiella	137	Hyris	224	Inoculia	135
Hollandriana	210	Hyrkania	271	Inoperna	153
Holocraspedum	189	Hysteroconcha 309,	310, 347	Integricardium	266
Holopholas	327			Intermediana	216
Homala	284			Intomodesma	160
Homalina	284			Inversidens	204
Homaloceramus	169	I		Iolamprotula	351
Homeodonta	349	Iacra	291	Iotrigonia	227
Homoeodesma	338	Iaronia	204	Iouannetia	327
Homomya	333	Ibotrigonia	227	Iphegenia	282
Honeoyea	162	Icanotia	292	Iphigenia	282, 342
Honeymania	226	Ichthiosarcolithes	238	Iraquitellina	284
Hoplomytilus	160	Ichthiosarcolithus	238	Iridea	204, 224
Horiadaena	269	Ichthyosarcolithes 238,	238	Iridella	222
Horiadaena	269	Ichthyosarcolithes	238	Iridina	222
Horiopleura	234	Ichthyosarcolithus	238	Irinia	271
Hormomya	153	Ichtyosarcolithes	238	Irma	345
Horomya	153	Ichtyosarcolithes	238	Irona	314
Horusia	204	Idas	153	Irus 314,	335
Hubertschenkia	345	Idasola	153	Isarcha	288
Humbertiana	216	Idioceramus	170	Iscanotia	293
Humilaria	316	Idioteredo	331	Ischadium	153
Humphreysia	340	Idonearca	141	Ischyrina	134

- Ischyria 134
 Ischyrodonta 226
 Iscordia 298
 Isfariopsis 204
 Isicyprina 294
 Isoarca 132
 Isocardia 298
 Isocardia 133, 266, 298
 Isocardigenus 298
 Isocardinioides 352
 Isocardium 299
 Isoconcha 251
 Isocordia 299
 Isocrassina 261
 Isoculia 136
 Isohypina 294
 Isocyprina 294
 Isodoma 301
 Isodomella 301
 Isodon 281
 Isodonta 281
 Isognoma 167
 Isognomon 167, 167
 Isognomum 167
 Isognonum 167
 Isogonum 167
 Isoleda 129, 129, 130
 Isolimea 190
 Isomonina 189
 Isonuculana 129, 130
 Isopristes 225
 Isorcardia 299
 Isorobitella 251
 Isorropodon 296
 Isotancredia 281
 Issina 251
 Itippurites 236
 Iugosus 214
 Ivania 236
 Ixartia 338
 Izumia 301
 Izumicardia 256
- J**
- Jacksonarca 143
 Jaconia 241
 Jacqueminiana 210
 Jacquesia 137
 Jactellina 284
 Jagolucina 241
 Jagonella 241
 Jagonia 241
 Jagonoma 241
 Jahnia 133
 Janeia 132
 Janeira 132
 Janera 177
 Janira 177
- Janschinella 321
 Janupecten 180
 Jaronia 204
 Jataronus 232
 Jaworskia 177
 Jaworskiella 227
 Javorskiana 346
 Jesonia 256
 Jheringella 222
 Joachymcardium 272
 Joachymia 159, 353
 Joanisiella 244
 Joannia 160
 Joannisia 244
 Joannisia 210
 Joannisiella 244
 Jodamia 239
 Joldia 129
 Jolya 222
 Jouannetia 327
 Joufia 239
 Jourdheuiliana 216
 Jousseameana 210
 Jousseaumia 251
 Jousseamiella 251
 Juanetia 327
 Juannetia 327
 Jugonia 241
 Jugosus 214
 Jukes-Brownia 310
 Jukesbrownia 309, 310, 311
 Jukesena 314
 Julia 349
 Juliacorbula 321
 Junonia 129
 Jupiteria 129
 Jurassicardium 266
 Jurogryphaea 195
 Juxtamusium 180
- K**
- Kafirnegania 195
 Kaibabella 261
 Kakahuia 312
 Kaladacna 270
 Kalayoldia 129
 Kalentera 258
 Kalliphenga 204
 Kamaleda 129
 Kaneharaia 312
 Kaneoha 249
 Kaparachlamys 177
 Karadjalia 187
 Kasancoviella 346, 352
 Katadesmia 129
 Katalysia 314
 Katelisea 314
- Katelysia 314
 Katherinella 310
 Kathocardia 266
 Keenaea 267
 Kefersteinia 226
 Keliella 300
 Kellea 249
 Kellera 239
 Kellia 249
 Kelliella 300
 Kelliola 249
 Kelliopsis 251
 Kellya 249
 Kellyella 300
 Kellyia 249
 Kellyola 249
 Kemerovskia 346
 Kenerlia 335
 Kennerleya 335
 Kennerleyia 335
 Kennerlia 335
 Kennerlyia 335
 Kercomya 336
 Kereia 312
 Kermadysmea 288
 Kidderia 253
 Kidodia 225
 Kija 301
 Kikaiarca 350
 Kinerkaella 201
 Kinerkaellina 201
 Kingiella 254
 Kipia 235
 Kistinaia 204
 Kitsonia 344
 Klinoptera 174
 Knorii 198
 Kobayashites 166
 Kobya 294
 Kobyia 293
 Kochia 172, 172
 Kodymia 174
 Koenenia 126
 Kokanostrea 195
 Kolymia 160
 Kona 251
 Korobkovia 181
 Korobkoviella 269
 Korobkovitrigonia 227
 Kotorapeten 177
 Kralovna 133
 Kralowna 133
 Krumbeckia 246
 Krumbeckiella 162
 Kuehnia 237
 Kugleria 233
 Kuia 305
 Kummelia 324

Kuphus	330, 331
Kuriniua	342
Kurinula	342
Kurodomya	343
Kusbassconcha	346
Kwanmonia	351
Kymatox	274
Kyphus	231

L

Labayophorus	258
Labiosa	273, 274
Labis	153
Labrostrea	195
Lacanniana	216
Lacinea	232
Laciolina	284
Laconsilla	280
Lactemiles	252
Lacustrina	304
Laeda	129
Laevastarte	261
Laevicardia	342
Laevicardium	267
Laevicirce	306
Laevicordia	342
Laevignonus	291
Laevipinna	157
Laevirostris	204
Laevitcartium	267
Laevitrigonia	228
Lahilleona	272
Lahillia	272
Lajonkairea	317
Lajonkaireia	317
Lajonkairia	317
Lamelledens	204
Lamellenucula	127
Lamelliconcha	310
Lamellidens	204
Lamellileda	129
Lamellinucula	127
Lamellodonta	200
Laminaria	277, 278
Lampeia	338
Lamproscapha	222
Lamprotula	204
Lamprotura	204
Lampsilis	217, 218
Lampsilus	218
Lamsilis	218
Lamya	153
Lanceolaria	204
Landinia	263
Langsonella	166
Lanilda	188
Lanistes	153
Lanistina	153

Lanistria	153
Lapeirouseia	239
Lapeirousella	239
Lapeirousia	239
Lapidosus	204
Larkinia	146
Larma	308
Lasaea	250
Lasaeina	254
Lasaeokellya	249
Lasaeoneaera	251
Lasea	250
Laskarevia	236
Lasmigona	213, 214
Lasmonos	218
Lastena	214, 215
Lastenes	214
Latemaria	191
Laternula	336
Laternulina	336
Latiarca	141
Latitrigonia	228
Latona	282
Latosiliqua	288
Latraria	277
Laubeia	230
Laubriereia	251
Laubrieria	251
Lauriskia	199
Lavigno	291
Lavignon	291
Lavignona	291
Lavignonus	291
Laxicava	325
Laxopleurus	204
Lazaria	256
Lazariella	256
Lazarus	232
Leaia	258
Leckhamptonia	261
Lecompteus	153
Leda	127, 129
Ledaspina	129
Ledella	129
Ledina	129, 129, 130
Ledopsis	126
Legrandina	254
Legumen	314
Legumenaia	214
Legumia	218
Leguminaia	214
Leguminaria	279
Leibea	160
Leila	222
Leinzia	230
Leiochasmea	252
Leioconcha	310
Leiomya	291

Leiomyalina	160
Leionucula	127
Leiopecten	176
Leiopectinella	176
Leiopistha	341
Leioptera	175
Leiopterea	175
Leiopteria	175
Leiopteris	175
Leiosolenus	153
Leiovirgus	224
Lembulus	129
Lembulus	127, 129
Lemiox	218, 218
Lemotheuxiana	210
Lenbulus	129
Lens	204
Lenticularia	242
Lentidium	321
Lentillaria	242
Lentipecten	181
Lepidocardia	310
Lepidodesma	214
Lepilucina	242
Lepiroides	252, 253
Leporimetis	284
Leproconcha	166
Leptanodonta	214
Leptaxinus	246
Leptesthes	301
Leptina	279
Leptocardia	267
Leptochondria	189
Leptodea	218
Leptodesma	172
Leptodomella	136
Leptodomus	136
Leptomya	291, 336
Leptomyaria	291
Lepton	250
Leptonaias	204
Leptopecten	180
Leptosiphon	301
Leptosolen	279
Leptospatha	222, 223
Leptospisula	274
Leptoterraia	230
Leptothyris	244
Leptotrigonia	228
Leptum	250
Leptynoconcha	162, 163
Lesaea	250
Letourneuxiana	216, 220
Leptodesma	172
Leucoma	316
Leucoparia	274
Leucosilla	204
Leucothea	309, 310

Leukoma	316	Limnopagietia	269	Lipodonta	214
Leuroactis	256	Limnopappia	269	Liriodon	228
Levandaria	253	Limnoperina	154	Lirodiscus	262
Levicardium	267	Limnopsis	149	Liromytilus	154
Leviconcha	226	Limnoscapha	205	Liropecten	180
Levimarcia	314	Limnostracites	347	Lirophora	316
Levimyrtaea	242	Limnostrata	347	Liropteria	175
Levingtonia	204	Limnostrita	347	Lirotarte	261
Lexingtonia	204	Limoarca	191	Lisaea	250
Libithina	296	Limnopsis	149	Lissarca	149
Libitina	296	Limopis	149	Lissarcula	150
Libratula	251	Limopsilla	150	Lissochlamis	182
Libratuta	251	Limopsina	129	Lissochlamys	182
Libyaconchus	342	Limopsis	149, 150	Lissopecten	182
Licarca	146	Limopsista	149	Lissosphaira	242
Licarea	146	Limoptera	165	Listera	279, 291
Lichas	138, 267	Limosina	304	Listronites	347
Licinia	232	Limosis	149	Litharca	145
Lida	127	Limpsis	149	Litharea	145
Liebea	160	Limula	191	Lithiotis	189
Ligniperda	347	Linatulina	191	Lithoarca	145
Lignopholas	327	Linearia	284	Lithobia	199
Ligula	242, 291	Linetia	246	Lithocalamus	239
Liqumea	219	Linga	242	Lithocarda	346
Ligumia	219	Linitrignonia	228	Lithocardiopsis	268
Ligumina	219	Linotrignonia	228	Lithocardita	273
Lihophagus	153	Linscallia	167	Lithocardites	273
Lilangina	166	Linsdallia	167	Lithocardium	273, 346
Lilangula	166	Lintellaria	242	Lithodoma	154
Liliobankia	331	Linter	147	Lithodolina	154
Lima	190, 191, 191	Linucula	127	Lithodomus	154
Limacula	191	Lioberis	154	Lithophaga	154
Limaea	191, 204	Liocardia	299	Lithophagella	296
Limanomina	190	Liocardium	267	Lithophagus	154
Limarca	150	Lioconcha	310	Lithostreon	347
Limaria	191, 191	Liocyma	314	Lithotomus	154
Limatila	191	Liodonax	282	Lithotornus	154
Limatula	191	Liogriphaea	195	Litigiella	248
Limatulella	191	Liogryphaea	195	Litorhadia	129
Limatulina	176	Liogryphanaea	195	Litschkovitrigonia	228
Limea	191	Liogryphea	195	Lituyapecten	177
Limecola	284	Liomya	291	Lobaria	288
Limella	204	Lionconcha	310	Locardiana	210
Limicola	284, 291	Lionelita	249	Loeicardium	267
Limigenus	191	Lionsia	337	Loncosilla	280
Limipecten	176	Lionucula	127	Longinactra	274
Limnadea	219	Liophora	316	Longinuculana	130
Limnaea	204	Liopistha	341	Lonoa	291
Limnaeoderma	204	Liopteria	175	Lonosilla	280
Limnaeodorma	204	Liosolen	154	Loparia	294
Limnium	205	Liosolena	154	Lopatinia	141
Limnoarca	191	Liosolenus	154	Lopha	195
Limnobasilissa	204	Lioster	195	Lophocardium	267
Limnocardium	269	Liostrea	195	Lophonychia	159
Limnocyrena	301	Liotellina	284, 285	Loringella	149
Limnodacna	269	Liothyris	284	Loripedes	242
Limnoderma	204	Liotrigona	228	Loripes	242
Limnoica	214	Liouvillea	214	Loripinus	242

- Loricodermis 242
 Lortella 224
 Lostena 214
 Lovellia 274
 Loxo 352
 Loxocardium 267
 Loxoglypta 284
 Loxopleurus 205, 207
 Loxopteria 172
 Loxoptychodon 302
 Lubraria 277
 Lucasiella 187
 Lucina 241, 242, 242
 Lucinaxinus 246
 Lucinella 241, 242
 Lucinesca 242
 Lucinida 242
 Lucinidea 242
 Lucinigenus 242
 Luciniola 242
 Luciniscia 242
 Lucinoma 242
 Lucinopsis 242, 317
 Luciroma 312
 Ludbrookia 256
 Ludovicja 349
 Lunarca 145, 146
 Lunaria 146
 Lunopsis 149
 Lunulacardium 162
 Lunularca 146
 Lunulicardia 267
 Lunulicardium 162
 Lunulocardium 162
 Lunulucardium 162
 Lusina 242
 Lusitaniana 216
 Lutaria 277
 Luteacarnea 205, 208
 Luteamussium 181
 Lutetia 300
 Lutetina 255
 Luthraria 277
 Lutica 277
 Lutraria 277
 Lutrigenus 277
 Lutrícola 277, 284
 Lutrularia 291
 Lutromactra 275
 Lutrophora 277
 Lutvaria 277
 Luzonia 343
 Lycettia 154
 Lychas 138
 Lycodes 230
 Lycodus 231
 Lymnadea 219
 Lymnadia 219
 Lymneum 205
 Lymnium 205
 Lymnocardium 269
 Lymnopsis 149
 Lyocima 314
 Lyocyma 314
 Lyogryphaea 195
 Lyonciella 342
 Lyonna 337
 Lyonsia 337, 338
 Lyonsiella 342
 Lyratellina 284
 Lyridon 228
 Lyriodon 228, 345
 Lyriomyphoria 226
 Lyriopecten 187, 188
 Lyrocardium 265, 267
 Lyrodesma 226
 Lyrodesmas 226
 Lyrodon 228
 Lyrodus 331
 Lyronucula 226
 Lyropecten 180
 Lysianassa 333
 Lysonsiella 342
 Lyssochlamys 182
 Lythodomus 154
- M**
- Maackia 345
 Mabellarca 144
 Macalia 284
 Macalina 284
 Macaliopsis 284
 Maccoyella 185
 Maceris 232
 Macerophylla 232
 Macerophyllum 347
 Macerovillia 232
 Macha 290
 Machadoiana 216
 Machaena 278
 Machaera 279
 Machaerodonax 282
 Machera 279
 Machomya 334
 Macilentiana 216
 Macilentina 216
 Macoma 284
 Macomona 284
 Macomopsis 284
 Macoploma 284
 Macoyella 185
 Macra 275
 Macridiscus 314
 Macrocallista 310
 Macrochlamis 177
 Macrochlamys 177
 Macrodesma 139
 Macrodon 140
 Macrodonax 282
 Macrodonatella 140
 Macrodon 140
 Macroma 284
 Macrophyllum 232, 347
 Macropsammus 288
 Macrosolen 288
 Macrosteniana 217
 Macrotoma 284
 Mactesia 327
 Mactra 275
 Mactrella 275
 Mactrellona 275
 Mactresia 327
 Mactrigenus 275
 Mactrina 261
 Mactrinula 275
 Mactroderma 275
 Mactrodesma 275
 Mactroidea 261
 Mactromeris 275
 Mactrommya 246
 Mactromya 246
 Mactromyella 246
 Mactromyopsis 247
 Mactrona 275
 Mactropsis 278, 279
 Mactrotoma 275
 Mactrula 244, 275
 Madiola 154
 Madiolus 154
 Madrela 172
 Madrella 173
 Madrila 173
 Maenia 323
 Maenonia 323
 Maera 285
 Maetra 275
 Magadiceramus 170
 Magaleda 130
 Magaxinus 242
 Magdala 337
 Magdalia 337
 Magnavacula 163
 Magnonaias 205
 Mailleuxia 174
 Maillieuxia 174
 Maitaia 160
 Maizuria 166
 Maka 290
 Malagasitrigonia 228
 Malayomaorica 185
 Maleagrira 163
 Maleagrira 163
 Malleigenus 173

Malleolus	173, 331	Maryonychchia	350	Melosia	305, 306
Malleoperina	167	Masudapecten	177	Memocardium	267
Malletia	131	Matercula	134	Mendicula	242
Malletiella	131	Matheria	261	Mentula	346
Mallettia	131	Matheronia	233	Meotolima	191
Malleus	172, 173	Matis	285	Meradesma	278
Mallius	173	Matsumotoa	146	Mercenaria	316, 316
Malthesia	261	Mauricia	154	Mercimonia	314
Malvinasia	251	May	319	Meretriciana	217
Malvufundus	173	Mclearnia	164	Meretricisiana	211
Maminca	134	Meaeromya	254	Meretrissa	306
Maminka	134	Mecinodon	258	Meretrix	308
Manaia	148	Mecynodon	258	Meretrixiana	217
Mancikellia	249	Mecynodus	258	Meridosinia	312
Mancikellya	249	Medeella	237	Merignacia	249
Mancusiana	211	Medionidus	219	Merisca	285
Manoceramus	170	Mediraon	263	Merismopteria	175
Mantellina	191	Meekia	281	Merklinia	180
Mantellum	191	Meekiella	205	Meroe	307
Manticula	162	Mega	319	Meroena	307
Manupecten	179, 180	Megacardia	256	Merope	275
Manzanella	151	Megacardita	256	Meropesta	275
Maoria	162	Megacrenella	154	Mesafra	205
Maoricardium	267	Megacucullaea	141, 141	Mesanodon	214
Maorimactra	275	Megadesma	282	Mesocallista	308
Maoritellina	285	Megadesmus	323	Mesocibota	144
Maorithyas	246	Megadiceras	233	Mesocorbicula	302
Maoritrigonia	228	Megadomus	214	Mesocuna	257
Marama	305	Megagrypha	136	Mesodesma	278
Marcia	314, 314	Megaladon	231	Mesodicerias	233
Marcou	198	Megaloceramus	170	Mesohyridella	224
Margariona	184	Megalodon	231	Mesolinga	242
Margarita	163, 205	Megalodonta	231	Mesomiltha	242
Margaritana	221	Megalodus	231	Mesonaias	219
Margaritanopsis	221	Megalomoidea	231	Mesopleum	180
Margaritaria	333	Megalomus	231	Mesopholas	328
Margaritifera	163, 164, 220, 221	Megalomys	231	Mesopleura	290
Margaritiphora	164	Megaloniaias	205	Mesosaccella	130
Margaritites	164	Megalonoidea	205	Mesotrigonia	228
Margaritophora	164	Megambonia	199, 200	Metabola	277
Margaron	205	Megapitaria	310	Metadacna	269
Margaritifera	221	Megapraeonia	261	Metapalaeoneilo	126
Margatifera	221	Megaptera	159, 219	Metapalaeonucula	126
Margatifera	221	Megapteria	159	Metaptera	219
Marginella	346	Megatrigenia	228	Metaxylophaga	328
Marginelligenus	346	Megayoldia	130	Metis	285, 314
Margoran	205	Megaxinus	242	Metris	285
Margostrea	195	Meiocardia	299	Mewalomus	231
Mariana	211	Meisenia	310	Mexicardia	267
Marikellia	249	Melanaxinaea	148	Micatula	186
Marioniana	217	Melasiana	211	Mieramussium	182
Marma	305	Melaxinaea	148	Micranodonta	214
Marshalliella	222	Meleagrina	164	Microcallista	310
Martensnaias	219	Meleagrinnella	185	Microcardium	267
Martesia	327, 328	Meleagris	164	Microcirce	306
Martesiella	328	Melina	167, 167	Microcondylaea	214
Martinea	291	Melliteryx	248	Microcondylus	214
Marwickia	310, 310	Mellitua	131	Microcoripia	242

Microcucullaea	144	Mioporomya	341	Molukkana	345
Microcyprina	294	Miorangia	275	Moncetia	205
Microdon	260, 261	Mirapecten	180	Moncondylaea	222
Microdonella	260, 261	Miratacar	144	Monelagmus	219
Microdonta	201	Miridas	154	Monelasmus	219
Microdontella	201	Mirtea	242	Monia	189
Microdantia	224	Miserinotus	226	Monica	189
Microfragum	267	Misidioptera	191	Monitilora	243
Microloripes	242	Mitella	347	Monnieria	233
Micromactra	275	Mitilus	154	Monocondilaea	222
Micromeris	259	Mitriodon	222	Monocondyla	222
Micromya	219	Mitrocaprina	235	Monocondylaea	222
Micromytilus	150	Mittha	242	Monocondylea	222
Micronaias	205	Mittrea	244	Monocondyloia	222
Micronectes	182	Mitylus	154	Monocondylus	205
Micropolia	254	Mixtipecten	180	Monodacna	271
Micropteria	175	Miyagipecten	181	Monodaena	271
Microstagon	244	Miyakoella	351	Monodonta	214
Microtrigonina	228	Mizuhopecten	177	Monodontina	205
Microyoldia	130	Mnataia	126	Monocciostrea	195
Microvexillum	331	Mnataria	126	Monocciostrea	196
Middalya	261	Mochovia	160	Monocia	205
Migonitis	248	Modeolus	154	Monoplax	328
Migranaja	205	Modiella	154, 159, 353	Monopleura	130, 233
Mikrola	292	Modiococoncha	200	Monopteria	165
Mila	162	Modiodesma	199	Monothyra	328
Milletiana	217	Modiola	154	Monotis	184
Milligaretta	288	Modiola-arca	144	Montacula	251
Milneria	258	Modiolaarca	144	Montacuta	251, 251
Miltha	242	Modiolacea	154	Montacutona	251
Milthea	242	Modiolacra	154	Montaguia	251
Miltheoidea	242	Modiolarca	144, 154, 154, 253	Montanaria	240
Milthoidea	242	Modiolarca	154, 154, 253	Monticula	251
Milthona	242	Modiolarca	253	Montrouzieria	291
Mimachlamys	180	Modiolaria	154	Moquicardium	269
Mimarcaria	144	Modiolatus	154	Moquiniana	211
Mimetostreon	185	Modioliformia	144	Moreletiana	211
Mimoceramus	170	Modioligenus	154	Mortacuta	251
Minepharus	258	Modiolina	154	Moulinea	275
Minetrigonia	228	Modiolites	154	Moulinia	275
Minipisum	257	Modiolla	155	Mouretia	237
Minnivola	177	Modiolodon	199, 199	Mrsiella	201
Minormalletia	131	Modioloides	349	Mrassiella	201
Miocardellia	299	Modiolopsis	199	Mucidusiana	211
Miocardia	299	Modiolopsis	199	Muelleria	222
Miocardiella	299	Modioloria	155	Mulina	275
Miocardiopsis	299	Modiolotus	155	Mulinarca	147
Mioclausinella	317	Modiolula	155	Mulina	275
Miocardiopsis	299	Modiolus	153, 154, 155	Mulinia	275
Miocruella	205	Modiolusia	155	Mulinoides	275
Miodomeris	256, 257, 353	Modiomorpha	199	Mulleria	222
Miodon	257, 295, 296	Modiomorphella	199	Mulletia	167
Miodontiscus	257	Modioptera	160	Murcia	316
Miodontopsis	295, 296	Moera	283, 285	Murraia	214
Mioerycina	249	Moerella	283, 285	Musculinum	304
Miophoria	226	Mogdale	337	Musculiopsis	296
		Mokattamia	295	Musculista	155
		Moldia	130	Musculium	302, 304, 304

Musculum 304
 Musculus 153, 154, 155, 284, 285
 Mutela 222
 Mutelina 222
 Mutiella 247
 Mweruella 205
 Mya 214, 319
 Myacites 334
 Myadesma 322
 Myadora 338
 Myadoropsis 338
 Myalina 161, 319
 Myalinadonta 165
 Myalinella 161
 Myalinodonta 165
 Myalinopsis 187
 Myalinoptera 161
 Myalinopterella 159
 Myalinopteria 161
 Myapalmula 155
 Myaparo 155
 Myarina 319
 Myarius 319
 Myastrophia 345
 Myatella 337
 Mycepodella 222
 Mycetodopa 222
 Mycetopoda 222
 Mycetopodella 222
 Mycetopodus 222
 Mycetopus 222
 Myctromya 247
 Myes 319
 Mygallia 281
 Myia 319
 Myisca 205
 Myites 348
 Mylilus 155
 Mylitoides 297
 Myllita 249
 Myllitella 250
 Myocama 338
 Myocamus 338
 Myocardia 269
 Myochama 338
 Myochlamys 179, 180
 Myoconcha 258
 Myoconchus 258
 Myodora 338
 Myoforceps 155
 Myomactra 277
 Myonera 343
 Myonia 323
 Myopara 155
 Myoparo 155
 Myopholas 334
 Myophorella 228

Myophoria 226
 Myophoricardium 259
 Myophorigonia 228
 Myophoriocardium 259
 Myophoriogonia 228
 Myophoriopsis 259
 Myophoriopsis 259
 Myophorocardium 260
 Myoplusia 126
 Myopsis 325
 Mypa 244
 Myrene 296
 Myrina 151, 155
 Myrsopsis 314
 Myrsus 314, 314
 Myrtaea 243
 Myrtea 241, 243
 Myrteopsis 243
 Myrthea 243
 Myrtilus 155
 Myrtucina 243
 Mysca 205
 Mysella 249
 Mysia 205, 244, 317, 317
 Mysidia 161
 Mysidiella 161
 Mysidiopoda 191
 Mytella 155
 Mytelus 155
 Mythilus 155
 Mythus 155
 Mytilarca 159
 Mytilarius 155
 Mytilas 155
 Mytilaster 155
 Mytilicardia 257
 Mytilicardita 257
 Mytiliconcha 155, 161
 Mytiligenus 155
 Mytilimera 337
 Mytilimeria 337
 Mytilimorpha 199
 Mytilina 297
 Mytilinia 297
 Mytilis 155
 Mytilisepta 155
 Mytilites 155, 348
 Mytillicardia 257
 Mytillus 155
 Mytilocardia 257
 Mytiloceramus 170
 Mytiloconcha 155
 Mytilodonta 155
 Mytiloida 155
 Mytiloides 170, 297
 Mytilomeria 337
 Mytilomorpha 198, 199

Mytilomya 297
 Mytiloperma 167
 Mytiloperna 167, 167
 Mytilops 159, 353
 Mytilopsis 297
 Mytilus 153, 155
 Mytolimax 293
 Mytolomia 298
 Mytulites 155, 347
 Mytulus 155
 Mytylarca 159
 Mytylimeria 337
 Myxia 318

N

Naeara 343
 Naeera 343
 Nagaoella 352
 Naia 224
 Naiadina 173
 Naiadita 161
 Naiaditas 161
 Naiadites 161
 Naiadopsis 161
 Naidea 219
 Najadites 161
 Nakamuranaia 205
 Namnetia 253
 Nanaochlamys 180
 Nannomactra 275
 Nannonia 205
 Nanogyra 196
 Nanohalus 147
 Nanonavis 141
 Nanopitar 310
 Nanusiana 211
 Naranaio 318
 Naranais 318
 Naranio 318
 Nargicardium 269
 Nargunella 351
 Narinio 318
 Naritra 296
 Nasus 205
 Natella 269
 Nathorstella 159
 Naulia 308
 Nausitora 331
 Nausitoria 331
 Navaculina 280
 Navea 328
 Navicila 144
 Navicula 144
 Nayadina 173, 214
 Nayadites 161
 Naza 224
 Neaera 343
 Neaeromya 254

Neaeroporomya	337	Netschajewia	258	Notopisula	275
Neamnigenia	201	Nettastoma	323	Notoscabrotrigonia	228
Neara	343	Nettastomella	328	Notospicula	275
Neilho	131	Nettostomella	328	Notospisula	275
Neilo	131	Nevenulora	243	Notostrea	196
Neilonella	131	Nevesta	133	Nototeredo	331
Neitea	177	Newaagia	187	Nototrigona	228
Neithaea	177	Newellipecten	176	Notovola	177
Neithea	177	Newsomella	176	Notovolva	177
Neithella	350	Niaa	224	Novaculina	280
Neitheops	177	Niaea	224	Novathaca	316
Neklania	134	Nicaisolopha	196	Nubilusiana	211
Nemetia	302	Nicania	261	Nucinella	151
Nemoarca	146	Nicaniella	261	Nuclea	127
Nemocardium	267	Nidarica	264	Nuclula	128
Nemodon	140	Nikania	261	Nucolopsis	128
Nemrodia	205	Niloticiana	220	Nucula	127, 128, 128
Nemrodiana	205	Niobe	226, 227	Nuculana	130, 130
Neoactinodonta	226	Nioche	316	Nuculanella	128
Neobankia	331	Nipponaia	206	Nucularia	131
Neobakevella	166	Nipponaia	206	Nuculavus	128
Neoburmesia	334	Nipponarca	144	Nuculella	147
Neocaprina	235	Nipponicorbula	321	Nuculigenus	128
Neocardia	257	Nipponitrigonia	228	Nuculina	151
Neocatillus	170	Nipponolimopsis	149	Nuculites	126
Neocorbicula	302	Nippononaia	206	Nuculocardia	156
Neocrassina	260, 261	Nipponomarcia	314	Nuculochlamys	130
Neocyrena	302	Nipponomontacuta	251	Nuculoidea	128
Neogaimardia	253, 253	Nipponomyssella	251	Nuculoma	128
Neogryphaea	196	Nipponopecten	180	Nuculopsis	128, 128, 130
Neoinoceramus	170	Nitia	206	Nucundata	130
Neolepton	255	Nitidavenus	310	Nucunella	147
Neomegalodon	231	Noaeta	144	Nudiola	156
Neomegalodus	231	Nodiolus	156	Nuggetia	164
Neomiodon	295, 296	Nodipecten	180	Numella	244
Neopisidium	304	Nodopecten	180	Nutogyra	196
Neopleurodon	151	Nodularia	206	Nuttalia	288
Neoradiolites	237	Nodularidia	206	Nuttalina	288
Neoschizodus	226	Noetia	146	Nuttallia	288
Neosiliqua	279	Noetiella	147	Nyassa	200
Neosolen	279	Noetiopsis	146	Nyasscenio	206
Neoteredo	331	Noidea	219	Nyassunio	206
Neotrapezium	296	Noramya	141	Nympha	294
Neotrigonia	228	Nordenskjoldia	141		
Neoxylophaga	328	Nothamusium	185		
Nephritica	205	Notirus	314		
Nephronaias	205	Notobotula	156		
Nephronajas	205	Notocallista	310		
Nepronaias	205	Notochione	316		
Neraea	343	Notochlamys	180		
Nerithea	177	Notocorbula	321		
Neroea	343	Notodonax	282		
Nesis	278	Notolepton	300		
Nesobornia	249	Notolimea	191		
Nesonaia	224	Notomya	323, 333		
Netara	305, 306	Notomyrtea	243		
Netastoma	328	Notomytilus	150		
Netastomella	328	Notopaphia	314		

O

Oblicaria	219
Oblimopa	150
Obliquarca	144
Obliquaria	219
Obliquata	206
Obliquipecten	184
Obovalis	206
Obovaria	219
Obtellina	285
Occultamussium	182
Ocyperas	275
Odatelia	214
Odhnerella	206

Odhnerpisidium	304
Odoncincta	339
Odoncinnella	339
Odoncinneta	339
Odoncinctus	339
Odoncyneta	339
Odontocincta	339
Odontocinneta	339
Odontocinetus	339
Odontogena	250
Odontogryphaea	196
Odontoperma	167
Oedalia	318, 318
Oedalina	318
Oene	285
Offadesma	337
Offneria	235
Ogerieniana	217
Oistotrigonia	228
Okribella	214
Okunominetania	226
Okunominetiana	226
Oleanella	172
Olegija	128
Oligodon	201
Oligodonta	140
Oliveiraia	339
Omala	285
Omalia	140
Omnivenus	310
Omphala	306
Omphaloclathrum	306
Oncoceramus	170
Oncophora	319
Oncophorus	319
Onestia	267
Onixa	291
Onestia	267
Onkogrypha	136
Onodon	214
Ontaria	133
Onychia	172
Onychocardium	162
Oopecten	177
Operculella	189
Ophilites	237
Ophis	262
Opimarcia	314
Opis	262
Opisastarte	262
Opisenia	262
Opisinia	264
Opisocardium	267
Opisoma	262
Opisthocoeus	133
Opistholoba	159
Opisthoptera	159, 159
Opisthotrigonia	228

Opokiella	201
Oppenheimopecten	180
Opsiceramus	170
Opularca	144
Oracardia	162
Oraecardia	162
Oraphocardium	270
Orbiculus	312
Orbignia	236
Orbignya	236
Orbignya	236
Orbiignya	236
Orbipecten	187, 188
Orbis	267
Oretia	164
Oriocrassatella	263
Oriopleura	234
Orixa	291
Ornithopecten	176
Orobitella	251
Oronthea	249
Orophoceramus	170
Orpheoceramus	170
Orthocardium	267
Orthoceramus	170
Orthoceratites	236
Orthodesma	138
Orthodontiscus	199
Orthomyalina	161
Orthonaiadites	161
Orthonata	138
Orthonota	138
Orthonotella	138
Orthonotus	138
Orthonymus	206
Orthoptychus	235
Orthotrigonia	228
Orthoyoldia	130
Orthygia	316
Ortmanniana	219
Ortonella	139
Ortygia	316
Oryctomia	296
Oryctomya	296
Osculigera	239
Ospriasolen	279
Osrea	196
Ossinoviella	161
Osteocollus	348
Osteodesma	337
Osteodoma	337
Osteomya	333
Osteophorus	198
Ostesdesma	337
Ostomya	337
Ostra	196
Ostracarius	196
Ostracita	348

Ostracites	196
Ostracomorphites	348
Ostraea	196
Ostrea	194, 196, 196
Ostreavicula	185
Ostreigenus	196
Ostreinnella	173
Ostreites	348
Ostrenomia	186
Ostreocamites	232
Ostreochamites	348
Ostreola	196
Ostreonella	196
Ostreopectinites	348
Ostreopinnites	348
Ostreum	196
Ostrites	348
Ostroea	196
Ostronella	196
Osttomya	337
Otapiria	187
Otysma	157
Oudardia	285
Ovacuna	257
Ovalarca	150
Ovaleda	130
Ovicardium	267
Ovuliana	217
Oxisma	157
Oxyceramus	170
Oxydaena	270
Oxynaia	206
Oxypera	275
Oxyperas	275
Oxypteria	164
Oxytoma	185
Oxysma	157

P

Pacheyardia	225
Pachecoa	147
Pachidomella	344
Pachites	188
Pachosteon	346
Pachyanodon	214
Pachycardia	225
Pachycardium	267
Pachydaena	269
Pachydesma	308, 309
Pachydomella	344
Pachydomus	323
Pachydon	320, 321
Pachydonus	323
Pachydusa	308
Pachyerisma	231
Pachygonon	170
Pachykella	255
Pachykellya	255

- Pachymegalodon 231
 Pachymelgalodus 231
 Pachymya 333
 Pachymyonia 323
 Pachymytilus 156
 Pachynaia 219
 Pachynus 236
 Pachyodon 224, 264, 321
 Pachyonyonia 323
 Pachyopis 262
 Pachyperna 167
 Pachypteria 189
 Pachyrisma 231
 Pachrismella 231
 Pachytas 188
 Pachytes 188
 Pachythaerus 263
 Pachytos 188
 Pachytraga 235
 Pachytus 188
 Pachytypus 261
 Pacificor 257
 Pacipecten 180
 Pacitrigonia 228
 Packardella 228
 Pacyodon 322
 Pagias 214
 Pahia 314
 Palaeaanatina 136
 Palaeaneilo 126
 Palaeaanodonta 201
 Palaearca 139
 Palaeoanodonta 201
 Palaeoarca 139
 Palaeocardia 160
 Palaeocardita 257
 Palaeoconcha 126
 Palaeoconchiella 126
 Palaeocorbis 247
 Palaeocorbula 260
 Palaeocosmomya 333
 Palaeocucullaea 140
 Palaeogyra 196
 Palaeolima 191
 Palaeolucina 240
 Palaeomaera 285
 Palaeomera 285
 Palaeomoera 285
 Palaeomutela 201
 Palaeomya 136, 281
 Palaeoneilo 126
 Palaeoneilo 126
 Palaeonucula 128
 Palaeopecten 176
 Palaeopharus 258
 Palaeopinna 158
 Palaeopteria 226
 Palaeoscomya 352
 Palaeosolen 137
 Palaeostrea 198
 Palaesolen 137
 Palanatina 136
 Paleanatina 136
 Palearca 139
 Paleocardia 160
 Paleodora 137
 Paleomarcia 312
 Paleoneilo 126
 Paleonilo 126
 Paleopinna 158
 Paleosolen 137
 Palestinarca 147
 Paleyoldia 130
 Palindonaia 206
 Palliolum 182
 Palliorum 183
 Pallium 180
 Palmoxytoma 185
 Palus 235
 Pammegaliana 217
 Panacca 332, 333
 Panacea 333
 Panacoma 285
 Panamicorbula 321
 Panchione 316
 Pandora 335, 335
 Pandorella 335
 Pandorigenus 335
 Pandorina 338
 Panenka 133
 Panis 166
 Pannonicardium 269
 Panodea 326
 Panomya 325, 326
 Panopaca 326
 Panopaea 326
 Panope 326
 Panopea 326
 Panopeigenus 326
 Panopia 326
 Panopoea 326
 Panorpa 326
 Pantata 133
 Panticapaea 271
 Paphia 278, 314, 314
 Paphies 278
 Paphirus 314
 Paphonotia 314
 Papillicardium 267
 Papyridea 267
 Papyrina 275
 Papyrocardium 271
 Paraborniola 249
 Parabournonia 237
 Paracaprinnula 235
 Paracardium 133
 Paraceramus 170
 Paracorbicula 302
 Paracyclis 240
 Paracycles 240
 Paracylas 240
 Paradacna 271
 Paradiceras 233
 Paradione 310
 Paradonax 282
 Paradosinia 312
 Paradoxia 198
 Paraesa 307
 Paraglaus 257
 Paragrammatodon 144
 Parainoceramus 170
 Paralepida 253
 Paralledon 140
 Parallelepipedum 144, 144
 Parallelipipedum 144
 Parallelipipedum 144
 Parallelodon 140
 Parallelodus 199
 Parallelopipedum 144
 Parallepipedium 144
 Parallerodon 140
 Paralucinella 243
 Paramegalodus 231
 Paramnigenia 200
 Paramodiola 199
 Paramusium 182
 Paramya 319
 Paramytilarca 160
 Paranodonta 206
 Paranoetia 146
 Paranoia 189
 Parapachydaena 269
 Parapecten 177
 Paraphola 328
 Parapholas 328
 Paraphontia 138
 Paraplacuna 189
 Paraprothyris 137
 Parapscheronia 271
 Paraptera 219
 Paraptyx 134
 Pararca 134
 Parasauvagesia 237
 Parastarte 312
 Parastroma 236
 Paratancredia 281
 Paratapes 314, 315
 Parathyasira 246
 Parathyris 137
 Parathyrina 137
 Paraucellina 183
 Pardosinia 312
 Parellipipedon 144
 Parembola 314
 Pareptera 219

- Parilima 333
 Parilimya 333
 Parimalleus 173
 Parinomya 189
 Parisiella 261
 Parmicorbula 321
 Parmulina 306, 307
 Parmulophora 306, 307
 Parmuloplora 307
 Paronella 237
 Paropsis 165
 Parrallelepipedum 144
 Parreysia 206
 Parreyssia 206
 Parrysia 206
 Parthenope 253
 Parthenopea 253
 Particoma 328
 Particondyla 259
 Parunio 206
 Parvamusium 183
 Parvati 261
 Parviamusium 183
 Parvicardium 267
 Parvicorbis 247
 Parvidacna 271
 Parvikelia 249
 Parvilucina 243
 Parvimalleus 173
 Parviperna 167
 Parvithracia 339
 Parvivenus 316
 Parvochlamys 180
 Pascoella 268
 Pasiphae 316
 Paslucina 242
 Passya 253
 Passya 253
 Patagocardia 259
 Patamocorbula 321
 Pataria 310
 Pater 133, 134
 Patinopecten 177
 Patro 190
 Patrocardia 162
 Patrocardium 162
 Patros 190
 Patularia 223
 Pauliella 300
 Paxiodon 224
 Paxiodonta 224
 Paxyodon 224, 320
 Paychoya 156
 Pecchiola 342
 Pecchiolia 342
 Pechiolia 342
 Pecten 177, 177, 178
 Pecten 177
 Pecteu 177
 Pectinarca 144
 Pectinatarca 144
 Pectinatarea 144
 Pectinella 183
 Pectinigenus 177
 Pectininites 178
 Pectinium 178
 Pectinucula 128
 Pectinula 180
 Pectonculina 150
 Pectonculus 312
 Pectunculigenus 148
 Pectunculina 150
 Pectunculis 148, 312
 Pectunculites 148
 Pectunculopsis 148
 Pectunculus 148, 267, 311, 312, 312
 Pectunculus 267, 312
 Pectunculus 148, 312
 Pectunculus 167
 Pedigenus 173
 Pedinus 173
 Pedum 173
 Pegasella 174
 Pegias 214
 Pegmapex 244
 Pegophysema 243
 Pelecypora 312
 Pelecypodichnus 345
 Pellatia 345
 Pelopia 339
 Peloriderma 196
 Peloridoderma 196
 Peloris 196
 Pelvis 273
 Penchinatiana 211
 Pendaloma 337
 Penecillus 340
 Penicellus 340
 Penicilla 328
 Penicillus 340
 Penita 219
 Penitella 328
 Pennaria 158
 Penopaea 326
 Pentadina 164
 Pentagrammysia 136
 Peplum 180
 Pera 304
 Peraeonoderma 285
 Perampliata 240, 243
 Peraptera 174
 Perastarte 312
 Peregrinamor 253
 Perenaea 285
 Pergamidea 162
 Pergamidia 162
 Pericylindrica 203, 206
 Periglypta 305, 306
 Periploma 337
 Periplomya 336
 Perissodon 275
 Perissonata 131
 Perissonota 131
 Perlamater 164
 Permidea 285
 Permophorus 259
 Perna 152, 156, 156, 167
 Pernaria 167
 Pernaridea 167
 Pernigenus 167
 Pernipecten 185
 Pernites 156
 Pernomytilus 156
 Pernopecten 185
 Pernostrea 196
 Peronacoderma 285
 Peronaea 285
 Peronoeoderma 285
 Peroneoderma 285
 Peronia 248
 Peronidia 285
 Perpenaias 206
 Perrierina 254
 Perrisonota 131
 Persikima 273
 Pertunculus 148
 Peruarca 141
 Perucardia 267
 Perumytilus 156
 Peryglypta 306
 Petalocardia 294
 Petalodontia 237
 Petasunculus 348
 Pethopecten 180
 Petkovicia 239
 Petonculus 148
 Petrasma 132
 Petricola 318, 318
 Petricolaria 318
 Petricoligenus 318
 Petricolirus 318
 Petrifora 317
 Petroderma 294
 Pettersia 142
 Petunculites 148
 Petunculus 148
 Pexocodakia 243
 Phacoides 241, 243, 346
 Phacosma 312
 Phacosoma 312
 Phaenodesmia 131
 Phaenomya 321

Phaladomya	333	Pholidea	329	Pinnigenus	158
Phallium	180	Pholididae	329	Pinnogena	158
Pharaonella	285	Pholididea	329	Pinnopsis	162
Pharaonia	206	Pholodomia	333	Pinnula	158
Pharax	279	Pholodomya	333	Pintada	164
Pharella	279	Phragmopholas	329	Pintadina	164
Pharodina	302	Phragmorisma	339	Pinua	158
Pharomytilus	156	Phreagena	300	Pinzonela	230
Pharus	279, 280	Phrygaea	196	Pinzonella	230
Phascolicama	253	Phrynelima	150	Pinzonellopsis	230
Phaselotus	130	Phthonia	138	Pirmula	196
Phaseolicama	253	Phtonia	138	Pironaea	236
Phaseolus	130	Phygraea	196	Pironaia	236
Phaxas	279, 280	Phylctiderma	244	Pironea	236
Phelopteria	164	Phylicardium	270	Pisaniana	211
Phenacocyclus	240	Phyllicardium	270	Piscidium	304
Phenacomya	328	Phyllocardium	270	Piscimalliana	217
Phestia	130	Phylloda	285	Piscinalliana	217
Phialopecten	178	Phyllode	285	Pisidia	304
Philipiella	187	Phyllodella	285	Pisidium	303, 304
Philippia	180	Phyllodina	285	Pisielium	304
Philippiella	150, 187	Phyllonaias	219	Pisina	156
Philippiellus	150	Phylloterodo	331	Pisotrigonia	228
Philippina	338	Phymeroda	304	Pisostrigilla	285
Philis	246	Phymesoda	304	Pistris	285, 286
Philobrya	150	Physanio	206	Pisum	304
Phloas	328	Physemoda	304	Pitar	310, 310
Phlogocardia	267	Physetomya	137	Pitara	310
Phlyctaenachlamys	253	Physocardia	299	Pitarella	310
Phlycticoncha	338	Physoida	321	Pitarenus	310
Phlyctiderma	244, 338	Physunio	206	Pitaria	310
Pholadaea	328	Phythina	249	Pitarina	310
Pholadarius	328	Phytina	249	Piunigena	158
Pholadella	137	Phytinella	251	Placamen	316
Pholadiarius	328	Pianomya	160, 353	Placenta	186
Pholadidae	328	Picardiana	217	Placopecten	180
Pholadidea	327, 328	Pichleria	140	Placunomia	190
Pholadidia	328	Pilar	310	Placumomya	190
Pholadidoidea	328	Pileatona	249	Placuna	186
Pholadidoidea	328	Pilea	219	Placunanomia	190
Pholadigenus	328	Pileochama	239	Placunanomya	190
Pholadites	328	Pilidion	134	Placunema	186
Pholadomya	333	Pilidium	134	Placunomia	190
Pholadomorpha	199	Pillucina	243	Placunopsis	186
Pholadomya	333	Pilsbryocandra	206	Placunopsis	186
Pholadomyaea	333	Pilsbryoconcha	206	Plagia	167
Pholadomye	333	Pina	158	Plagiadacna	270
Pholadomyocardia	333	Pinctada	163, 164, 164	Plagiara	144
Pholadopsis	328	Pindium	304	Plagiastoma	191
Pholalites	328	Pingecardium	267	Plagiocardium	267
Pholalithes	328	Pingoterodo	331	Plagiocetenium	180
Pholameria	329	Pinguimacoma	285	Plagiocetenium	180
Pholas	327, 329	Pinguitellina	285	Plagiodacna	270
Pholax	329	Pinguiterodo	331	Plagiodaena	270
Pholdomya	333	Pinna	158	Plagiodacnopsis	271
Pholeobia	326	Pinnaria	158	Plagiodon	222, 223
Pholeobius	326	Pinnarius	158	Plagiola	219
Pholidae	329	Pinnigena	158	Plagiolopsis	219

Plagiopectenium	181	Plethobasus	206	Policordia	342
Plagiopthychus	235	Plethocardia	231	Polidevcia	130
Plagioptychus	235	Pletholophus	214	Poliniia	136
Plagiostoma	191	Plethomytilus	160	Polititapes	313, 314
Plagiostomata	191	Plethomytilus	160	Politoleda	130
Plagiostomatites	191	Pleurconaiia	206	Pollex	296
Plagiostomus	191	Pleurikodonta	323	Polorthus	331
Plagiotychus	235	Pleurobema	206	Polyconilites	234
Plagistomus	348	Pleurobenea	206	Polyconite	234
Plancuna	186	Pleuroconcha	295	Polyconites	234
Plancunigenus	186	Pleuroconchus	295	Polygingigma	348
Planikellia	249	Pleurodapis	344	Polyginglyma	348
Planikellya	249	Pleurodesma	322	Polymeroda	302
Planimodiola	156	Pleurodon	151	Polymesoda	300, 302
Planitivela	308	Pleurodonta	133	Polymetis	283, 285
Planktomya	345	Pleurogrammatodon	142	Polynema	144
Planocaprina	235	Pleurolucina	243	Polynemamussium	183
Planospirigenus	196	Pleuromeris	257	Polyodonta	128
Planospirites	196	Pleuromia	334	Polyptchus	235
Plastomiltha	243	Pleuromya	334	Polyptychus	235
Platimya	336	Pleuromysidia	187	Pomarangina	231
Platipecten	181	Pleuromia	206	Pompeckjina	161
Platiris	223	Pleuronectes	182	Pompholigina	243
Platomysia	248	Pleuronectia	182	Ponderosiana	217
Platopis	294	Pleuronectites	182	Ponderosina	217
Platopsis	294	Pleuronia	206	Ponopia	326
Platteniciana	217	Pleurophopsis	300	Pontalmyra	270
Platyceramus	170	Pleurophopsis	300	Pontolamyna	270
Platydonax	282	Pleurophorella	259	Popenaias	206
Platygena	196	Pleurophorina	259	Porniana	211
Platyiris	223	Pleurophoropsis	300	Poroleda	130
Platymermis	240	Pleurophorus	258, 259	Poromia	341
Platymya	336	Pleuropopsis	300	Poromya	341
Platymyoidea	336	Pleurorhynchus	139, 273	Poronia	248
Platynaia	214	Pleurotrigonia	228	Porterius	140
Platyodon	319	Pleyrorhynchus	139	Portlandella	130
Platyrhynchoidiana	211	Plicacesta	191	Portlandia	130
Plaziarca	144	Plicatostylus	235	Posidonella	161
Plebidonax	282	Plicatounio	221	Posidonia	187
Plectodon	343	Plicatula	186	Posidoniella	161, 184
Plectomerus	206	Plicatuligenus	186	Posidonomia	187
Plectomya	333	Plicatulopecten	186	Posidonomya	187
Plectosolen	280	Plicomya	336	Posidononia	187
Plectronia	196	Pliconaias	206	Posidonotis	184
Pleiaceramus	170	Pliocardia	299	Posidonyma	187
Pleiodon	223	Pliodon	223	Posionomya	187
Pleiorytis	318	Plionema	263	Posodinomya	187
Plenrophorus	259	Pliorytis	318	Possidonomya	187
Pleodon	223	Plithonia	138	Postligata	149
Plerophorella	259	Plumulella	331	Postligita	149
Plesiastarte	302	Plurigens	306	Posydonomia	187
Plesielliptio	206	Pluronectia	182	Posydonomya	187
Plesiocyprina	294	Plycatula	186	Potamida	206
Plesiocyprinella	230	Plyconites	244	Potamila	207
Plesiodicerias	233	Plyctiderma	244	Potamilus	207
Plesiopecten	181	Pododesmus	190	Potamocorbula	321
Plesiopinna	158	Podopsis	188	Potamomya	322, 322
Plesioptychus	235	Polia	280	Potamophila	282

- | | | | | | |
|------------------------|----------|------------------------|----------|-------------------------|---------------|
| Potiarca | 146 | Privigna | 307 | Prosogyrotrigonia | 228 |
| Potidoma | 251 | Proagorina | 342 | Prosoleptus | 126 |
| Potomida | 207 | Proamya | 341 | Prosopecten | 176 |
| Potomomya | 322 | Procardia | 333 | Prospondylus | 187 |
| Praeanomalodonta | 160 | Prochasma | 162 | Protamblema | 205, 207 |
| Praearca | 126 | Procopievskia | 201 | Protamusium | 185 |
| Praebarrettia | 236 | Procos | 288 | Protapes | 314 |
| Praecaprina | 235 | Procrassatella | 263 | Protarca | 142 |
| Praecaprotina | 234 | Procyprina | 294 | Protelliptio | 207 |
| Praecardiomya | 133 | Prodeissensia | 298 | Proteoceramus | 170 |
| Praecardium | 133 | Prodiplodon | 224 | Proteopecten | 181 |
| Praeconia | 261 | Prodreissensia | 298 | Proteredo | 331 |
| Praectenodonta | 126 | Proecaprotina | 234 | Prothyasira | 246 |
| Praeexogyra | 196 | Profischeria | 282 | Prothyris | 137 |
| Praegonia | 228 | Prognella | 346 | Protocallithaca | 316 |
| Praelapeirouseia | 239 | Proheligmus | 172, 173 | Protocardia | 267, 267 |
| Praeleda | 126 | Prohinnites | 181 | Protocardium | 267 |
| Praelima | 134 | Prohyria | 224 | Protocardium | 267 |
| Praelucina | 134 | Prohyriopsis | 207 | Protocardia | 268 |
| Praemyophoria | 226 | Prokopievskia | 201 | Protocyprina | 296 |
| Praemytilus | 156 | Prolaria | 334 | Protodicerias | 231 |
| Praenucula | 128 | Prolasmidonta | 214 | Protodonax | 281 |
| Praeostrea | 344 | Prolobella | 199 | Protoentolium | 185 |
| Praeradiolites | 237 | Prolucina | 240 | Protohyridella | 224 |
| Praerangia | 275 | Promacra | 137 | Protomiodon | 296 |
| Praesacella | 130 | Promacrus | 137 | Protomusium | 185 |
| Praeundulomya | 333 | Promantellum | 191 | Protomya | 136 |
| Pragmopholas | 329 | Promyalina | 161 | Protoonotia | 146 |
| Prantliella | 174 | Promyophorella | 228 | Protonucula | 131 |
| Prasina | 349 | Promytilus | 156 | Protopalliolum | 185 |
| Prasinia | 349 | Pronoe | 294 | Protopecten | 188 |
| Pratulum | 267 | Pronoella | 294 | Protopis | 161 |
| Praxis | 298 | Pronoilla | 294 | Protopomida | 207 |
| Preaviacula | 164 | Prononella | 294 | Protoschizodon | 226 |
| Prebarretia | 236 | Pronuba | 346 | Protoschizodus | 226, 227 |
| Preconia | 261 | Pronucula | 128 | Protothaca | 316 |
| Pressidens | 207 | Proparreyisia | 207 | Prototheca | 317 |
| Pressodonta | 214 | Propeamisium | 183 | Protounio | 230 |
| Pretostrea | 196 | Propeamusium | 183 | Protovirgus | 225 |
| Pridonta | 261 | Propeamussium | 183 | Protoxylophaga | 329 |
| Prilukiella | 201 | Propecuna | 257 | Protrete | 259 |
| Primella | 304 | Propehyridella | 224 | Protunio | 207 |
| Prionia | 132, 346 | Propeleda | 130 | Proveniella | 294 |
| Prionopleura | 269 | Properycina | 248 | Proxichione | 306 |
| Prirsidens | 207 | Propetilus | 156 | Pruvostiella | 261 |
| Prisca | 345 | Prophetilora | 243 | Prysodon | 223 |
| Prisconia | 226 | Prophyllocardium | 270 | Psammabia | 288 |
| Prismatro | 190 | Proptera | 219, 220 | Psammacoma | 286 |
| Prisodon | 223 | Prorhynchus | 175 | Psammobella | 288 |
| Prismatro | 190 | Prorokia | 261 | Psammobia | 228, 288, 290 |
| Prisodon | 223 | Prorotrigonia | 228 | Psammocola | 288 |
| Prisodontopsis | 223 | Prosadacna | 269 | Psammocoma | 286 |
| Pristes | 251 | Prosochasma | 163 | Psammococha | 336 |
| Pristigloma | 129, 130 | Prosochiasta | 269 | Psammodonax | 288 |
| Pristipagia | 286 | Prosocoelogeton | 231 | Psammodria | 288 |
| Pristiphora | 251 | Prosocoelus | 231 | Psammoidia | 288 |
| Pristis | 286 | Prosodacna | 269 | Psammolia | 288 |
| Pristophora | 252 | Prosodacnomya | 269 | Psammophila | 277 |

Psammosolen	290	Pseudobovaria	207	Pseudoneaera	342, 343
Psammosphaerica	288	Pseudobrechites	340	Pseudonodonta	215
Psammosphaerita	288	Pseudocallistina	307	Pseudoon	219
Psammotaeta	288	Pseudocardia	256, 257	Pseudoodonta	215
Psammotaena	288	Pseudocardinia	201, 264	Pseudopachymytilus ..	156
Psammotaenia	288	Pseudocardita	271	Pseudopalliorum	183
Psammotalla	288	Pseudocardium	257, 275	Pseudopecten	181
Psammotea	288	Pseudocarodinia	201	Pseudopermophorus ..	259
Psammotella	289, 289	Pseudocatillus	270	Pseudoperna	197
Psammotellina	289	Pseudochama	232	Pseudo-perna	197
Psammothalia	286	Pseudocoelatura	207	Pseudopis	262
Psammothaea	289	Pseudoconocardium ..	139	Pseudoplacuna	186
Psammotreta	286	Pseudocorbicula	304	Pseudoplacunopsis	186
Psammovola	289	Pseudocorbula	260, 346	Pseudopleurophorus ..	296
Psamobella	289	Pseudoctenostreon	191	Pseudopolyconites	237
Psamobia	289	Pseudocucullaea	142	Pseudopolyconites	237
Psamocola	289	Pseudocrepidaria	341	Pseudoportlandia	130
Psamosolen	290	Pseudocyrena	302	Pseudoprosodacna	269
Psamotaea	289	Pseudocyrtodonta	126	Pseudoptera	167
Psamotella	289	Pseudodicerias	233	Pseudopteria	167
Psamotena	289	Pseudodicyathifer	331	Pseudopythina	249
Psathura	313	Pseudodidymotis	184	Pseudopythina	250
Pseudopecten	181	Pseudodiplodon	223	Pseudoriphylla	263
Psemmobia	289	Pseudodon	207	Pseudosanguinolites ..	258
Psephidea	314	Pseudodontideus	214	Pseudosaxicava	326
Psephidia	314	Pseudodontoideus	215	Pseudospatha	221, 223
Psephis	314	Pseudodontopsis	215	Pseudotoucasia	233
Pseuanodonta	214	Pseudodopsis	215	Pseudotrapezium	294
Pseudeaceta	191	Pseudodus	207	Pseudovaccinites	236
Pseudamiantis	310	Pseudogervilleia	166	Pseudovola	178
Pseudamusium	182	Pseudoglomus	131	Pseudoxyperas	275
Pseudamussium	182	Pseudoglyciana	217	Pseudunio	221
Pseudanodonta	214	Pseudogrammatodon ..	144	Psidium	304
Pseudaphrodina	307	Pseudogryphaea	197	Psiloconcha	132
Pseudarca	126, 127	Pseudoheligmus	173	Psiloderma	232
Pseudarcopagia	286	Pseudohyria	207	Psilon	269
Pseudasaphis	302	Pseudoirus	318	Psilomya	341
Pseudastarte	264	Pseudokellya	254	Psilonychia	160
Pseudaucella	183	Pseudolelopsis	126	Psilopoderm	232
Pseudavicula	184, 223	Pseudoleguminaia	215	Psilopododerma	232
Pseudaviculopecten ..	188	Pseudoleila	223	Psilopus	232
Pseudaxinaea	149	Pseudolepton	249	Psiloteredo	331
Pseudaxinea	149	Pseudolemea	191	Psilotrignia	229
Pseudaxinus	200	Pseudolucina	192, 241, 243	Psilotus	232
Pseudedmondia	136	Pseudolucinisca	243	Psilunio	205, 207, 207
Pseudeligmus	173	Pseudomacrodon	142	Psikovia	174
Pseudentolium	182	Pseudomalletia	131	Psmamotellina	289
Pseuderiphylla	263	Pseudometis	286	Psmmobia	289
Pseudeupera	304	Pseudomiltha	243	Psoroniaias	207
Pseudisocardia	294	Pseudomontis	187	Psorula	207
Pseudoamiantis	310	Pseudomontis	187	Psylomya	341
Pseudoamussium	182	Pseudomulleria	223	Ptenia	164
Pseudoanodonta	214	Pseudomuseum	182	Pteradacna	270
Pseudoarcopagia	286	Pseudomutela	223	Pteranodon	215
Pseudoaucella	183	Pseudomya	334	Pterelectroma	164
Pseudobakewellia	175	Pseudomyalina	161	Pteria	163, 164
Pseudobaphia	207	Pseudomyophorella	229	Pterinae	174
Pseudobarrettia	236			Pterinaea	174

Pterinea	174	Puysegeria	255	Radulopecten	181
Pterinella	166	Pyanomys	160, 353	Raeta	274, 276
Pterinia	174	Pycnodesma	231	Raetella	276
Pterinites	174	Pycnodesma	231	Raetellops	276
Pterinopecten	188	Pycnodonta	197	Raetina	276
Pterinopectinella	188	Pycnodonte	197	Raetulucina	243
Pterinoperna	164	Pycnodontes	197	Raetomya	320
Pterinopsis	175	Pycnodunta	197	Raidolites	237
Pterinotella	174	Pycnodota	197	Raina	312
Pteritonella	174	Pyganodon	215	Rakhia	27
Pterninea	174	Pygocardia	294	Raletta	321
Pterocardia	273	Pyramia	323	Ramsetia	329
Pterocardium	273	Pyramus	322, 323	Rangia	274, 276
Pterochaenia	164	Pyrenomaeus	126	Rangianella	276
Pterolucina	243	Pyrenomorus	126	Rasania	277
Pteromeris	257	Pyronea	236	Rasia	146
Pteromya	334	Pysetomya	137	Rastellum	197, 348
Pteromyrtea	243	Pythina	250	Rayana	217
Pteronitella	174	Pythinella	252	Rebusum	345
Pteronites	174	Pythinia	250	Rectangularca	147
Pteronitina	174	Pyxis	182	Recticardo	243
Pteroperna	164			Rectidens	207
Pteropsella	275			Rectodontia	201
Pteropsis	275			Recurvella	243
Pterorhytis	345	Quadrans	286	Redicirce	307
Pterosygna	215	Quadratonucula	128	Redonia	259
Pterosyna	215	Quadratortrigonia	229	Regalilima	192
Pterotrigrionia	229	Quadratura	348	Regina	133
Pterynea	174	Quadrella	348	Regozara	268
Ptilotrigrionia	229	Quadrilatera	143, 144	Reguenia	233
Ptychina	246	Quadrostrea	197	Remondia	263
Ptychobranthus	219	Quadrula	207	Renatus	207
Psychocardia	254	Quadula	207	Reneus	207
Ptychoderma	219	Quaesithyria	225	Reniella	173
Ptychodes	197	Quantstedtia	292	Replidacna	269
Ptychodesma	161	Quantulopinna	158	Requienia	233
Ptychomya	295	Quasilucina	243	Requieniana	211
Ptychopteria	172	Quendreda	156	Requienites	233
Ptychopterina	172	Quenstedtia	292	Resania	277, 277
Ptychorhychoideus	207	Questimya	341	Resatrix	307
Ptychorhynchus	207	Quidnipagus	286	Retha	234
Ptychorhyncoideus	207	Quincuncina	207	Reticulata	207
Ptychostolis	126	Quoiechia	229	Reticulatus	207
Puella	133			Reubenla	166
Puzilarca	144			Rexithaerus	286
Pullastra	314			Rhabdopitaria	310
Pullustra	315	Radiatodonta	199	Rhabdophorus	207
Pulsella	173	Radiatula	207	Rhachidoceramus	170
Pulsidis	321	Radioconcha	295	Rhadinoceramus	170
Pulvinites	175	Radiocondyla	259	Rhaetavicula	164
Pulvinostrea	197	Radiocrista	307	Rhaetidia	281
Punigapia	286	Radiolita	237	Rhectocyma	261
Punipagia	286	Radiolitella	237	Rhctomyax	345
Purpurina	215	Radiolites	237	Rhedensia	236
Puschia	261	Radiolithes	237	Rhenania	136, 227
Pusillana	305	Radiolithigenus	237	Rhinoclama	343
Pustulosa	202, 207	Radiopecten	181	Rhinocloma	343
Puvinites	176	Radobornia	250	Rhinomya	343
		Radula	192		
		Radulonectites	181		

Rhipidocardium	139	Rostarca	350	Salen	280
Rhipidodonta	225	Rostellum	197	Salmacoma	286
Rhomalea	313, 315	Rostratiana	211, 217	Saltermya	160, 161
Rhombocardia	136	Rostrimacoma	286	Saltocona	257
Rhombodiella	156	Rostroperna	167	Salweya	136
Rhomboideana	211	Rotundaria	208	Samacar	145
Rhomboidella	156	Roudaircia	294	Samanoetia	146
Rhomboides	146, 326	Roudaireia	294	Samarangia	295
Rhomboidiana	211	Roudairia	294	Sandriana	211
Rhombomya	333	Roudereia	295	Sanguinaria	289
Rhombopteria	176	Rousseauia	174	Sanguinolaria	288, 289
Rhomboschizodus	227	Rousselia	235	Sanguinolarigenus	289
Rhombunio	207	Roxania	324	Sanguinolites	137
Rhombuniopsis	207	Roxellana	324	Sanguinularia	289
Rhynchomya	336	Roxellaria	318, 324	Sanguinulites	137
Rhynchomytilus	156	Roxoa	137	Sanoarca	147
Rhynchopterus	164	Rudicardium	268	Sanostrea	197
Rhynchostreon	197	Ruditapes	313, 315	Sarepta	130
Rhynchotropis	139	Ruellania	203, 208	Sarka	344
Rhyncostreon	197	Ruellaria	208	Sarlatia	237
Rhynomya	343	Ruella	276	Sarmatimactra	276
Rhytidonaia	207	Ruganodontites	223	Sasea	250
Rhytimya	137	Rugatula	348	Saturnia	131
Rhytoides	237	Rugifera	215	Sauvagesia	237
Richtofenia	207	Rugoshyria	225	Sauvegesia	238
Rictocyma	261	Rugosula	348	Savanella	352
Rimmyimina	258	Rumanicana	217	Savignyarca	145
Rimmyjimina	258	Rupellaria	318	Sawkinsia	273
Rinetrigonia	229	Rupellarigenus	318	Saxcicava	326
Ringicardium	268	Ruperella	318	Saxicarva	326
Riparia	348	Rupicella	339	Saxicava	326
Rivulina	304	Rupicilla	339	Saxicavella	326
Robaia	130	Rupicola	339	Saxicavigenus	326
Roccellaria	324	Rupiphaga	156	Saxidomus	311
Rocellaria	324	Rutitrigonia	229	Saxolucina	243
Rochanaia	207	Rutotia	184	Saxostrea	197
Rocheftortia	252	Ryderia	130	Sayunio	215
Rocheftortina	279	Ryenella	156	Scabies	208
Rocheftortula	253	Rygepha	197	Scabrotrigonia	229
Rochfortia	252	Rzehakia	319, 319	Scacchia	248
Rockanaia	208	Rytia	208	Scaeoclamys	181
Roemeria	172			Scaeoleda	130
Rogeria	181			Scalaricardita	257
Rohea	308	S		Scaldia	136
Rohini	345	Sabbaia	208	Scalenaria	208
Roissy	263	Sabinia	235	Scalenilla	219
Roissya	263	Saccella	129, 130	Scalpomactra	276
Rollierella	294	Sacchia	248	Scambula	263
Rollieria	129, 130, 294	Saccostrea	197	Scaphara	146
Rombergia	286	Sacella	130	Scapharca	146
Römeria	172	Saffordia	200	Scapharea	146
Roncania	192	Saharella	208	Scaphellina	227
Roscellaria	324	Sainschandia	230	Scaphitrigon	229
Rosenbuschia	281	Saintia	186	Scaphogonia	229
Rossiodus	231	Saintiopsis	186	Scaphotrigonia	229
Rossmässleriana	217	Sakawanella	281	Scaphula	145
Rossmassleriana	217, 217	Salacia	315, 316, 317	Scaphura	145
		Salaputium	263	Scapularca	141
		Salebrolabis	156		

Scatenaria	208	Sechurina	308	Serrula	282
Schaccia	248	Sectarca	146	Serrupes	268
Schafhaeutlia	247	Sectiarca	146	Sertodaria	326
Schaffhäutlia	247	Sectipecten	181	Serupes	268
Scharka	344	Securella	317	Servatrina	155
Schauhfäutlia	247	Securilla	304	Servitor	126, 127
Schedocardia	268	Sedgewickia	136	Sestra	134, 135
Schedotrapezium	296	Sedgewikia	136	Setaliris	342
Schelonina	174	Sedgwickia	136	Setotrigonia	229
Schepmania	208	Seebachia	262	Sexicava	326
Schiosia	235	Seendia	263	Sexta	247
Schisodesma	276	Seguminaia	215	Shaenia	319
Schistodesma	208	Seizocheilus	276	Shanina	138
Schistodesmus	208	Selenimyalina	161	Shaninopsis	138
Schizocardita	257	Selenoceramus	171	Sheldonella	147
Schizoceramus	170	Selenomya	132	Shistodesma	208
Schizocleithrum	208	Sellaea	234	Shizothaerus	276
Schizodesma	276	Sellaria	186	Sibireconcha	201
Schizodon	227	Semelangulus	292	Silberlingia	187
Schizodus	226, 227	Semelartemis	312	Silenia	341
Schizopecten	184	Semele	292	Silex	280
Schizostoma	208	Semelina	292	Silicaria	290
Schizothaerus	246, 274, 276	Semeloidea	250	Silicula	131
Schizothairus	276	Semicardium	346	Siliqua	279, 280
Schizothoerus	276	Semicorallidomus	199	Siliquarca	126, 127
Schleschiella	225	Semicorbis	247	Siliquaria	290
Schroeteria	329	Semicorbula	321	Silurina	134
Schröteria	329	Semierycina	248	Silurocardium	133
Sehumacheria	286	Semimodiola	156	Simacia	234
Scioberetia	252	Semimytilus	156	Similipecten	183
Scintilla	253	Semipallium	181	Similivensis	315
Scintillona	253	Semipecten	183	Similivensis	315
Scintillorbis	250	Semiplicatula	186	Similodonta	350
Scintillula	250, 254	Semuridia	162	Simomacra	276
Scissodesma	276	Senectidens	150	Simonaias	208
Scissula	130, 286	Senilia	146	Simonisiana	211
Scissulina	286	Sepidacna	273	Simononaias	208
Scittila	293	Septaria	331	Simplicistrigilla	286
Scobina	329	Septeulia	291, 292	Simponella	208
Scobinopholas	329	Septifer	156	Simpsonaias	215
Scolianodon	215	Septiger	156	Simpsonella	203, 208
Scolimytilus	156	Septihoernesia	166	Simpsonia	208
Scolioceramus	171	Septimyalina	161	Simpsoniconcha	215
Scopharea	146	Septiola	156	Sinanodonta	215
Scriptolamprotula	208	Septocardia	257	Sincyclonema	185
Scrobicularia	291	Serania	192	Sinectenolium	181
Scrobiculabra	291	Seratisolen	280	Sinemuria	264
Scrobicularia	291, 291, 292	Seripes	268	Sinodesmia	292
Scrobicularis	291	Sergipea	171	Sinodesmya	292
Scrobiculina	286	Sergipia	171	Sinodia	312
Scrupeana	217	Serracorbula	321	Sinodiopsis	311
Sculptunio	208	Serratina	286	Sinomacoma	286
Scutarcopagia	286	Serratisphoerium	304	Sinomacra	276
Scutigera	329	Serratovola	178	Sinomytilus	298
Scyphomya	329	Serridens	252	Sinonia	315
Sdikia	197	Serrilaminula	302	Sinonovacula	280
		Serripecten	181	Sinostrea	197
		Serripes	265, 268	Sinsyclonema	135

Sintoia	208	Solex	280	Sphenolium	199
Sintoxia	208	Solidicorbula	321	Sphenomya	136
Sinucongeria	298	Solidostrea	197	Sphenonaias	208
Sinuosipagia	286	Sollea	199	Sphenotomorpha	199
Sinustrea	197	Solyma	289	Sphenotrigonia	229
Siphogrammysia	136	Somalidacna	197	Sphenotus	137
Siratoria	315	Somapecten	181	Sphera	247
Sita	261	Somapteria	164	Spherulites	238
Sitacula	131	Somartica	295	Spinarcullaea	142
Skarlatella	350	Soror	134, 135	Spinearca	147
Slava	133, 134, 134	Souleyetia	292	Spineilo	131
Sluha	126, 127	Sowerbya	281	Spinospella	342
Sluzka	134	Sowteria	139	Spinula	131, 276
Smarangia	295	Soyokellia	250	Spirodomus	344
Smodingoceramus	171	Spaeria	320	Spissatella	263
Socardiana	211	Spaerium	304	Spissula	276
Sogamosa	302	Spaerucaprina	235	Spisula	276, 276
Sokolovia	197	Spaerulites	238	Spisulina	276
Sokolowia	197	Spanila	163	Spisulona	276
Solamen	156	Spaniodon	300	Spixococoncha	221, 223
Solanderina	307	Spaniodontella	300	Spizula	276
Soldania	145	Spaniorimus	254	Spodylus	188
Solecardia	250	Spaniorinus	254	Spoedylolithus	248
Solecurtellus	290	Spatella	223	Spoerium	304
Solecurtis	290	Spatha	223	Spondaeana	217
Solecurtoides	280	Spathella	199, 222, 223	Spondeana	217
Solecurtus	289, 290	Spathophora	343	Spondervilia	279
Soleilletia	302	Spathopsis	223	Spondilus	188
Solemia	132	Spathoteredo	331, 331	Spondyligenus	188
Solemya	132	Spatophora	343	Spondylites	348
Solemyaria	132	Speleopisidium	304	Spondyloites	348
Solemyarina	132	Spenia	320	Spondylolithus	348
Solen	279, 280	Spengleria	324	Spondylopecten	181
Solena	279, 280, 280	Spengleriana	217	Spondylus	188
Solenaia	208	Spenceramus	171	Spongyophylla	326
Solenarca	131	Sperchinusiana	211	Sponsa	133
Solenaria	280	Sphaena	320	Sponvola	188
Solenarius	280	Sphaenia	320	Sportella	254
Soleneurtus	290	Sphaera	247	Sprichia	208
Solenella	131, 137, 336	Sphaerella	244	Spriestersbachia	135, 136
Solenia	280	Sphaeriastrum	304	Springeria	172
Solenicurtus	290	Sphaerinova	304	Sprodylus	188
Solenigenus	280	Sphaeriola	247	Spyridoceramus	171
Solenimya	132	Sphaerium	303, 304	Squamamussium	183
Solenites	345	Sphaerocaprina	235	Srobicularia	292
Solennites	345	Sphaerocardium	268	Stabilima	192
Solenocurtellus	290	Sphaeroceramus	171	Stablia	156
Solenocurtis	290	Sphaerolites	238	Staffinella	295
Solenocurtus	290	Sphaerucaprina	235	Stagnucula	128
Solenomorpha	137	Sphaerulites	238	Stahli	156
Solenomya	132	Sphaerumbonella	252	Stainieria	165
Solenopsis	137	Spharulites	238	Stalagmium	153
Solenotelina	289	Sphena	320	Stalagnum	156
Solenotellina	289	Sphenalia	252	Stalagnium	156
Solenymia	132	Sphenia	320	Standella	276
Solenymya	132	Sphenica	320	Stappersella	160
Soletellaria	289	Spheniopsis	322	Stavelia	157
Soletellina	288, 289, 289	Sphenoceramus	171	Stchepinskya	243

Stearnisia	263	Stumpiella	157	Syngenoceramus	171
Stearnsia	263	Sturmiana	217	Synodondites	238
Stefanella	238	Stutchburia	258	Synodontites	238
Stefaninia	175	Styganodon	223	Synopleura	259
Stegoconcha	158	Styladacna	269	Syntonia	208
Steinmanella	229	Stylodacna	269	Syntoxia	208
Steinmannia	184	Styrpulina	340	Syphonia	320
Stelechites	348	Subachia	262	Syrotrigonia	229
Stempelleria	150	Subcultellus	280	Syuodontites	238
Stempellia	150	Subitopinna	158		
Stenelasma	215	Submantellum	192		
Stenoceramus	171	Submonodacna	270	Tachycardium	268
Stenodacna	270	Suborbiculus	208	Tactoceramus	171
Stenodon	346	Subtagelus	290	Taeniarca	145
Stenolena	157	Subtentus	219	Taenioceramus	171
Stenopleura	233, 234	Succella	131	Taeniodon	320
Stenzelia	147	Succuridacna	269	Tagalus	290
Stephaninia	164	Sufia	139	Tagelus	290
Stephanopus	132	Sulcacardia	299	Tagonia	320
Stereomactra	276	Sulcastrum	304	Tahunanuia	252
Stewartia	243	Sulcatapex	208	Taimyra	138
Stiphromactra	276	Sulcatipinna	158	Talabrica	263
Stirpulina	340	Sulcatopinna	158	Talochlamys	181
Stita	345	Sulcatula	208	Talocodakia	243
Stola	232	Sulcilioconcha	311	Talona	329
Stolidotus	137	Sulcocardia	299	Talonella	329
Stolleyiceramus	171	Sulcularia	215	Talonia	329
Stophites	215	Sunemerioe	307	Tamarindiformis	348
Storhodon	246, 264	Sunetta	307	Tamesnella	208
Straba	127	Sunettina	307, 307	Tampsia	238
Strabiella	127	Sunneta	307	Tamsiella	224
Strabina	127	Sunnetina	307	Tanaodon	231
Stralopecten	181	Sutura	167	Tancredia	281
Strebloceramus	171	Swiftopecten	181	Tancrediopsis	127
Streblochondria	185	Sydlorina	243	Tanis	315
Streblopteira	185	Symboloceramus	171	Tanysiphon	318
Streblopteria	185	Symmorphomactra	276	Tapes	314, 315, 315
Streptomytilus	160	Symphanota	219	Taras	245
Streptopinna	158	Symphinota	219	Tarbaganiella	200
Striacallista	311	Symphionata	219	Tardinacara	171
Striarca	147	Symphonota	220	Taria	279
Striata	205, 208	Symphynota	220	Tatella	292
Striatoceramus	171	Symphyonota	219	Tauraxinus	246
Strigella	286	Synapticola	252	Tauricardium	270
Strigilaria	289	Synciclonema	185	Tauroceras	231
Strigilla	286	Synclonema	185	Taurotapes	315
Strigillia	286	Syncyclomena	185	Tawera	317
Strigillina	286, 292	Syncyclonema	185	Taxocardia	261
Strigosula	348	Syncydonema	186	Tealbya	295
Strigula	286	Syndesmia	292	Technophorus	134
Striolucina	243	Syndesmya	292	Tecten	178
Striostrea	197	Syndesmyella	292	Tedinia	190
Striotellina	286	Syndomya	292	Tegilarca	145, 146
Strophilus	215	Syndonema	186	Telederma	208
Strophites	215	Syndonites	238	Telemactra	276
Strophitus	215	Syndosmia	292	Telinella	286
Strophocardia	257	Syndosmya	292	Tellena	286
Strothodon	246	Synek	133	Tellenides	286

Tellidora	286	Terua	157	Thyrastylon	238
Tellidorella	263	Teruella	208	Thyreopsis	253
Tellimera	286	Tetaniella	245	Thysaira	246
Tellimya	252	Tetanosarcolites	239	Tiaraconcha	134
Tellina	283,	Tethiopsis	247	Tiariconcha	134
.....	284, 286, 287	Tethis	247	Tibialectus	157
Tellinangulus	287	Tethyoceramus	171	Tichogonia	296, 298
Tellinarius	287	Tetinka	162, 163	Tigammona	306
Tellinella	287	Tetoria	302	Tihkia	209
Tellinidea	287	Tetorimya	333	Tikia	308
Tellinidella	287	Tetracionites	236	Tileria	339
Tellinides	287	Tetragonostea	338	Timoclaea	317
Tellinigenus	287	Tetragostea	338	Timoclea	316, 317
Tellinimactra	287	Tetraplodon	225	Timodea	317
Tellinimera	286, 287	Tetrigryphaea	197	Timoria	162
Tellinites	127, 287	Textivenus	315	Timothymus	245
Tellinocyclas	302	Textrix	314, 315	Timothyunus	244, 245
Tellinodora	287	Teyseyreomya	298	Tinctora	309, 310, 311
Tellinomorpha	137	Thacalia	258	Tindaria	131
Tellinomya	127, 252	Thalassides	264	Tindariopsis	132
Tellinopsis	136	Thalassites	264	Tinotora	311
Tellinota	287	Thecalia	258	Tiria	340
Tellinula	287	Thecodonta	252	Tirolidia	192
Tellinungula	287	Theliderma	208	Titanosarcolites	238, 239
Tellipiura	287	Theora	292	Tivela	308
Tellurimya	334	Theringia	272	Tivelina	308
Temblornia	250	Thestylea	131	Tiza	322
Temnoconcha	287	Thetiopsis	247	Toechomya	227
Temucorbula	322	Thetironia	247	Toleomactra	276
Tendagurium	268	Thetis	247, 307, 341	Tolmaia	174
Tenea	315	Theveninia	261	Tolteniana	312
Tenka	162, 163	Thiatira	246	Tomala	322
Tentidonax	282	Thiatisa	246	Tommasina	161
Tenuicorbula	322	Thiatyra	246	Toralimysia	245
Tenuipteria	164	Thoanoa	329	Torastarte	264
Tenuis	163	Thoracoceramus	171	Toredo	331
Tenus	306	Thorslundia	139	Torinosucatella	140
Tepeyacia	239	Thovana	329	Torreites	236
Tepidolea	131	Thracea	339	Tortartica	295
Terebro	331	Thrachia	339	Tortocardia	296
Teredarius	331	Thracia	339, 339	Torulosa	220
Teredigenus	331	Tharcidentula	339	Tosapecten	178
Teredina	331	Thracidora	342	Tosapecter	178
Teredinopsis	331	Thraciomorpha	339	Tosarca	350
Teredo	331	Thraciopsis	338, 339	Tottenia	313
Teredolites	331	Thrasia	339	Totteniana	313
Teredolithes	331	Thresus	276	Toucasia	233
Teredolithus	332	Throna	339	Toxelasma	220
Teredops	331	Thronacar	145	Toxolasma	220
Teredora	331	Thurlosia	329	Tpigonoides	230
Teredothyra	331	Thyarsira	246	Trachia	339
Terentia	313, 313	Thyas	145	Trachicardium	268
Teretileda	131	Thyaseira	246	Tracia	339
Tergulina	343	Thyasira	245, 246	Trachycardium	268
Teridina	331	Thyassira	246	Trachyceramus	171
Terquemia	189	Thyatira	246	Transenella	308
Terraia	230	Thyella	292	Transennella	308
Terraiopsis	230	Thyellisca	292	Transitrigonia	229

Vagina	280
Valeda	277
Valicorbula	322
Valletia	234
Vanderschaliea	215
Vanganella	277
Vanginella	278
Vanuxemia	139
Variamussium	183
Varicardium	268
Varicorbula	322
Varotoga	253
Vasconella	149, 150
Vasconia	253, 254
Vasconiella	149, 253
Vasticardium	268
Vaticinaria	246
Vaugonia	229
Vautrinia	239
Vectianella	295
Vectorbis	307
Velargilla	318
Velarita	302
Velata	178
Veldidenella	184
Veleda	277
Velesunio	225
Veletuceta	149
Velopecten	178
Velorita	302
Veloritina	302
Velunio	209
Venatomya	320
Venelicardia	295
Venerella	315
Venericardia	257
Venericardigenus	257
Venericardites	257
Venericardium	257
Venericor	257
Venericyprina	295
Venerigenus	306
Veneriglossa	299
Venerirupes	315
Venerirupis	315
Veneritapes	315
Venerites	306
Venerupes	315
Venerupis	315
Venerupsis	315
Venidia	311
Veniella	295
Veniellocardia	295
Venilia	295
Venilicardia	295
Veniorupis	315
Venitia	295
Ventalium	178

Ventricola	306
Ventricolaria	306
Ventriculoidea	306
Ventricosiana	217
Ventricula	306
Venulites	317
Venulithes	345
Venus	305, 306, 317
Venusarius	306
Venusites	317
Venusta	147, 163, 220
Venustaconcha	220
Vepricardium	268
Veprichlamys	181
Veremolpa	317
Veremorpha	317
Verilarca	146
Verrillella	127
Verlamussium	183
Vermitexta	250
Verpa	341
Versicomya	299
Versipella	150
Vertambitus	342
Verticardia	342
Verticipronus	257
Verticordia	342
Vertipecten	181
Vertisphaera	342
Vertumnia	188
Vesicomia	299
Vesicomya	299
Veteranella	131
Vetericardia	257
Vetoarca	150
Vetocardia	256, 257
Vetoricardia	257
Vetulonaea	209
Vetulonaia	209
Vevoda	138
Veyla	178
Viaderella	243
Vietuliana	217
Vigorniella	139
Vilasina	157
Villaeana	211
Villanana	211
Villarita	302
Villorita	302
Villosa	220
Villosita	302
Vimentum	257
Vinceleusiana	211
Vincelotiana	211
Virgellia	166
Virgula	198, 224
Virgus	221
Virmysella	245

Vitracar	145
Vlasta	138
Vokesella	254
Vokesula	322
Vola	178
Volachlamys	178
VolSELLa	157
VolSELLina	157
Volupia	243
Volupicuna	257
Volupta	243
Volviceramus	171
Vulcanomya	343
Vulcella	173
Vulgodacna	273
Vulsella	172, 173
Vulselligenus	173
Vulsellina	173
Vulsellopsis	173
Vulsinella	173
Vultogryphaea	197

W

Waagenoperna ..	165, 166
Waisiuconcha	299
Wakinoa	351
Wakullina	190
Waldo	351
Wallucina	243
Wallusina	243
Warburgia	139
Warnea	341
Warnia	341
Warrana	259
Wenziella	209
Westerlundiana	217
Westralunio	225
Weyla	178
Whiteavesia	198, 199
Whiteavsia	199
Whitella	139
Wilkingia	137
Winckworthia	192
Wolfartaria	165
Wolfataria	165
Woodia	261, 345

X

Xenamussium	183
Xenocardita	257
Xenoceramus	171
Xenoloupia	309
Xilophaga	329
Xilophagus	329
Xilotoma	329
Xiphoceramus	171
Xylophaga	329
Xylophagella	329

Xylophomya	329
Xylotomea	329
Xylotria	329
Xylotrya	329
Xylotya	330
Xylotyra	330

Y

Yaadia	229
Yabea	351
Yabepecten	178
Yavorskia	161
Yavorskiella	161
Yeharella	229
Yeniella	209
Yokoyamaina	295
Yoldia	131

Yoldiella	131
Yunnanophorus	351
Yunnophora	351
Yvania	236
Yvaniella	236

Z

Zachsia	332
Zaira	209
Zairia	209
Zairiella	209
Zaletrigonia	229
Zealeda	131
Zearcopagia	287
Zelithophaga	157
Zemyllita	248
Zemysia	245

Zemysina	245
Zenatia	278
Zenatina	278
Zenatiopsis	278
Zesolemya	132
Zirfaea	330
Zirlona	330
Zirphaea	330
Zoe	250
Zopoterredo	332
Zoreia	345
Zorrita	243
Zozia	290
Zoziella	290
Zucleica	317
Zygochlamys	181
Zygonoleda	131
Zyrphaea	330

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